

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Monthly
Illustrated

October
1896

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

The Strategic Chiefs of the Campaign:—

- I. Marcus A. Hanna. By Murat Halstead.
- II. J. K. Jones. By Willis J. Abbot.
- III. Marion Butler. By Carl Snyder.

Illustrated with Portraits and Views.

The Rise of the "National Democracy."

The movement for the Gold Standard and Indianapolis Convention.

By Elbridge Gerry Dunnell. With many Portraits.

The Stirring Political Month.

- I. Editor's Progress of the World.
- II. Current History in Caricature.
- III. Leading Articles of the Month.

In these departments the personalities, the events and the arguments of the present intensely interesting campaign are discussed, with many timely portraits and pictures.

Princeton in Her Sesquicentennial Year.

By Winthrop More Daniels. Illustrated.

Jules Simon, Scholar and Statesman.

By Baron Pierre de Coubertin. With Portraits.

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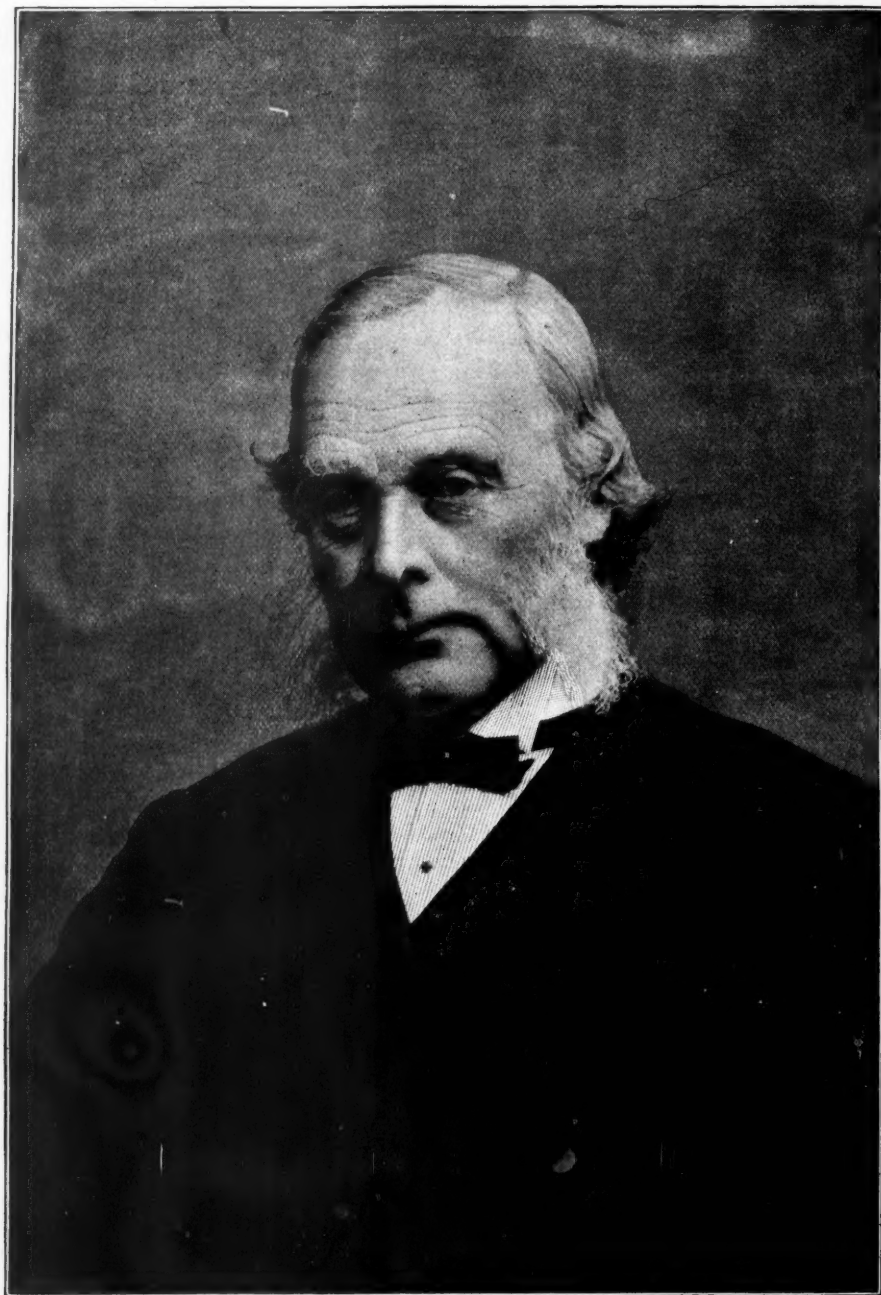
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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1896.

Sir Joseph Lister, Bart.....	Frontispiece.	
The Progress of the World—		
The East for Gold.....	387	
The Verdict of Maine.....	387	
Maine's Influence at Washington.....	388	
The New York Republicans.....	389	
The New York Democrats.....	389	
Mr. Bryan's New Radical Party.....	391	
Are Appearances Deceitful in New York?.....	392	
The Railroad Sound-Money Clubs.....	392	
American Railway Indebtedness.....	393	
A Gloomy Forecast.....	393	
The Campaign for Wage-Earners' Votes.....	393	
The Battle in the South and East.....	394	
The Fourth National Convention.....	394	
The Career of General Palmer.....	395	
General Buckner.....	396	
Mr. Cleveland and the Cabinet.....	396	
Methods of the Campaign.....	396	
The Candidates at Work.....	397	
Affairs Abroad—Spain's Rebels.....	397	
Paper Money Troubles in Cuba.....	397	
The Philippine Islands Seeking Liberty.....	398	
Several Matters Concerning Ireland.....	398	
The Death of Prince Lobanoff.....	399	
The Prince's Achievement.....	399	
His Policy in Armenia.....	399	
Armenian Dynamite at Constantinople.....	400	
The Massacres.....	400	
The Use of Crete.....	400	
The Storm Band of East Africa.....	401	
Police Duty at Zanzibar.....	401	
The Anarchy in Madagascar.....	401	
The Bicycle in Uganda.....	401	
Mr. Rhodes in the Matoppos.....	402	
Kruger and his Counselors.....	402	
The Royal Commission on Vaccination.....	402	
The Increase of Lunacy in England.....	402	
The Improvement of British Workhouses.....	403	
New Legislation.....	403	
Arbitration in Trade Disputes.....	403	
Li Hung Chang.....	403	
The Month's Obituary Roll.....	405	
With portraits of Hon. Josiah Grout, Hon. Llewellyn Powers, Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Hon. Frank S. Black, John C. Sheehan, Hon. John Boyd Thacher, Hon. Daniel W. Jones, Gen. John M. Palmer, Gen. S. B. Buckner, Hon. David R. Francis, Thomas Gallagher, P. J. Tynan, the late Prince Lobanoff, and Mr. Gladstone and Li Hung Chang, and other illustrations.		
Record of Current Events.....	406	
With portraits of Mr. George Giffen, the late Enoch Pratt, Abraham Lincoln, and Stephen A. Douglas, and other illustrations.		
Current Politics in Caricature.....	411	
With reproductions from American and foreign journals.		
The Three Strategic Chiefs of the Presidential Campaign—		
I. Marcus A. Hanna.....	421	
By Murat Halstead.		
With portraits of Mr. Hanna, and other illustrations.		
II. James K. Jones.....	427	
By Willis J. Abbot.		
III. Marion Butler.....	429	
By Carl Snyder.		
With portrait of Hon. Marion Butler.		
The Rise of the "National Democracy:" The Movement for the Gold Standard and the Indianapolis Convention.....		
434		
By Elbridge Gerry Dunnell.		
With portraits of Senator John M. Palmer, Hon. Wm. D. Bynum, Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Senator William F. Vilas, Hon. James H. Outhwaite, Senator Donelson Caffery, Hon. Charles Tracey, George Foster Peabody, Hon. Washington Hising, Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, Henry S. Robbins, Ex-Governor Flower, Dr. Wm. Everett, Hon. James O. Broadhead, Hon. Fred. W. Lehman, and Hon. James C. Bullitt.		
Princeton After One Hundred and Fifty Years..	446	
By Winthrop More Daniels.		
With portraits of President McCosh and President Patton, and other illustrations.		
Jules Simon.....	450	
By Baron Pierre de Coubertin.		
With portraits of M. Jules Simon.		
Leading Articles of the Month—		
The Lincoln-Douglas Debates.....	455	
The Dissolution of the "Solid South".....	456	
The Presidential Campaign.....	457	
The Battle of the Standards.....	458	
Are the Farmers Populists?.....	459	
The Truth About Lombard Street.....	460	
Is England Hostile to Silver?.....	461	
The Recent Session of Parliament.....	462	
Li Hung Chang.....	463	
John Bull's Interests in Samoa.....	464	
The Conviction of Dr. Jameson & Co.....	465	
England and the Eastern Question.....	466	
The Prayer of the Czar.....	467	
The Massacres at Van.....	468	
America's Duty to Americans in Turkey.....	469	
American Contributions to Civilization.....	469	
The Standard of Living of American Workingmen.....	471	
How to Spend Millions.....	471	
A Thousand Years of the Magyars.....	472	
An Author's Views of Health.....	473	
Our Hypnotized Ancestors.....	474	
Antitoxin Treatment of Diphtheria a Success.....	475	
Some World's Records Yet to be Broken.....	476	
A Proposed American Henley.....	477	
Democracy and Education.....	477	
The "New Woman's" Educational Duties.....	478	
French Boys and Girls.....	478	
The Boy King of Spain.....	479	
Children's Secret Languages.....	480	
Why Not a Theatre in Every Village?.....	481	
The Educational Church.....	482	
The Religion of Robert Louis Stevenson.....	483	
Edmond de Goncourt.....	484	
The Late Sir John E. Millais.....	484	
The True Duke of Wellington.....	485	
Sir Martin Conway on Mountaineering.....	486	
Periodicals Reviewed.....	487	
The New Books.....	500	
Contents of Reviews and Magazines.....	504	
Index to Periodicals.....	510	

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SIR JOSEPH LISTER, EMINENT ENGLISH SURGEON.

President this year of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XIV.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1896.

No. 4.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The East
for Gold.*

The sectional bearings of the pending political campaign have been made constantly more evident as the situation has developed and the lines of battle have been formed. The state elections in Vermont and Maine resulted in enormous Republican successes. In both states the contests had been waged upon strictly national issues, and the voting was undoubtedly in each case a clear expression of opinion on the money question. The Republican ticket in Vermont received 53,396 votes, while the Democratic vote was only 14,905. Thus the Republican plurality was nearly 38,500, while in the corresponding election four years ago it was less than 18,000. The free silver men had conceded Vermont to the Republicans by a large majority; but the country was not prepared to find that the silver voters would number only about twenty per cent. of all the men who appeared at the polls. Vermont Democrats have always been in a hopeless minority. But for that very reason they have been the more faithful and devoted. Their defection this year can, therefore, only be explained as showing how strongly they are opposed to the new Democratic programme represented by Mr. Bryan and the leaders of the Democratic-Populist movement. The most eminent Vermont Democrat has been the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, formerly minister to England. Mr. Phelps early in the course of the present campaign came out emphatically for McKinley and the Republican ticket, and denounced the Chicago platform of his own party. The election which chose Mr. Grout as Governor of Vermont was held on September 1.

*The Verdict
of Maine.*

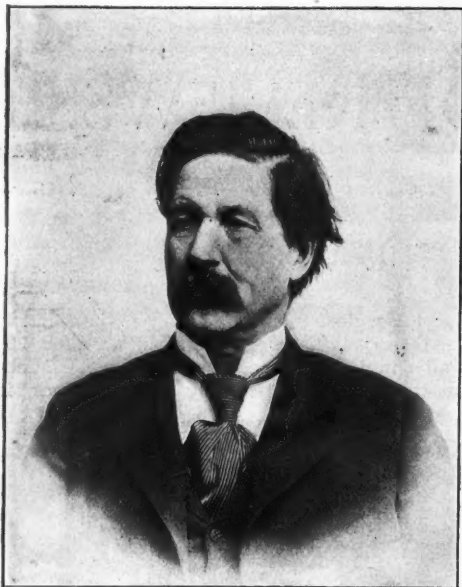
A much wider national interest was focussed upon the campaign in Maine preceding the state election of September 14. Early in the season the situation in Maine was considered altogether problematical. A number of years ago the state was actually carried for the paper-money doctrine by a coalition of the Democrats with the third-party men then known as "Greenbackers" who were the prototypes of the present Populists. It was believed, therefore, that if a lively free silver propaganda were waged in that state this year, some sensational results might follow. This was the opinion of Mr. Arthur Sewall, the nominee for the vice presidency; and accordingly when Mr. Sewall and Mr. Bryan were

discussing campaign plans at Chicago immediately after their nomination, Mr. Bryan accepted Mr. Sewall's invitation to accompany him to Maine from the notification meeting in New York, in



HON. JOSIAH GROUT,
Governor-elect of Vermont.

order to participate in an aggressive campaign which should stampede the "Pine Tree State" for the cause of free-silver coinage. In the midst of the enthusiasm of July at Chicago, all things seemed possible. There were at that time several free silver leaders of reputation for political sagacity who stood committed to the view that Vermont itself might be won over to the support of Bryan if a determined canvass were made. As for Maine, these leaders, early in the season, were not merely hopeful but were well-nigh confident. To Senator Gorman of Maryland is attributed the prudent advice which caused Mr. Bryan to change his plans and to give up his intended trip to Maine. Mr. Gorman did not believe that anything could prevent a Republican victory there, and he argued that Mr. Bryan's participation in the preliminary

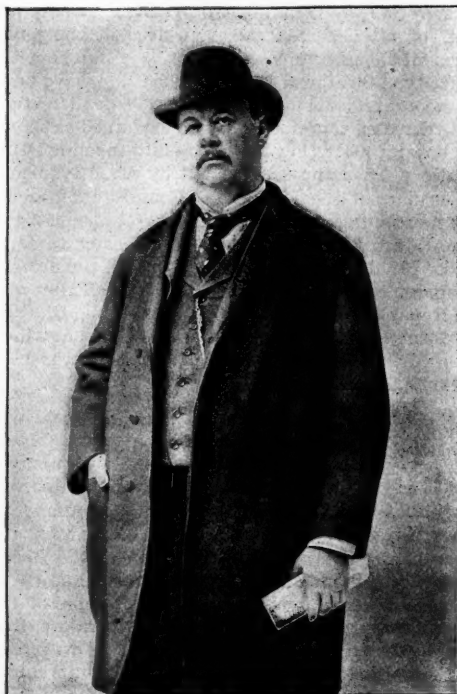


HON. LLEWELLYN POWERS,
Governor-Elect of Maine.

campaign would result in a harmful sacrifice of prestige. The free silver men, however, did not neglect their work in Maine, and from six hundred to seven hundred speeches were made by their orators throughout the state. The election was held on Monday, September 14. The Republican candidate for governor, Mr. Powers, received 87,249 votes, while his Democratic opponent, Mr. Frank, received only 34,288. The Republican plurality considerably exceeded 48,000. This very greatly exceeded any Republican majority ever won in previous years. Every single county office in the entire state was gained by the Republicans. As for the legislature, Republicans have secured absolutely every seat in the Senate, and all but a half score more or less in the House of Representatives.

Maine, like Vermont, has for a long time given the country an object lesson in the best way to exercise a great influence over national affairs. She has simply adopted the plan of sending good men to Washington, and of keeping them there long enough to gain commanding places in Congress. Thus, in the present Congress, Senator Frye of Maine holds the place of president *pro tem.* of the Senate; Mr. Reed of Maine is Speaker of the House; Mr. Dingley of Maine is Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; and the other two representatives in the House, namely, Messrs. Boutelle and Milligan, occupy very important chairmanships. Maine's population entitles her to only four seats in the House, yet her moral influence in Congress is greater by far than that

possessed by the state of New York, which has thirty-four seats in the same body. Maine's four members of the House, Messrs. Reed, Dingley, Boutelle, and Milliken, are all re-elected this year to the seats which they have occupied with credit for numerous terms. Each of the four received a majority in his district of over ten thousand votes. Their campaign work was all notable, while Mr. Reed's speeches, which were widely reported throughout the whole country, were especially brilliant and incisive. If the Republicans should control the next House, as now seems altogether probable, no one will question Mr. Reed's title to another term in the Speaker's chair. The Speaker wields an immense power and has a heavy burden of responsibility to bear. No man is ever elected Speaker who has not proved his worth by a long term of service in the House. In our opinion there ought to be some special compensation provided for the Speaker, beyond the \$5,000 salary of a member of Congress. A good argument might be made to show that there ought to be attached to the Speakership of the House emoluments as great as those of the Vice-President, whose function is to act as presiding officer of the Senate. It was reported several months ago that Mr. Reed had decided that he could not afford to devote any more time to public affairs at Washington, and that he would retire in order to



(From a copyright photo by E. Chickering, Boston.)

HON. THOMAS B. REED OF MAINE.

practice law and gain a larger income. It is always unfortunate for the country when a man of great ability and high character, of whatever party, who has served through a long apprenticeship in public affairs, retires to private life in the prime of his strength and usefulness. Mr. Reed's acceptance of another term in the House is therefore a matter for public congratulation.

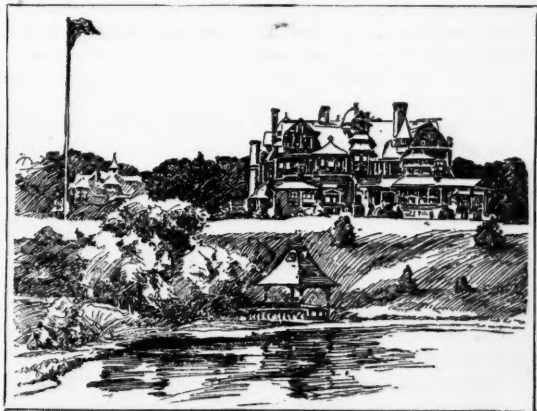


HON. FRANK S. BLACK OF TROY,
Republican Nominee for Governor of New York.

Elsewhere in the East the Republican prospect seems to be growing brighter from day to day. Nobody has the slightest doubt as to the outcome in the six New England states, and those few persons who have continued to say that New York could be carried for the Bryan ticket have come to be looked upon as eccentric rather than as persons well informed or of good judgment. And yet, after all, the situation is so extraordinary that all old-fashioned methods of forecasting must be condemned as worthless. The Republican party in New York is in excellent form, and it seems easy to make up great mass-meetings composed in large part of men prominent enough to be recognized as persons of consequence when their names are printed in the newspapers. Not only are the Republicans highly satisfied with their prospects and proud of the exceptionally harmonious

and well ordered condition of the party, but most of the men who have been conspicuous heretofore as Democratic leaders are either openly supporting the Republican ticket or else are nominal adherents of the Palmer and Buckner ticket with the intention on election day of voting straight for McKinley. Republican harmony in New York has been promoted by the nomination for governor of Mr. Black, a young lawyer of Troy, who had won local fame and secured a seat in Congress through his prosecution of the corrupt gang which had committed ballot box crimes and had murdered Robert Ross at the polls in Troy several years ago. Mr. Black's selection came unexpectedly, and was in large part due to the fact that the avowed and long-standing aspirants for the nomination were so numerous and so determined to defeat one another that none of them could possibly secure the prize. Finally it appeared that Mr. Platt had intended to take the nomination for himself. Inasmuch as the convention was under his control, he could have had the honor; but candid friends, it is said, made it plain to him that the people of New York would under no circumstances elect him. Whereupon he made a virtue of necessity and declared that after all he "would rather be a plain, simple boss than be governor." Mr. Black, meanwhile, had made an eloquent speech in the convention, and circumstances favored his choice. Mr. Platt, also, having consented, the thing was done. Mr. Black will receive the united support of both wings of the Republican party, and it seems likely that the mugwump element will support him to a man, while the reform Democrats will also to some extent give him their ballots.

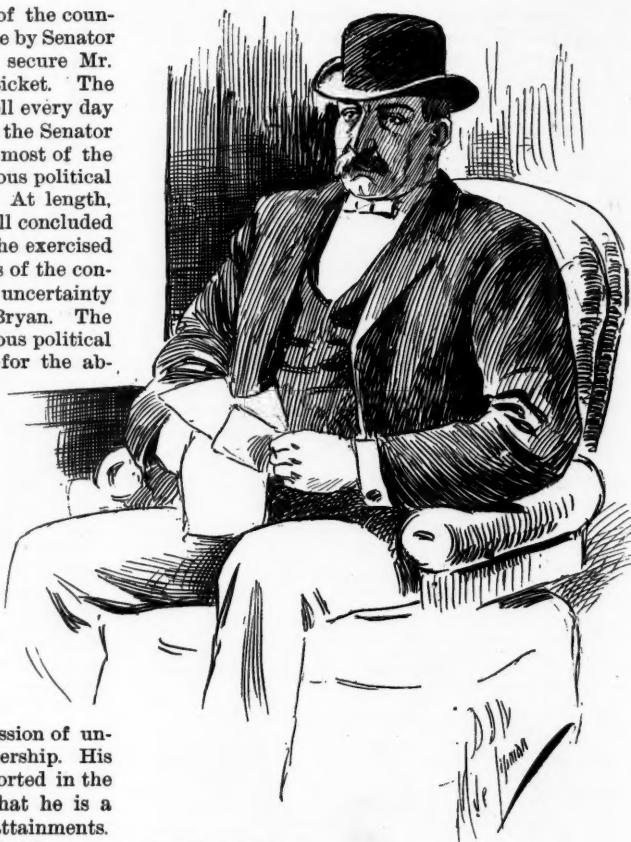
The Democratic convention of New York assembled at Buffalo on September 16. For many days and even weeks prior to this convention, the one question in Democratic circles was, what Senator Hill would do. The question was not asked in local circles alone, but



"WOLFERT'S ROOST." SENATOR HILL'S HOME NEAR ALBANY.

agitated the Democracy from one end of the country to the other. Every effort was made by Senator Jones and the Bryan organization to secure Mr. Hill's indorsement of the Chicago ticket. The newspapers had a different story to tell every day as to Mr. Hill's intentions. Meanwhile the Senator kept himself in mysterious retirement most of the time at his home near Albany, the famous political retreat known as "Wolfert's Roost." At length, when the convention assembled, Mr. Hill concluded not to attend. Through his henchmen he exercised some measure of control over the doings of the convention, but left it still a matter of uncertainty whether or not he would support Bryan. The Buffalo convention was certainly a curious political occasion. It was conspicuous chiefly for the absence of every man of eminence in the entire party. The dominant personality in it was that of Mr. John C. Sheehan, who has succeeded Richard Croker as leader of Tammany Hall. Mr. Sheehan came to New York City from Buffalo three or four years ago. He had held a political office in Buffalo. He left that city under charges of defalcation. It is not for us to decide whether the irregularities in the management of his Buffalo office were due to carelessness or incompetency, or to something worse. His rapid rise to power and authority in the councils of Tammany Hall must indicate the possession of unusual political skill and capacity for leadership. His various speeches and addresses as reported in the newspapers make it clear, however, that he is a man of very inferior education and attainments. In those respects he compares badly with Gilroy, or even with Croker. It would seem strange that the Democratic party of the great state of New York should submit itself to the rule of such a man as John C. Sheehan. The logical candidate for the gubernatorial nomination was a young Tammany brave named William Sulzer, who is the local leader of the free silver Democrats, and who went to Buffalo very earnestly urging his title to "bear the standard." But Mr. Sheehan and the Tammany leaders frowned upon Mr. Sulzer's ambition and gave the nomination to the Hon. John Boyd Thacher, Mayor of Albany. Mr. Thacher is a public man of literary tastes and pursuits, whose ambition to be governor of the state has been well known for a number of years. He had not, however, been regarded as a supporter of the principal doctrines of the Chicago platform; and his nomination at Buffalo seemed a rather anomalous proceeding in view of the fact that the convention had just adopted a platform of its own which began with the following complete indorsement of the Chicago convention:

The Democratic party of the state of New York in convention assembled unreservedly indorses the platform adopted by the Democratic party at the National Con-



Drawn for the Journal.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN, LEADER OF TAMMANY.

vention held in Chicago on July 7, 1896; cordially approves the nominations there made; pledges to William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall its hearty and active support, and declares as its deliberate judgment that never in the history of the Democratic party has a platform been written which embodied more completely the interests of the people, as distinguished from those who seek legislation for private benefit, than that given to the country by the National Democratic Convention of 1896.

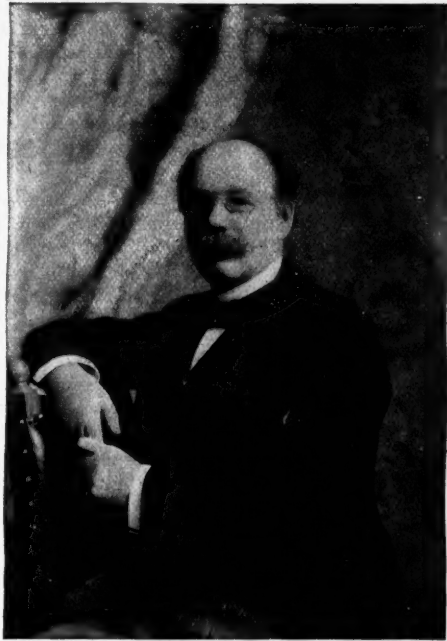
The fact was that Tammany Hall, and the city delegates in general, while not enthusiastic for free silver, were determined at all hazards to maintain their vantage ground of Democratic regularity. They were obliged, therefore, to accept the results of the Chicago convention. The country delegates at Buffalo, on the other hand, were full of conviction and zeal on the silver question. Mr. Sheehan and his Tammany crowd, therefore, who held the balance of power, made a compromise by giving the country delegates everything they wanted in the platform, while refusing to put a free silver man at the head of the ticket as candidate for Governor. Mr. Thacher was nominated as the only "sound-

money" Democrat of distinction who was known to be willing to assume the candidacy on such a platform. Whatever Mr. Thacher's attitude may be on the silver question, the extent of his success or of his failure as a candidate is sure to be measured precisely by the number of free silver men who go to the polls on the third day of November. Whether or not the free silver sentiment is growing among the farmers of the state of New York is a disputed question.

Mr. Bryan's New Radical Party. Mr. Arthur Sewall's contention after the election in Maine was, that to begin with there were only about 5,000 free silver men in his State; and that the result of a few weeks' active missionary work had been to add about 30,000 more votes to the original 5,000. This is an original way to put the case, inasmuch as it assumes that the Democratic party, by its action at



JOHN BOYD THACHER AS THE "JOURNAL'S" ARTIST SEES HIM.



HON. JOHN BOYD THACHER,
Democratic Nominee for Governor of New York.

Chicago, had effaced itself, and that all its former adherents were to be won over again and rallied about a new standard which had only the free silver mark to distinguish it. The Chicago convention was as fair and frank a political assembly as was ever held in this country, and its candidates and platform have the fullest right to hold the Democratic party name. But although the name has been fairly captured and is rightfully held, the fact cannot be disguised that the success of free silver at Chicago meant the birth of a new party. It is not the old traditional Democracy that the Republicans are meeting in this contest, but an entirely different opposing force. This new force is not as yet definitely organized; and inasmuch as it has found no way to compute its own strength, it is not strange that its opponents are unable to measure its possibilities. Almost the only link which connects it traditionally with the old Democratic party is the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Sewall of Maine. The Populists, ever since their convention at St. Louis, have been trying, as the price of their support of Mr. Bryan, to secure the withdrawal of Mr. Sewall from the Democratic ticket and the substitution of the Populist candidate for Vice President, Mr. Tom Watson of Georgia. Mr. Watson himself has made the country ring with his oft repeated demands for Mr. Sewall's retirement. If Mr. Watson had maintained a calmer exterior and assumed a more conservative and dignified position, his object would have been more likely of attainment. With Mr.

Watson substituted for Mr. Sewall, the fusion between the Bryan Democrats and the Populists would be complete enough to give some promise of permanency; and thus the emergence of that great radical party which the newspapers are already barbarously calling the "Popocracy" would be followed by a general break-up and re-alignment of party forces.

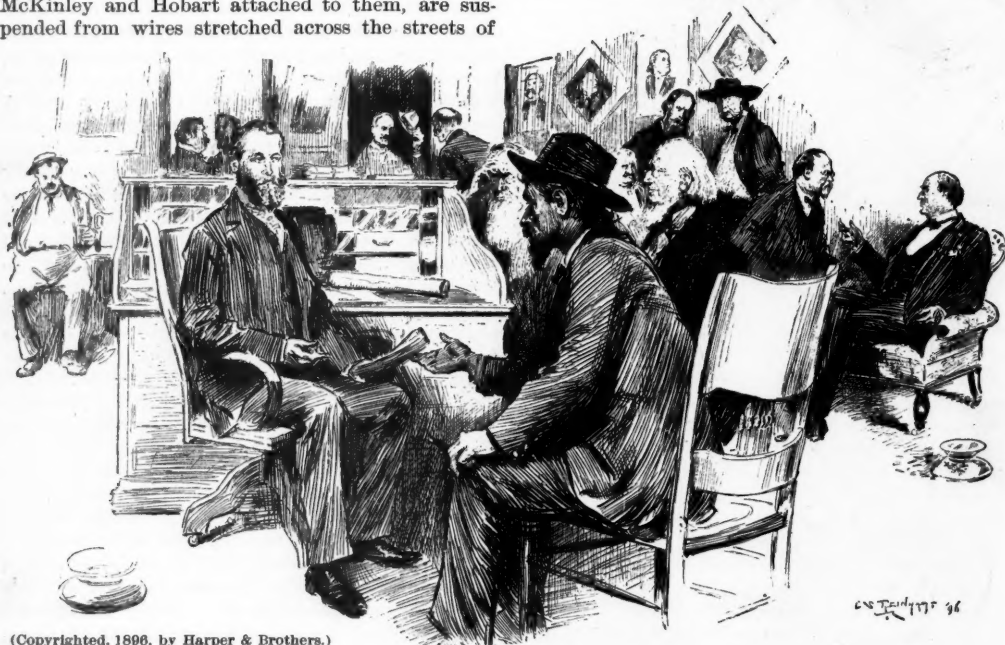
*Are Appearances
Deceitful
in New York?*

The situation lends itself to ordinary calculations almost as little as did that of 1860, when the approach of the war crisis was obliterating old party lines. The general opinion is that the state of New York will give a large Republican majority, and that New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio will follow the example of the New England states and increase their Republican votes. But for the simple reason that the banks, the capitalists and the representatives in general of property interests in these eastern states are almost unanimous in supporting the gold standard, it is the more difficult to estimate how many workingmen may conclude to array themselves on the other side. It has not been popular in New York to be recognized as a silver man; and it is undoubtedly true that great numbers of workingmen, rightly or wrongly, would think themselves in danger of injuring their standing with their employers and imperilling their permanence of tenure if they should wear the Bryan badges. Enormous flags by the hundreds, with the names McKinley and Hobart attached to them, are suspended from wires stretched across the streets of

New York City, while, so far as we are aware, there is not a Bryan and Sewall flag in any prominent place in New York except at the headquarters of Mr. William P. St. John, who is treasurer of the party's campaign committee. To the casual observer everything would seem one way; and yet those who know how to find out the real sentiment of the workingmen report an apparently general intention to vote for Bryan.

*The Railroad
Sound-Money
Clubs.*

Among the men who work for wages, the strongest organized movement that has arisen against the free coinage of silver is that of the railroad employees of the country. Many of Mr. Bryan's supporters have been taking the ground that the railroad men's sound money clubs are the outcome of intimidation on the part of railway managers. But the facts do not seem to sustain such a charge. The movement has grown out of the plain presentation to railway employees of a very clear and simple argument. They are told that all the railway properties of the country are covered by huge mortgages, and that the interest for this vast volume of bonded indebtedness is for the most part payable in gold. If the gold standard is abandoned by the United States, the railroads will still have to provide gold or its equivalent to meet their fixed charges. The rates which the railroads are permitted to charge for carrying passengers and freight are in many of the States so fixed or



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A SCENE AT MR. ST. JOHN'S HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK.

From a drawing for *Harper's Weekly* by the late C. S. Reinhart.

controlled by law that the companies would practically be compelled to continue doing business at the old rates, even though prices in general had greatly advanced, as measured in terms of the standard silver dollars. A much larger proportion, therefore, of the earnings of the roads would be required to meet interest charges. Our railroads would then be in the position in which the Mexican roads have recently found themselves,—with one important difference. The Mexican roads receive Mexican silver dollars in payment for the carrying of passengers and freight. But they are obliged to pay the interest on their bonded indebtedness in American or English gold. And it takes nearly two dollars of their Mexican receipts to pay one dollar of interest in Boston. This has made a difficult financial situation for the Mexican railroads. The difference to which we refer lies in the fact that the Mexican roads, unlike most of those in the United States, are not strictly held down by law as to their maximum scale of charges. Consequently, as silver depreciates they are able in some measure to recoup themselves by increasing their freight rates. Since the American railroads could not readily equalize the situation by advancing their rates to compensate for the loss incurred by the premium on gold, they would have to economize in some other way. And they have notified their employees that in all likelihood they might be forced to a *régime* of economy which would reduce the number of men employed, even if it did not scale down nominal wages. Real wages, they assert, would inevitably be scaled down; because the adoption of a silver standard would greatly diminish the purchasing power of money, so that a given number of dollars would not go nearly so far, in paying for necessary and desirable articles, as at the present time. The sum total of the argument, therefore, is that railway employees have nothing to gain and much to lose by any change in the currency system which would substitute a cheaper dollar for the present gold standard.

*American
Railway
Indebtedness.*

The railroads of the United States are mortgaged to the extent of about \$6,000,000,000, and they have other indebtedness (which it costs them as much or more to carry, and which must sooner or later be covered by bonds) to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000,000 more. It must cost them at least \$300,000,000 a year to pay interest on their indebtedness. There is no way to escape any of this burden of debt, except through the door of bankruptcy, with the sequel of receiverships and reorganizations. Already, within a few years, a great part of the railway systems of the United States have gotten rid of portions of their indebtedness by this very process. Otherwise, the total volume of railway bonds mentioned above would be considerably greater than it now stands. At present, the railroad companies of the United States are obliged to make each mile of road in the whole country earn and pay interest on an average fixed debt of about \$40,000,—wages and other oper-

ating expenses having been met,—before anything can be given to the stockholders. The obligations to which we have been referring of course do not include the voluminous issues of stock, which represent the ownership rather than the indebtedness of the roads. It is hardly to be wondered at that the stock market has been agitated during these past weeks, and that the common shares of railways have been selling at the lowest panic prices, while bonds and preferred securities, even those usually listed exceedingly high, have suffered unheard-of declines. The world of investment and finance is not talking for political effect. Undoubtedly it is the opinion of a majority of the ablest railway financiers that the election of Mr. Bryan, followed by the withdrawal of gold from circulation and a drop to the silver basis, would not only precipitate the most fearful panic of the century as its immediate consequence, but would also lead to the inevitable bankruptcy and complete reorganization of the greater part of the railway companies of the United States.

On the other hand, the silver men of the West take the ground that these railroads must go into bankruptcy sooner or later anyhow. They declare that our American railways were extravagantly built and corruptly financed, and that the volume of bonds and stocks upon which they are trying to earn interest aggregate a sum several times as large as would suffice to-day to construct anew the entire railway system of the nation. These men hold that a huge volume of indebtedness has been piled up,—in these railway enterprises chiefly, but also in other directions,—that can never be repaid. The process of liquidation must, therefore, inevitably be faced. Some of the more thoughtful of these men admit in private if not in public that the triumph of their own free-silver party would be followed by a great panic; but they declare that in any case the panic must come, and that the victory of silver would make the revolutionary readjustment of securities and values a quicker and easier process for the nation at large. Neither horn of the dilemma affords a very comfortable resting place.

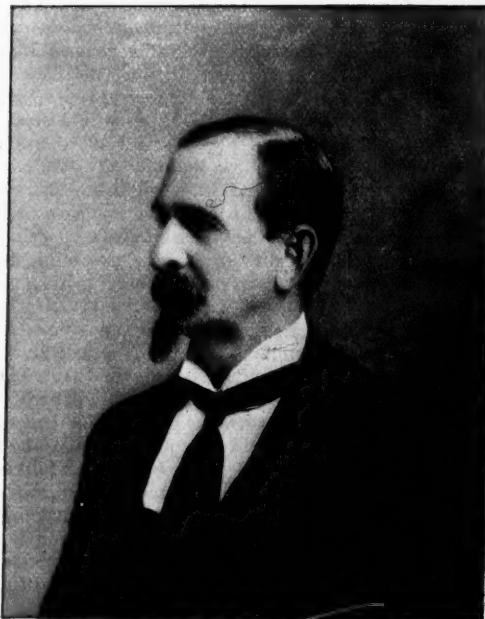
*The Campaign
for Wage-Earners'
Votes.*

Whatever the facts may be, the arguments presented by the railway managers seem likely to be effectual with a majority of the railway employees. These men constitute a very influential and superior class of workmen, and they are distributed through every part of the country. The general argument in favor of a dollar of high purchasing power is being used among wage-earners of all classes, particularly in the large cities, with apparent success. There is, however, so strong an undercurrent of sentiment in favor of the Bryan movement as representing the cause of the people against the money power, that it is doubtless true that many a workingman will gratify his feelings by voting for Bryan, even

though more or less strongly convinced that his own interests would be furthered by the retention of the gold standard. The attempt throughout the West to drive the wedge between the farmer and the wage-earner (including the farm laborer), is bound to have some important results, though no one can say how completely effective it will be. From this time to the end of the campaign, each side will devote itself chiefly to the task of persuading the wage-earner that he has everything to expect in the end from its success, and that the triumph of the other side would be his destruction.

*The Battle
in the
South and West.*

As already said, all attainable evidence points to the strong dominance of the gold sentiment in the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and it may be added that the great manufacturing state of Ohio also promises to give a large majority for McKinley and the gold standard. Up to date, there is nothing on the other hand to indicate any serious break in the solidity of the South for free silver, and in the dominance of the silver sentiment throughout a vast area of the far West. The battle must be fought out—lost and won—in the great states of the middle West, that is to say, in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. The Pacific coast may be set down as doubtful. There is held to be some fighting chance for the Republicans in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri; but Illinois is in the very centre of the real debatable ground the capture of which must decide the issue. Several recent elections in the far South have only served to make it clear that the free silver majority will hold its own in that section without fail. The state election of Alabama on August 3d resulted in the election of the free-silver Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Joseph F. Johnston, by a majority of 30,000. In Arkansas on September 7th the state election resulted in a majority of about 45,000 for Mr. D. W. Jones, the free silver candidate for Governor. An interesting contest in the Democratic primaries of South Carolina has settled the question as to who will be Mr. Tillman's colleague as United States senator. Tillman desired the selection of his friend and supporter, Governor Evans, and it was believed that Mr. Tillman's will would still be as good as law in his province of South Carolina. But the people have successfully rebelled against the dictation of the fiery Benjamin, and the choice for senator has fallen upon Judge Earle, who belongs to the conservative wing of the Democracy. Practically everybody in that state is for free silver, including Judge Earle himself; so that the contest did not turn primarily upon the money issue. Nevertheless in the long run the decline of Tillmanism in South Carolina will be likely to make for the revival of conservative monetary views; for it should be borne in mind that the different wings of the Democratic party in the South adhere to the silver doctrine with very different degrees of devotion.



HON. DANIEL W. JONES,
Governor-elect of Arkansas.

*The Fourth
National
Convention.*

The most significant turn in the political situation since our last month's number went to press has been the emergence of the National Democracy, so called, as a distinct party movement with a sound money platform and a strong ticket of its own. The Indianapolis convention proved to be a brilliant assemblage, and everything connected with it evinced a high type of intelligent, disinterested citizenship. Whatever hard things the political speakers and writers may find themselves tempted to say about their opponents in the heat of the campaign, it is nevertheless true that the historian of the future will pronounce all four of the political conventions of the present season as remarkable for their comparative freedom from the office-jobbing, spoils-getting spirit, and for their exhibition of candor, their freedom from the dictation of bosses, and their deference to the prevailing opinion of the masses of people represented by the delegates. The Republican convention at St. Louis, in its methods and results, was thoroughly creditable to the great, constructive party of high tariffs and strong federal policies. The Chicago convention was dominated by sentiment and enthusiasm rather than by logic and cool reason, but it was magnificent in its sincerity and directness, and in its freedom from the sway of machine politics. The Populist convention at St. Louis, derided though it has been in some quarters, was, as Mr. Henry D. Lloyd described it in our issue of last month, a very remarkable body of plain and sincere

men of intense earnestness, willing to endure much buffeting and tribulation for the sake of cherished convictions. But in some respects the Indianapolis convention was the most noteworthy of the four, considered as a sign of the times. It contained a remarkable number of men of high culture and attainments who are versed in politics and affairs, whose motives are above suspicion, and whose political action is free from any taint of self-seeking. The sound money Democratic movement is described at length in this number of the REVIEW by a contributor whose knowledge has been exceptionally intimate from the beginning. Senator Palmer of Illinois, who heads the presidential ticket, is in his eightieth year, while his colleague, Mr. Buckner of Kentucky, is well along in the seventies. They have spent their whole lives in the very heart of the region where the campaign strife is thickest. They will of course poll no enormous vote, but it is confidently believed by their supporters that the movement will divert enough Democratic votes from the Bryan ticket in several of the doubtful states to turn the balance and give a plurality to McKinley. If by any chance the Republicans should carry Kentucky or Missouri, it would probably be due to the fact of the Palmer and Buckner ticket, while it is not impossible that the balance may be turned in Indiana and Illinois, possibly in other states, by virtue of this movement alone.



From a drawing for the Journal.

GEN. JOHN M. PALMER OF ILLINOIS.



GEN. S. B. BUCKNER OF KENTUCKY.

The Career of General Palmer. General John McAuley Palmer's four score years have been crowded with interesting events, and the story of his career as a typical American would make a fascinating volume. He was born in Kentucky, and went with his family to Illinois while still a lad. He worked his way partially through a western college course, and then pursued various temporary vocations in pursuit of a livelihood. Finally he became acquainted with Stephen A. Douglas, afterwards so eminent in the politics of Illinois and the country, and Douglas persuaded him to study law. One of the first acquaintances he made at the bar when he began practicing was Abraham Lincoln, with whom, through many long years, he was closely associated. For a while he was a political opponent of Lincoln in the Illinois legislature; but subsequently, after the birth of the Republican party, he became Lincoln's loyal supporter. Mr Palmer participated in the National Republican convention

that nominated Fremont in 1856, was one of Lincoln's most zealous adherents in the great senatorial contest between Lincoln and Douglas in 1858, and was again a strong supporter of Lincoln in the presidential contest of 1860. Apropos of General Palmer's intimacy with both Douglas and Lincoln, and his activity in promoting Lincoln's canvass for the United States Senate in 1858, it is well worth while to remark that Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, is to hold a great celebration on October 7, in honor and commemoration of that stirring contest, the Galesburg people having at the time espoused the cause of Lincoln with great enthusiasm. At the outbreak of the war Palmer at once raised a regiment of volunteers, which he commanded as colonel; and by rapid promotions he became a major-general in the course of a year or more. After the war he resumed the practice of law at Springfield, Illinois, and in 1868 was elected governor of the state. In 1872 he was one of the large number of eminent Republicans who bolted the nomination of Grant and placed Greeley in the field. He never returned to the Republican ranks, and since the Greeley campaign he has been identified with the Democratic party. Nothing but the continued ascendancy of the Republicans in Illinois kept him from the Senate and other high offices in which the Democrats of his state would gladly have placed him. In 1890 he stood as a candidate for the United States Senate before the people of the state, and the members of the legislature were chosen largely upon the question of his candidacy. He was successful in a campaign of great vigor and brilliancy, and has been prominent since that time in the United States Senate. General Palmer is a large man of fine presence, who at eighty has the vigor of many a man of fifty-five or sixty. His father retained until his eighty-ninth year his full bodily and mental powers, and his death came not as a consequence of old age, but through some violent accident. The son has evidently inherited that father's splendid vitality.

*General
Buckner.*

General Simon Bolivar Buckner is, like General Palmer, a native of Kentucky. He is six years younger than General Palmer, though quite as old in appearance. He was educated for the military profession, and graduated from the Academy at West Point in 1844, where he was subsequently a professor. He served with distinction through the Mexican war, and afterwards entered upon various enterprises, among other things practicing law for a time. At the outbreak of the war he became very prominent in the affairs of Kentucky, and was perhaps the most energetic advocate of the confederacy in that state. He was one of the conspicuous leaders in the Southern army and became a major-general. Since the war he has been constantly prominent in the affairs of his state, and has filled the office of governor. Recently he has been quite as influential in Kentucky as Secretary Carlisle in combating the free-silver doctrine.

He is undoubtedly the finest living exponent of everything that is attractive in the typical old-fashioned "Kentucky Colonel."

*Mr. Cleveland
and the
Cabinet.*

The division in the Democratic party has had no seriously disintegrating effect upon the administration at Washington. President Cleveland has given his open endorsement to the Indianapolis movement and the Palmer-



HON. DAVID R. FRANCIS,
New Secretary of the Interior.

Buckner ticket, and his cabinet is supposed to be with him practically to a man. Mr. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, while not accepting the free silver plank of the Chicago platform, decided that he would give his support to the Bryan-Sewall ticket; and soon after this decision was announced he resigned his position and returned to Georgia, where he is actively working for the Chicago candidates. His place in the cabinet was filled by the appointment of Ex-Governor Francis of Missouri. Mr. Hoke Smith's conduct of the department has been regarded by men of all parties as exceptionally efficient and businesslike.

*Methods
of the
Campaign.*

Happily this memorable campaign of 1896 is not destined to be gained or lost by the astuteness of managers or the size of campaign funds. It may fairly be expected that there will be less purchasing of votes and less fraud at the polls than in any presidential election since the

reconstruction period. The so-called "campaign of education" is the only kind that either of the great parties in the contest is attempting to wage. There has thus far been no damaging abuse of the candidates by their opponents. The free silver men have quite generally treated Mr. McKinley with great respect and consideration. The gold men have not perhaps intended to be malignant toward Mr. Bryan personally, for most of them know that he is a man of worth and character. But they have been altogether too prone to typify him by logical deductions from the Chicago platform, and make him out constructively an anarchist and in general a dangerous character. The cartoonists on the gold standard side have in many cases made the mistake of attacking the silver candidate with too much venom. The cartoons that are really effective and influential are the ones which convey a lesson with some touch of humor, without appealing to angry passions. The Republican campaign, so far as it has been officially conducted under the direction of Mr. Hanna, Mr. Quay and their associates, has been largely devoted to the publication and distribution of millions of pieces of "literature" bearing upon the money question and the tariff question. Public speaking has also, of course, been elaborately organized and provided for. But the Republicans are undoubtedly accomplishing more through the use of the printing press than by mass meetings and oratory. The silver men, on the other hand, while also making large use of the printing press, are giving their principal attention to public speaking and direct canvassing. They have been distributing their printed matter through the West and South for two or three years past; and they are now engaged in exhorting and encouraging their disciples.

The Candidates at Work.

Mr. McKinley receives each week a number of delegations of visitors who come to pay their respects from various localities, in some instances from great distances. These occasions are carefully planned in advance, and Mr. McKinley receives each deputation with a well prepared speech which is intended for the whole country and is printed in all the chief newspapers from Maine to California. By this means, while staying quietly at his home in Canton, he is able to get the attention of the whole country from day to day, with much better effect than if, like Mr. Bryan, he were traveling rapidly from point to point and speaking off hand to all sorts of audiences. Mr. McKinley's brief addresses have thus far been remarkable for their terseness and force, and have been characterized by an unflinching dignity and an exceptional freedom from attacks upon his opponents. Mr. Bryan has been constantly on the road in the West, South and East, having "swung round the circle," addressing thousands upon thousands of people, sometimes speaking many times in a single day. Such a programme would put any man to a severe test. While speeches made under such

circumstances may influence those who hear them, it is not to be expected that they read as well in New York or San Francisco as they sounded in Kentucky or Virginia. Mr. Bryan seems thus far to have been sustained in his arduous campaign by an unshaken faith in the absolute certainty of his approaching victory. The month has had its full share of formal notifications and long awaited letters of acceptance, in keeping with an old fashioned custom which, though harmless, has become rather absurd and meaningless. The various candidates, in letters that have filled several newspaper columns, have all of them said precisely the things they were expected to say. Elsewhere we publish some contributed characterizations of the three men who are at the head of the campaign organizations respectively of the Republican, Democratic and Populist parties, with some allusion to their methods in the contest.

Affairs Abroad—Spain's Rebels.

The intensity of the political campaign at home, together with the prevalence of financial depression and business unrest, has made it easy for us in America to ignore affairs that are absorbing the attention of the rest of the world. Otherwise we should have realized more fully that the latest atrocities in the Turkish empire,—undoubtedly due to direct instructions from the Sultan,—have surpassed in extent and horrible cruelty any massacres of modern times. We should also have felt more interest in the state of British politics, particularly in the newest phases of the Irish question. We should have found it worth while to keep our attention fixed upon the situation in Cuba and the generally disordered condition of Spanish affairs. To begin with the case that comes nearest home to us, it should be said that the net result of the long summer's inaction in Cuba has been upon the whole favorable to the cause of the insurgents. The Spaniards have in all about 150,000 troops in Cuba, this being the largest force of soldiery ever transported to so great a distance in any war, ancient or modern. But this great army is accomplishing nothing against the insurgents, and meanwhile its maintenance is costing Spain more than a million dollars a week. The hospitals of Havana and the other Cuban towns are full of fever-stricken Spanish soldiers, and the net loss from disease during the summer season has been very considerable.

Paper Money Troubles in Cuba.

One of the most arbitrary and ill-considered acts of Captain General Weyler's administration in Cuba has been the attempt to compel the circulation of Spanish bank-notes at par with gold, while in open trade gold commands a premium of 12 per cent. over all Spanish currency. The recent decree provides that obligations contracted before its enactment may be discharged in bank bills at par. There is no guaranty for the new paper money. Three million dollars has been issued by the Spanish Bank in bills of various denominations, from five cents to \$50.

The issue is to be increased to \$10,000,000. An endless amount of trouble between the wholesale and retail merchants of Havana has resulted from this decree. Retailers, it is said, offer to pay the wholesale merchants in paper money, but the wholesalers refuse to accept it at par. If the retailers get an order from Spanish headquarters requiring the acceptance of paper, in accordance with the terms of the decree, the wholesalers retaliate by refusing to sell their goods at any price, and thus trade—the little that was left—is paralyzed.

The Philippine Islands Seeking Liberty.

Meanwhile Spain has been obliged to send troops to quell an uprising in another quarter of the world. The Philippine Islands belong to Spain, and they are in revolt. Spanish administration in those islands has been one long story of oppression and plunder. The Japanese, having secured the great Island of Formosa from China, and having reduced it to something like order, have made up their minds that sooner or later the Philippine Islands also ought to be theirs. This group of marvelously productive tropical islands lies directly south of Formosa. It seems that the Japanese have been quietly taking notes upon the situation in Cuba, and have conceived a great contempt for Spanish inefficiency. It is not supposed to be the intention of Japan to attempt any avowed conquest of the Philippine Islands, but rather to encourage the natives in their rebellion against Spain by very much the same kind of moral aid and comfort that the Cuban insurgents receive from the United States. The financial and political situation grows constantly more difficult in Madrid, and the secret revolutionists are watching for an opportunity to overthrow the dynasty. The



DR. THOMAS GALLAGHER OF NEW YORK.
(Released after 13 years in a British dungeon as an Irish dynamiter).

feeling against the United States in Spain does not tend to become less bitter.

Several Matters Concerning Ireland.

The "Irish Race" convention, which was held in Dublin in the opening days of September, does not seem to have accomplished much in the direction of healing breaches and harmonizing discordant factions. The *London Times* remarks that now the convention is over the Parnellites and Healyites are both expressing their contempt for it. About two thousand



P. J. TYNAN, THE IRISH "INVINCIBLE."

delegates were present; and although many distinguished men whose participation was hoped for were conspicuous by their absence, it is true, nevertheless, that the convention was a noteworthy affair and that it called forth immense enthusiasm and was productive of some brilliant and impassioned oratory. For many years the British government has been constantly besieged with petitions for the pardon and release of a number of the men confined in the dungeons of Portland prison for complicity in Irish dynamite outrages against the British authority. At length last month four of these prisoners were released. Long years of confinement had completely undermined the health and fatally shattered the minds of all these men. Perhaps the best known of them was Dr. Thomas Gallagher, whose arrival in New York attracted great attention from the newspapers and whose unmistakable signs of insanity made it necessary to place him in an asylum. Another has since arrived in a mental condition almost as deplorable. The British government

has explained that these men were not released through any desire on its part to exercise clemency, but wholly on the ground of their decayed health and broken mental condition. At the very time the newspapers were discussing the release of these dynamiters, and the pros and cons of the "Irish Race" convention, England was thrown into the wildest state of hysterical fear through the alleged discovery of another dynamite plot, followed by the arrest of Mr. P. J. Tynan at Boulogne on September 13, and of Mr. Edward Bell at Glasgow on September 12. Tynan has lived in the vicinity of New York for many years, and has always been regarded by the British government as one of the most dangerous of the Irish Invincibles, and as connected in some way with the Phoenix Park outrage. It remains to be seen what are the real facts as to the new plot. Mr. Tynan having been arrested in France, the British government was at the time of our going to press endeavoring to prove charges against him to justify his extradition for trial in England.

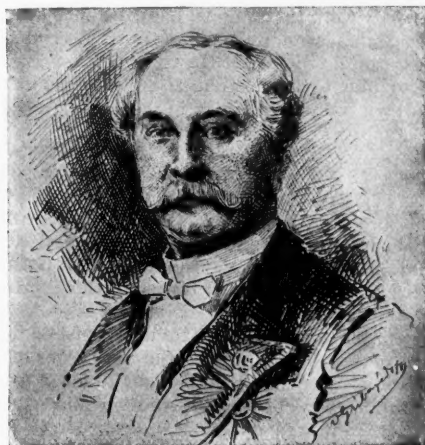
*The Death
of Prince
Lobanoff.*

The gravity of the crisis in Europe that has in the past month arisen on account of Turkish affairs is due to the new dominance and the new policy of Russia, together with the fact that the author and master of that new policy has stepped off the stage at the very moment when his presence was most essential. And so it is that Europe once more stands in the presence of the unknown. For the last two years there had dimly outlined itself in the fog which lies over the Russian steppes the image of a man. At first the features were nebulous enough. But as the days passed the outline became clearer, and the sovereigns and statesmen and the peoples of Europe felt that they could at any rate recognize some living ruler, could realize some actual personality of whom they could think, and with whom they could deal when they had to do with Russia and the Russians. Now, the sudden death of Prince Lobanoff dissolves the stately figure which loomed so large through the gloom, and all is bewilderment once more. The young Czar is almost as much an unknown quantity as his unborn child; and, in place of Lobanoff, of all the millions of Muscovites there is no one whose name would be a key to his policy. De Witte some time ago said he had a man ready for every portfolio in the ministry excepting Prince Lobanoff's, and lo! it is Prince Lobanoff's which is now vacant.

*The
Prince's
Achievement.*

The sudden death of the Prince is a reminder of the perils which old men must face when, after a long period of leisure and inaction, they are suddenly summoned to strenuous exertion. Old men who stand the strain are men who, like the Pope, Mr. Gladstone, and Prince Bismarck, have never let the chain get slack. Prince Lobanoff pursued the other course. He conserved his energies by a persistent restfulness which earned him, perhaps unfairly, a first-class reputation for

indolence. But no sooner was he established at the Foreign Office than he became a very demon for work. Not even De Witte himself, it is said, worked harder. Responsibility for the great Empire stimulated him to unremitting exertion. Success after success lured him on; and now that he has fallen dead just after arranging the *rapprochement* with Austria, one may marvel that he lasted so long. He lived long enough to establish a record which his successor will find it hard to match. He re-established Russia's ascendancy over the Slavs of the Balkans at the very



THE LATE PRINCE LOBANOFF.

moment that he succeeded in making the Sultan the grateful *protégé* of St. Petersburg. He ripened the French *entente* into an alliance, at the same time that he made alliance with Germany and China, opened up a way to friendship with Austria, and even arranged good relations with Italy. At the time of his death he had steadied Russia on the pinnacle of power, where she had been established by the late Czar. Russia at this moment is virtually over-lord of China and of Turkey, the heeded adviser of France and the suzerain of Montenegro, Servia and Bulgaria. Yesterday Russia was Prince Lobanoff. To-day, —no one can say.

*His Policy
in
Armenia.*

The one crime which lies at the door of the dead minister was his cynical acquiescence in the butchery of the Armenians. But when called to answer before his Maker for a complicity which has wrung anathemas from the aged lips of Mr. Gladstone, Prince Lobanoff may at least make an excuse for his conduct which Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury could never offer for theirs. To deliver Armenia meant a Russian occupation of Armenia; which, with the Anglo-Turkish Convention still signed and sealed by the continuous occupation of Cyprus, meant risk of war with England, certainly of war with the Turks, and probably war elsewhere. The path of coercion being thus

barred, the only other road was that of coaxing the Sultan so as to use his authority for checking the outburst of Moslem fanaticism. There may at least this be said for his policy that it is that which successive English governments doggedly adhered to for half a century. That there remains an Armenian question to-day is due to England's interference in behalf of Turkey in 1878. Prince Lobanoff but adopted England's methods to minimize the consequence of England's crime. The excuse may be unavailing before the Great White Throne, but it ought at least to have saved some English journalists from their unseemly exultations over the corpse of this latest imitator of Lord Beaconsfield. England ought in gratitude to remember that she owes to him the revelation of the supreme infamy of her own traditional policy in the East.

*Armenian
Dynamite at
Constantinople.*

By one of the ironies of history, the newspapers which reported the death of Prince Lobanoff were full of details of the ghastly massacres in Constantinople, which were the latest commentary upon the criminality of the old English policy which Prince Lobanoff adopted as his own. The occasion which precipitated this latest massacre, in which at least 5,000 luckless Armenians are said to have perished in the streets of the capital, under the very guns of the guardships, was sensational enough for a penny dreadful. A band of twenty-five Armenians, armed with revolvers and dynamite, quietly strolled into the premises of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, exploded a bomb, fired their revolvers, and having driven some of the clerks from the bank, imprisoned forty others and two directors as hostages, while they planted a dynamite mine in the cellar, and swore they would blow the bank into smithereens if their demands were not conceded. The Imperial Ottoman Bank is the financial heart of the Turkish Empire, and there was something magnificent in the daring which delivered it over for several hours to these dynamitards of Armenian despair. The revolutionary leaders wounded nobody, neither did they steal a piastre. It was a protest they wanted to make, like the "American Petition in Boots" of the Coxey army, only one better suited to the latitude of the Bosphorus.

*The
Massacres.*

For several hours the desperadoes held the bank. The troops outside blazed away at the windows, killing promiscuously any one whom they could sight; but the dynamite in the cellar kept the soldiers at bay. After a time, the sensational advertisement having scared the Sultan and given a thrill to all Europe, the daring conspirators offered to retreat if they were secured a safe conduct out of Turkey. Sir Edgar Vincent, negotiating under the revolvers of the revolutionists, guaranteed their safety, and all that were left of them were conducted to Sir Edgar's yacht. So far as they were concerned, their enterprise had been brilliantly successful. But they had

forgotten that every Armenian in Constantinople was as a hostage in the hands of a fanatical and savage mob. No sooner was the dynamite removed than the reprisals began. Armenians were clubbed to death at sight, and left in bloody heaps where they fell. Day after day the hideous carnage went on, until at last the Ambassadors computed the slain at 5,000 men. The women and children were spared, apparently by order, although there was at least one shocking exception to this rule. Shuddering bystanders by the side of these disemboweled and skull-smashed victims of Turkish fanaticism wondered whether Prince Lobanoff's arrangement with Austria included a license in perpetuity for such atrocities as these. And lo! even as they wondered, the Angel of Death summoned Prince Lobanoff into another world.

*The Use
of
Crete.*

Before the sudden effervescence of Armenian despair, edged with dynamite, and Turkish savagery armed with long white clubs, provided with careful forethought in advance by the authorities, the news from the East had been improving. England had checkmated Russia's proposal to draw a ring-fence round Crete, within which the Turk was to be allowed a free hand. All the nonsense talked about the Foreign Enlistment act in the London press did not obscure for a moment the central fact of the situation—that the Greeks of the kingdom were morally bound to do what men can do to help their unfortunate kinsmen of the island struggling, and rightly struggling, to be free. Therefore England refused to enforce the International Foreign Enlistment act suggested by Russia and Germany, and insisted that the "Dr. Jims" of Hellas should have a fair chance in Crete. Such a jewel is consistency that no one applauded this decision more heartily than those who had been foremost in execrating the raid that ended at Door-knop as "the greatest crime of the century." Foiled



ENGLISH JACK TAR (loq.): "A terrible Turk is he! And you don't care to tackle him! Well, sirs, just leave him to me!"

From *Punch* (London).

in the attempt to maintain peace by providing for the speedy suffocation of the victim, the powers consented to try the other tack by putting restraint upon the assailant. Here it is believed Lord Salisbury took the initiative, and it was announced with a pardonable flourish of trumpets that the powers had agreed, that the Sultan had given way, that Crete is henceforth to be a semi-autonomous province under a Governor virtually appointed by the powers. We are all very glad to hear it. But we rejoice with reservations, if not with trembling, and wait to see whether the Sultan has actually submitted to permit Crete to be wrenched from his fangs.

*The Storm
Band of
East Africa.*

The East Coast of Africa, from Cairo to the Cape, has been in unrest this summer. In the Soudan the rise of the Nile has at last rendered an immediate advance on Dongola possible. The river steamers have arrived safely, and the short railway would have been in working order but for a deluge of rain that sponged out twelve miles of the permanent way, as a schoolboy effaces the figures on his slate. With the beginning of this month we may expect to hear that the frontier of civilization has advanced on powder carts to the southern boundary of Dongola, where it is hoped it will be ready for a further lift southward as far as Khartoum. On the Red Sea littoral a settlement is reported to have been arrived at between the Abyssinians and the Italians on the basis of some indemnity to be paid to Menelek for the maintenance and subsequent safe delivery of the Italian prisoners. It is only hoped that the establishment of better relations between Rome and St. Petersburg—of which the betrothal of the Prince of Naples and the Princess of Montenegro is the outward and visible sign—may ere long put a full and final period to the troubles of Erythræa.

*Police Duty
at
Zanzibar.*

The sudden death of the late Sultan Halim of Zanzibar, which occurred on August 26, gave the signal for one of those outbreaks of personal ambition which it is necessary to curb by the stern persuasion of shot and shell. A nephew of the deceased Prince, Khalid by name, seized the palace and proclaimed himself Sultan of Zanzibar without so much as saying by your leave to the power which is Lord Paramount of Zanzibar. Indeed, he went further, and declared by the forcible eloquence of military and naval preparations that he meant to assert his pretensions despite English protests. Now, as England is responsible for Zanzibar, and all its Sultans reign by virtue of British permission, it was deemed necessary to reduce this rebellious upstart to submission. Due notice was given him; ample time of grace was afforded him for surrender, and then the gunboats opened fire on the palace. The Sultan replied both from his one man-of-war, the converted merchant steamer *Glasgow*, and from the mainland. Whereupon, as with a tap of his finger, the British commander sent the *Glasgow* to the bottom, and continued to shell the

palace. At last the Pretender could stand it no longer. His palace was in flaming ruins. Five hundred of his followers were killed or wounded. He took refuge in the German consulate. English bluejackets were landed to establish as the rightful heir on the vacant throne, Hamoud, the brother of the late Sultan. This sudden and violent eruption of willfulness cost the English one man wounded. Civilization in executing her mission of maintaining order among the semi-civilized is at last becoming invulnerable, at least within range of deep water.

*The
Anarchy in
Madagascar.*

Further south in this storm belt the French are discovering that in Madagascar their work is but begun. The island, say the most recent visitors, is in a condition of anarchy from one end to the other. The French rule in the capital and in a few large towns. But outside the range of their batteries their authority does not exist. The aboriginal elements of Malagasy savagery, the haters of foreigners, the haters of missionaries, and the disbanded troops of the Queen's army, have united in a sort of patriotic heathen brigandage, and are levying a war of massacre and pillage all over the island. They have already burned some three hundred or four hundred churches, and slain many church officials. Free thinking Frenchmen will not feel many pangs over this Malagasy variant upon the anti-clerical campaign which commends itself to the Third Republic; but the success of this heathen *Jacquerie* in France's new possession will sooner or later compel them to undertake in serious earnest the subjugation of the country. At present the robber bands have it all their own way. Suddenly emerging from a forest, they surround a Christian village and summon the inhabitants to choose between submission and death. In either case its worldly goods are put at the disposition of the marauders. The old native administration has been destroyed, and the French have so far put nothing in its place.

*The
Bicycle in
Uganda.*

Inland, the Germans in their sphere of influence are having no little trouble as the result of Major Lothaire's unpunished murder of Stokes in the Congo State. The news of that abominable outrage upon the rudimentary laws of white civilization in Central Africa led at once to an organized attack upon the German and French settlements on the Lake. After some inevitable massacre, three German expeditions were dispatched against the lawless chiefs. The ringleader was killed, his ally was banished, and peace reigns once more in the German possessions. From Uganda the news is all of peace and progress under the British flag. Civilization, in fact, is invading Uganda, not in its powder cart, but in a brougham for King M'Wanga, dog carts for his officials, and the ubiquitous bicycle for the British residents. The natives are even said to be building two storied houses with glass windows for their chiefs in place

of their old grass huts, while the Prime Minister has furnished his office with table, chairs, stationery cases, and the like. All this veneer may peel off suddenly some day; but for the present it testifies eloquently to the surface tranquillity which has followed the British advent.

*Mr. Rhodes
in the
Matoppos.*

Further south, in Matabeleland, the rising is officially reputed to be suppressed. The closing scene of their rebellion was the most picturesque incident recently recorded in South Africa. Mr. Rhodes, who was unarmed, with but three attendants, entered the stronghold of the Matabele Indunas in the Matoppos hills, and asked them whether they were for peace or war. They had been debating in secret what should be done. They were afraid to come into the open for fear of the white troops, but they had sent word they would like to see Mr. Colenbrander and Mr. Rhodes. When Mr. Rhodes arrived, they raised a white flag and ushered him and his companions into the semi-circle, where for four hours they discussed the questions at issue. At last the Chief Secombo arose and laid a gun and assegai at the feet of Mr. Rhodes. All the other chiefs did the same. "We submit," they said. "We trust you, Mr. Rhodes, for you have trusted us. You have come into our stronghold unarmed. If you had known our troubles we should never have been forced to rise. If Mr. Rhodes will stay and care for us we will not fight." So ended the palaver and with it the war. A prominent government official, who Secombo declared was only fit to keep a canteen in the Transvaal, was complained of, and the whole Matabele council prayed for his banishment. They also complained of their ill treatment at the hands of the native police. Mr. Rhodes replied that the official had gone south and was no longer in government employ. As for the native police, its appointment had been a mistake and it was now disbanded. But the Matabele, whatever their grievances, ought not to have massacred women and children. Ultimately, the terms of the surrender were arrived at, and Mr. Rhodes riding back, brought news of peace to Bulawayo. Note that Mr. Rhodes has no official status. He is not even a managing director of the company. But to the Matabele he counts for more than all the officials put together. For Mr. Rhodes, when face to face with the aboriginal forces of the situation, is more than High Commissioners and great functionaries in all the bravery of cocked hats and letters patent.

*Kruger
and His
Counselors.*

The position of affairs in the Transvaal shows little or no improvement. The Boers are importing material of war in hundreds of tons from France and Germany, and there is little indication of any intention on their part to readjust their old institutions to the new situation. The two uitlanders who refused even at Mr. Chamberlain's solicitations to make terms with President Kruger, are still kept under lock and key.

Mr. Chamberlain himself has been taking a mournful holiday in the United States, pursued across the Atlantic by the menacing shadow of the coming inquiry. In South Africa the Rev. John Mackenzie, from his retreat at Hankey, has addressed President Kruger a letter such as an old prophet of Israel might have written to one of the kings of Samaria. Mr. Mackenzie appeals to President Kruger in his own theological dialect to do justice to the Uitlanders and so lay the foundation of a united community. Note in this connection a curious prophecy made in Natal last month to the effect that the President's career will come to a violent end in the month of December—his murderer, it is predicted, being a Dutchman. Threatened men live long; and the publication of this prophecy, which was at once communicated to President Kruger, will probably be the best means of preventing its realization.

*The Royal
Commission on
Vaccination.*

Fifteen men were appointed seven years ago to inquire into the working of the British Vaccination acts. Of the fifteen, at least ten were confirmed advocates of vaccination. The doctors predicted that the anti-vaccinationists would find that they were hoist with their own petard; and that a report strongly recommending compulsory vaccination and revaccination might confidently be expected. The Royal Commission reported last month, but not in that sense. While strongly affirming the advantages of vaccination, they unanimously condemn the present practice of sending to jail parents who have conscientious objections to the vaccination of their children, or even of subjecting them to fines for non compliance with the act. And they do this in the interest of vaccination itself. "When the law imposes a duty on parents, the performance of which they honestly, however erroneously, regard as seriously prejudicial to their children, the very attempt to compel obedience may defeat the object of the legislation." Therefore they recommend that no one should be punished for not vaccinating his children if he has satisfied a local authority that he honestly objects to vaccination or if he has made a statutory declaration to that effect. This recommendation will probably arrest all prosecutions now pending, even before the law has been altered. It is a notable utterance, which will have influence, doubtless, in other countries.

*The Increase
of Lunacy
in England.*

The Jubilee report of the Commissioners of Lunacy records an unprecedented increase in the numbers of officially certified lunatics. Of those not so certified—including, it is to be feared, no small proportion of the officials themselves—no record exists. In England and Wales on January 1, 1896, the number of officially certified lunatics was 96,446, an increase of 2,365 in the twelve months. In the last twenty years the number of pauper lunatics has increased by 53 per cent. From these figures some misleading conclusions have been drawn. It is extremely doubtful whether lunacy is

really increasing in England. What is increasing is the disposition on the part of poor people to send their insane relatives to an asylum. And as the asylums are year by year becoming more comfortable, he would be a lunatic indeed who would keep his demented relatives at home instead of sending them to be much better looked after in a public institution. Yet this growth of humanity on the part of the authorities, and decay of irrational prejudice on the part of the poor,—both indications of increasing sanity,—combine to produce what is a statistical demonstration of the increase of lunacy.

*The Improvement
of British
Workhouses.*

The Local Government Board has issued a circular to the Boards of Guardians of the Poor throughout the country, intended to stimulate the present tendency to make the workhouse a desirable refuge for desirable inmates. The board are desirous that special attention should "be given to this matter by the Guardians and their officers in order that, as far as possible, those persons whose circumstances have compelled them to enter the workhouse, but who are known to be of good conduct and to have previously led moral and respectable lives, should be separated from those who from their habits of speech or for other reasons are likely to cause them discomfort." It is suggested that they should have a separate day-room for men and women, that they should be allowed more visits from their friends, that they should have special privileges in paying visits outside, and that they might be permitted to attend their own place of worship on Sunday. The board do not favor any difference in dietary or in dress—and therein the board are "a day behind the fair." The dietary should be "adequate and suitable" for all, no doubt, but for the worthy it might be a little more varied. Also it might be most advantageous to make a distinction in dress.

*New
Legislation.*

When members begin talking, there will be of course the customary exaggeration in eulogy and in depreciation of the legislative output of the session. It may therefore be as well to put on record the summary from the Queen's speech of the measures placed on the Statute Book this year:

I have given my consent, with much pleasure, to measures for completing the naval defenses of my Empire, for lightening the fiscal burdens which press upon the agricultural population, and for protecting the flocks and herds of these islands from the importation of disease. Important measures have also received my sanction for the settlement of trade disputes, for the prevention of explosions in mines, which have caused the loss of many valuable lives, for amending the Truck act, for the construction of light railways, for the amendment of the Irish Land laws, and for facilitating the creation, by purchase, of a larger class of occupying freeholders in Ireland.

Of these measures, the Irish Land act narrowly escaped involving the Government in a contest with

the House of Lords. It was, indeed, a curious spectacle, that which the early days of August presented to the world. The Unionist Administration—which, through Lord Lansdowne, had humbly recommended the Irish Land bill to the House of Lords as being very, very much less objectionable than Mr. Morley's Land bill—found itself confronted by a revolt of the landlords, who carried amendment after amendment in a fashion which seemed at first to threaten the measure with extinction. Even the Unionist press was scandalized at this display of class interest posing naked and unashamed in the Upper Chamber. Ministers could only command their own votes and the votes of the devoted Liberal remnant, fifteen strong, and about as many Independent Unionist peers. The Duke of Abercorn and Lord Londonderry did as they pleased, being masters of the big battalions, and for a time it seemed as if they would make hay of the bill. But when the amendments came to be considered in the House of Commons, it was discovered that they did not amount to much after all. Some were rejected, others were accepted, and ultimately an arrangement was arrived at, by virtue of which the bill as amended received the royal assent.

*Arbitration
in Trade
Disputes.*

Among the measures of the session one of the most important, although the least noticed, is the Conciliation (Trades Disputes) act. It authorizes the registration of every Board of Conciliation and Arbitration under the Board of Trade Rules—a provision owing its importance solely to the security which such registration gives the state that it will always have a full record of the proceedings of such boards. But its most important clause is that which gives the Board of Trade a mandate to stimulate the establishment of Conciliation Boards in places where they do not exist, and to take such other steps as they deem fit to promote peace between employers and employed. It is hoped that the Board of Trade may be able to interfere to prevent the strike that threatens to paralyze the whole engineering trade—over a dispute as to the employment of one non-union workman in the yard of one of the associated employers. In 1893 thirty million days' work were lost by strikes and lock-outs, to say nothing of the permanent loss of work entailed by diverting British trade to the foreigner. Another gigantic strike is threatening in the docks, one of the premonitory incidents of which has been the arrest of Mr. Tillett and Mr. Sexton by the Belgian government for taking part in a strike of the Belgian dockers.

*Li
Hung
Chang.*

The "yellow man with the white money" has ended his European and American tour, and gone home to China. Li Hung Chang's visit to England had as its object permission to double the useful duties now levied by China on foreign goods. The duties are fixed by treaty, and can only be increased by British consent. Lord



MR. GLADSTONE AND LI HUNG CHANG.

A photograph taken at Hawarden, by Webster, Chester.

Salisbury, it is said, promised to give the proposal a favorable consideration, and Li had to depart with that. During his stay in England he was taken about to see everybody and everything, and in his train traveled a swarm of newspaper correspondents whose chief function was to report Li Hung Chang's interviews with his hosts. The Chinese Grand Old Man paid a visit to the Grand Old Man of Hawarden; went as far north as Glasgow, where he bought a sewing machine; and journeyed as far south as Osborn, where he was received by the Queen, and inspected the fleet. On the whole he is said to have been much impressed (1) with the extent to which this small island of Britain had become the work shop of the world; (2) with the ease of traveling in a first-class railway carriage; and (3) with the manner in which the English artillery carry their batteries at a gallop over hedge and ditch. He left an agreeable impression on the British public, which hopes much but expects little from his progressive tendencies on his return to Peking. The visit of Li Hung Chang to the United States seems to have had no diplomatic significance, although it was an interesting event on many accounts. Here as in Germany, France, and England, the eminent Chinaman was greeted with every mark of attention. He was received by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney and entertained to the fullest possible extent. The newspaper men besieged him for interviews, and some of his remarks gave evidence of great knowledge and sagacity. He bore himself with dignity, and upon the whole left behind him the impression of a statesman. He made a plea for the repeal of the Geary law which excludes Chinese laborers, and he paid an evidently sincere tribute to the value of the work of American missionaries in China. It was hoped that his presence here might result, sooner or later, in the placing of Chinese orders in American shipyards. Similar hopes were entertained in every European country that the astute Li visited;



CHINA'S CHIEF STATESMAN.

but he committed himself to nothing. Apropos of the desire of Europe and America to sell things to China through the influence of Li Hung Chang, we reproduce an amusing caricature from *Punch*.

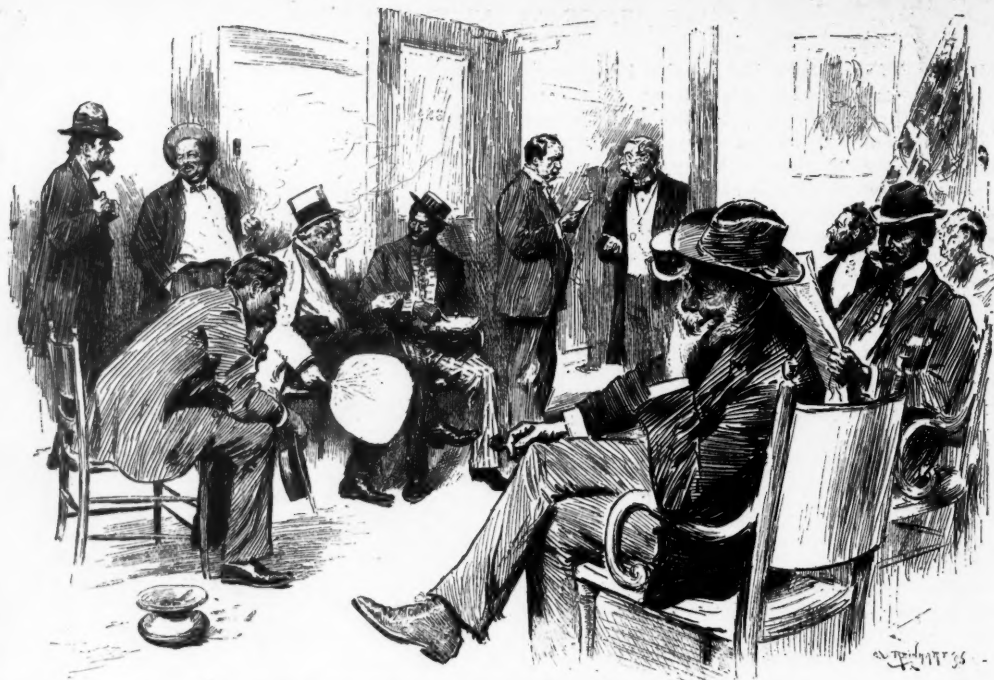


CHINA IN THE BULL SHOP.

CHORUS OF RIVAL SHOPKEEPERS (outside): "Wonder if he is going to buy anything here? We haven't got any orders out of him."—From *Punch* (London).

Each month unfailingly provides its fresh list for obituary comment. We have alluded, on an earlier page, to the death of Prince Lobanoff, the most eminent of all the names in this month's register of the dead. The death of the Sultan of Zanzibar occasioned a short decisive war, which we have mentioned in a preceding paragraph. In our own country, two distinguished professors of Harvard University have passed away, Professor Child and Professor Whitney; the eminent Baltimore philanthropist, Enoch Pratt, who gave the free public library, has died at a ripe old age; ex-Senator Henry B. Payne of Ohio is gathered to his fathers at the age of 86; Dr. George Browne Goode of the Smithsonian Institution, an eminent scientist, passed away after a short illness from pneumonia, at the early age of 45; C. S. Reinhart, the American artist and illustrator, who was only 42, died in New York. By permission of the Messrs. Harper & Brothers we have in this number of the *REVIEW* reproduced from recent numbers of *Harper's Weekly* three of Mr. Reinhart's remarkably effective portrayals of scenes at political headquarters. These names are only a few of those recorded in our obituary list.

The Month's
Obituary
Roll.



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SCENE AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK CITY.

From a drawing made by the late Charles S. Reinhart.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From August 19 to September 20, 1896.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

August 19.—The first session of the eighth Canadian Parliament meets at Ottawa; J. D. Edgar is unanimously elected Speaker.

August 20.—The gold-standard Democrats of Kentucky nominate presidential electors and choose delegates to Indianapolis.

August 22.—The resignation of Hoke Smith as Secretary of the Interior is reported in Washington.

August 24.—President Cleveland announces the appointment of ex-Governor David R. Francis of Missouri as Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Hoke Smith, resigned.

August 25.—Ninth annual convention of Republican League Clubs in Milwaukee.... New York Republicans assemble at Saratoga.... Candidate Bryan dines with Senator Hill and delivers a political address at Albany.... The "National Democrats" of Illinois nominate Gen. John C. Black for Governor and choose delegates to Indianapolis.... "National Democrats" assemble in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Florida and California, and choose delegates to the Indianapolis convention.... Harris, the candidate of the half breeds, is elected Governor of the Chickasaw nation in Indian Territory.

August 26.—Major William McKinley accepts the Republican nomination for the Presidency in a formal letter.... New York Republicans nominate Congressman Frank S. Black for Governor, Timothy L. Woodruff for

Lieutenant-Governor, and Irving G. Vann for Judge of Court of Appeals.... The Populists, silver men and Bryan Democrats in Michigan reach an agreement on State and electoral tickets.... The "National Democrats" of New Jersey, Maryland, Indiana, Tennessee, Iowa and Washington choose delegates to the Indianapolis convention.

August 27.—Ex-President Harrison addresses a mass meeting in New York City.... Washington Republicans nominate P. C. Sullivan for Governor.... "National Democrats" in Alabama, Missouri, Virginia, Michigan and Louisiana choose delegates to Indianapolis; in Michigan a full State ticket is nominated, headed by Rufus C. Sprague for Governor.

August 29.—"National Democrats" in Virginia choose delegates to Indianapolis and nominate presidential electors.... The State Democratic Committee of Massachusetts by a vote of 23 to 14 indorses the candidacy of Bryan and Sewall.

August 31.—Gold-standard Democrats in New York and Arkansas choose delegates to Indianapolis.

September 1.—Republicans carry the Vermont election by a largely increased plurality over that of 1892.

September 2.—The "National Democrats" assemble in National Convention at Indianapolis; ex-Governor Flower of New York is made temporary chairman and Senator Caffery of Louisiana permanent chairman....

Connecticut Republicans meet in State Convention in Hartford.

September 3.—The "National Democrats" at Indianapolis nominate Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois for President and Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky for Vice President, and adopt a gold-standard platform.... New Hampshire Republicans nominate George A. Ramsdell for Governor.

September 7.—Democrats carry the Arkansas election by a large plurality.

September 8.—W. J. Bryan is notified at Lincoln, Neb., of his nomination for the Presidency by the National Silver Party.... Colorado Populists nominate ex-Governor Davis H. Waite for Governor.. In the South Carolina Democratic primaries for the Senatorship, Judge Earle is chosen by a small majority over Governor Evans.

September 9.—Candidate Hobart's letter accepting the Republican nomination for Vice-President is made public; Mr. Bryan makes public his letter accepting the Chicago Democratic nomination for President.

September 10.—North Carolina Republicans and Populists agree on a plan of action.

September 12.—Senator Palmer and General Buckner are formally notified at Louisville, Ky., of their nomination by the "National Democrats" for President and Vice-President; President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle send messages of sympathy with the "National Democratic" movement.

September 14.—In the Maine election the Republicans win by a plurality of nearly 50,000.

September 17.—New York Democrats nominate John Boyd Thacher for Governor

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

August 25.—Hamed bin Thwain, Sultan of Zanzibar, dies and Said Khalid seizes the palace and proclaims himself Sultan.

August 26.—The Italian Government orders the sus-

pension of emigration to Brazil.... Serious riot in Constantinople; appalling massacres of Armenians, 2,000 killed.... Italians in Rio de Janeiro are attacked by mobs.... Mr. William C. Green appointed British agent in the South African Republic.

August 27.—The Armenian revolutionists who captured the Ottoman bank in Constantinople surrender.

August 28.—A ministerial crisis in Japan results in the resignation of Premier Ito and other members of the cabinet; the Emperor appoints Count Kuroda acting Premier.

August 31.—The rebellion against the Spanish Government in the Philippine Islands is renewed.... An Italian Atlantic Squadron is formed to protect Italian interests in South America.

September 3.—The Chilean Congress by a vote of 62 to 60 proclaims Errazuriz President of the Republic for the term of five years.

September 6.—The Spanish elections for members of the councils of Madrid and other provinces result generally in favor of the government candidates.

September 7.—The Spanish Cortes adjourns without date.

September 9.—Fifteen hundred troops leave Spain for the Philippine Islands.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

August 20.—The State Department at Washington forwards to Spain the petitions for pardon addressed to the Spanish Government by the friends of the men arrested on the *Competitor*.

August 22.—The International Copyright Congress opens at Berne.... A new scheme of reforms is sent to the Porte by the Ambassadors of the Powers.

August 26.—The British Consul in Zanzibar sends an ultimatum to Said Khalid demanding his surrender.

August 27.—British warships bombard the palace of the Sultan in Zanzibar; Said Khalid flees to the German Consulate.... The Czar and Czarina of Russia visit



THE CAMPAIGN SITUATION,—THE CONTEST RAGES IN THE SHADED STATES.

Vienna and are greeted there by the Emperor and Empress of Austria.

August 28.—The British Consul in Zanzibar asks the German Consul to surrender Said Khalid.

August 29.—The Brazilian Government promises Italy that steps will be taken to punish the persons who recently insulted the Italian flag....Ambassadors of the Powers warn the Sultan that he endangers his Empire by suffering the continuance of the existing anarchy under the connivance of the Imperial troops.

August 31.—Houses of Americans are attacked near Constantinople; all the Armenian servants are murdered.

September 2.—It is announced that the recently negotiated Franco-Russian treaty provides only for defensive co-operation, making no provisions for joint offensive action.

September 5.—The Czar and Czarina are the guests of Emperor William at Breslau.

September 6.—The Porte makes reply to the collective note from the Powers in regard to the recent massacres, putting all the blame upon the Armenians.

September 9.—The text of the Powers' protest to the Sultan is made public.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

August 19.—The directors of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, New York City, vote to increase the capital stock from \$9,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

August 24.—The Union Steel Company of Alexandria, Ind., is placed in the hands of a receiver; the company is capitalized at \$1,500,000....The Linthicum Carriage Company of Defiance, Ohio, incorporated, with a capital stock of \$100,000, fails.

August 25.—Engagements of more gold for importation are announced.

August 26.—Hilton, Hughes & Co. of New York City close their store and make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors; about 1,700 employees are thrown out of employment.

August 27.—The George H. Taylor Company, paper dealers of Chicago, fail with liabilities estimated at \$150,000.

August 31.—The Clyde and Belfast shipbuilders concede to their employees the advance in wages demanded.

September 1.—The Furness, Layland & Wilson Steamship Companies consolidate their interests in the carrying trade between the United States and England, forming a new company with a capital stock of \$5,000,000.

September 2.—Captain-General Weyler, at Havana, decrees the compulsory circulation of bank-notes at par with gold, which now has a premium of 12 per cent.

September 4.—The First National Bank of Helena, Mont., closes its doors.

September 7.—Meeting of the Trades Union Congress in Edinburgh.

September 9.—The Union National Bank of New Orleans closes its doors.

September 11.—The suspension of the fourth New Orleans bank within a few days is announced.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

August 20.—Lord Chief Justice Russell of England addresses the American Bar Association at Saratoga on international arbitration....News is received from Dr. Nansen's exploring steamer *Fram*....Charles H. Lanson makes a successful experiment with an air ship at Portland, Me.

August 26.—Fire at Ontonagon, Mich., destroys property to the value of \$1,500,000, and renders 2,000 persons homeless.

August 27.—The United States cruiser *Brooklyn*, on her official trial trip, makes an average speed of 21.91 knots an hour, thus earning a premium of \$350,000 for her builders.

August 28.—Viceroy Li Hung Chang arrives in New York City....The Catholic Congress at Dortmund, Prussia, passes a resolution warning German Catholics against emigrating to the United States under present economic conditions.



MR. GEORGE GIFFEN

(Of the team of Australian cricketers now in this country).-

August 29.—Viceroy Li Hung Chang is presented to President Cleveland.

August 30.—Li Hung Chang visits the tomb of General Grant in New York City.

August 31.—The American Social Science Association meets at Saratoga.

September 1.—An international convention of representatives of the Irish race meets in London.

September 2.—The new British armored battleship *Cæsar* is launched from the Portsmouth dock yards.

September 3.—The thirtieth national encampment of the G. A. R. is opened at St. Paul, Minn.

September 4.—Major Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Nebraska is chosen Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. Dr. Gallagher, the released Irish prisoner, arrives in New York City.

September 6.—By the fall of an opera house wall at Benton Harbor, Mich., during a fire, eleven firemen are crushed to death and several others injured.

September 10.—A cyclone does much damage in Paris.

September 13.—P. J. Tynan, known as "Number One," is arrested in France on the charge of being concerned in the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Dublin in 1882.

September 14.—Several dynamiters are arrested in Europe, and the London police assert the existence of a general conspiracy.

OBITUARY.

August 19.—Josiah Dwight Whitney, professor of geology at Harvard, 77.... Ex-Congressman Ransom W. Dunham of Chicago, 58.... Dr. Charles Lotin Hildreth, poet and story writer, 40.... Hon. William Douglas Balfour, Provincial Secretary in the Ontario Government. Curtis Coe Nichols of Boston, one of the early Massachusetts Republicans, 82.

August 20.—Prof. Alexander Henry Green, the distinguished English geologist, 64.... M. Julius Lange of Copenhagen University, 58

August 21.—Dr. Charles G. Raue of Philadelphia, a leading homœopathist, 76.

August 24.—Nicholas Rüdinger, professor of anatomy at Munich, 64.... Charles Frederick Ashley Cooper Ponsonby, second Baron de Manley, 81.

August 25.—Hamed bin Thwain bin Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, 40.... Benoni Irwin, a well-known New York portrait painter, 56.

August 26.—Sir Robert Stuart, 80.

August 27.—Lewis Steward, an Illinois pioneer, 72.

August 28.—Wordsworth Thompson, the well-known American genre and historical painter, 56.... Baron Jérôme Frédéric Pichon, French author and bibliophile, 84.

August 30.—Prince Lobanoff Rostovsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, 71.... Charles Stanley Reinhart, American illustrator and painter, 52.

September 1.—Charles E. Warburton, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, 61.

September 2.—Prof. Lorenzo Niles Fowler, phrenologist, 85.... Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., historian of Cambridge, Mass., 94.

September 3.—Commander John Stark Newell, U. S. N.

September 4.—Joseph Remi Léopold Delbœuf, Belgian savant, 65.

September 5.—Percival Gaunt, American song writer and composer.

September 6.—Dr. George Brown Goode, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and director of the National Museum at Washington, 45.

September 7.—Sir Joseph Archer Crowe, English journalist, war correspondent, diplomatist and author, 71. Captain A. P. Cooke, U. S. N., 60.

September 9.—Ex-United States Senator Henry B. Payne of Cleveland, O., 86.



THE LATE ENOCH PRATT OF BALTIMORE.

September 10.—Prof. Luigi Palmieri, the celebrated Italian meteorologist, 89.... James Lewis, American comedian, 57.

September 11.—Prof. Francis James Child of Harvard, 71.

September 12.—Gen. James D. Morgan of Illinois, 86. Prof. J. E. Munro of Manchester, England.

September 14.—Charles L. Chapin, one of the first operators of the Morse system of telegraphy, 69.

September 16.—Ex-Congressman James N. Ashley of Toledo, O., 72.

September 17.—Enoch Pratt, the millionaire philanthropist of Baltimore, 88.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE PRINCETON SESQUICENTENNIAL.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for the sesquicentennial celebration of Princeton University, October 20 to 22, 1896, the first charter of the old College of New Jersey having been signed October 22, 1746. In another part of this magazine will be found a description of "Princeton After One Hundred and Fifty Years." Undoubtedly this will be one of the most important college anniversaries that have occurred since the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth birthday of Harvard in 1886. Many distinguished guests are expected.

THE GALESBURG CELEBRATION OF THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE.

One of the most interesting events of the autumn will be the celebration by Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., of the anniversary of the debate at Galesburg, October 7, 1858, between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. The exercises will begin at two o'clock in the afternoon of October 7, with an oration by Chauncey M. Depew of New York, followed by addresses from

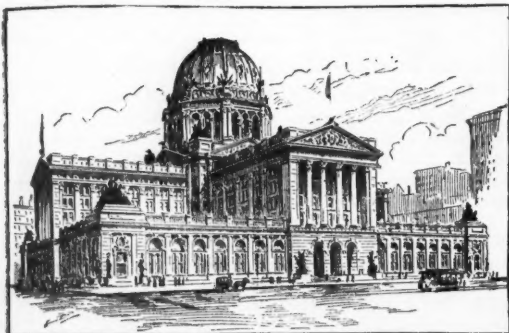


ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Governor Horace Boies, and other distinguished men. The debate which is to be thus commemorated at Galesburg was one of the most important in the famous series which took place on the occasion of the joint canvass by Lincoln and Douglas for the United States senatorship. Many persons who heard the original debate are still living in the vicinity of Galesburg, and will doubtless be present at this anniversary celebration.

RELIGIOUS GATHERINGS.

The general convention of the Christian Church (commonly known as "Disciples") will be held at Springfield, Ill., October 18 to 23, 1896.

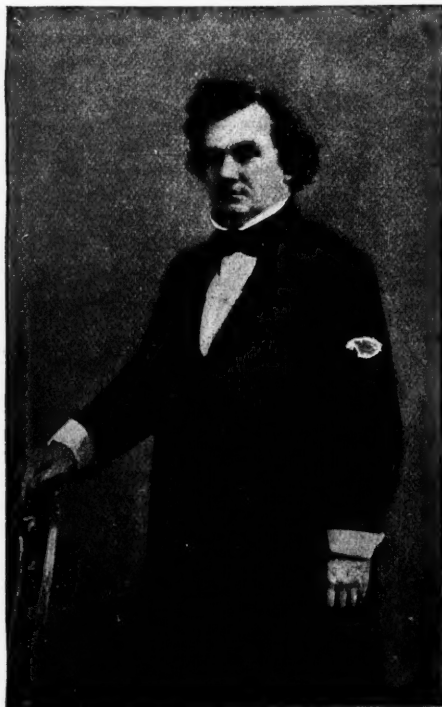


DESIGN OF CHICAGO'S NEW POST OFFICE.

The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will be held at Toledo, Ohio, October 6 to 9, the annual sermon being preached by the Rev. Edward M. Packard of Syracuse, with the usual address by Dr. Richard S. Storrs of Brooklyn, president of the board.

The American Missionary Association will hold its annual meeting in Boston, October 22, and will be addressed by Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court and other prominent speakers.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew of the Protestant Episcopal Church will meet at Pittsburg, October 10 to 14.



Courtesy of McClure's Magazine.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

This meeting will probably be attended by about one thousand laymen from different parts of the country.

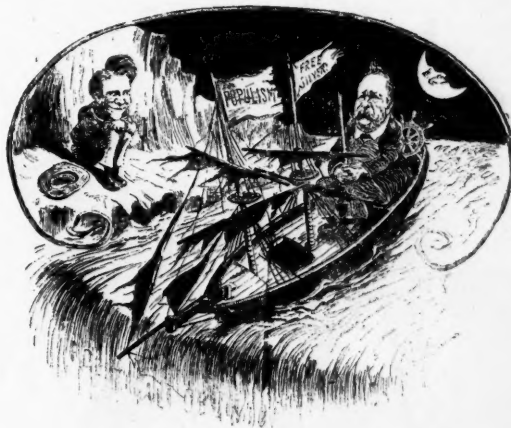
THE AMERICAN CONGRESS OF LIBERAL RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

This organization, of which Dr. H. W. Thomas of Chicago is president, Ccl. T. W. Higginson, Drs. Hirsch, Savage, Heber Newton and William M. Salter are vice-presidents, and Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago secretary, will hold its third annual meeting in Plymouth Church, Indianapolis, November 17, 18 and 19. Rev. Philip S. Moxom of Springfield, Mass., preaches the opening sermon. Among other speakers are: Edwin D. Mead of Boston, Revs. Reed Stuart of Detroit, William C. Gannett of Rochester, Drs. Hirsch, Canfield and Thomas of Chicago, Dr. Rexford of Columbus, Ohio, and many other prominent representatives of various denominations. The Congress is a direct outcome of the Parliament spirit, the initiatory step being taken during that meeting.

CURRENT POLITICS IN CARICATURE.



COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.
From the *Herald* (New York).



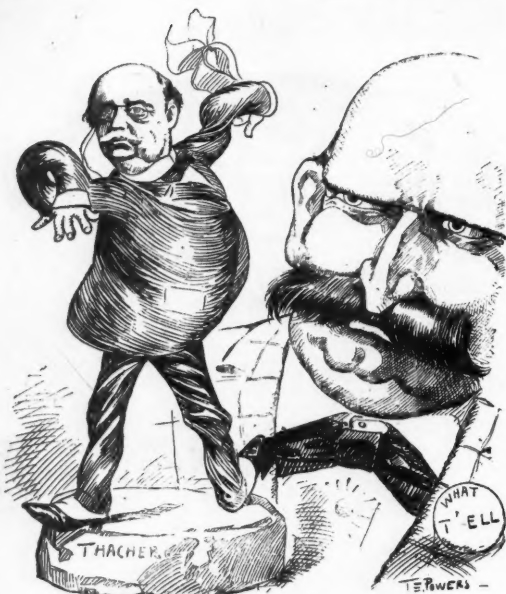
ANOTHER SHIP PASSES IN THE NIGHT.
(It is Watson on the bank and Sewall on the ship.)
From the *Telegram* (New York).



THE TEMPTATION OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.
Appropos to the rejection of the free silver party at the recent elections in Vermont and Maine.
From *Judge* (New York).



THE THREE (DIS) GRACES.
Past, Present and Future of Democracy.
From the *Commercial Advertiser* (New York).



POLITICAL PRESTIDIGITATION UP TO DATE.

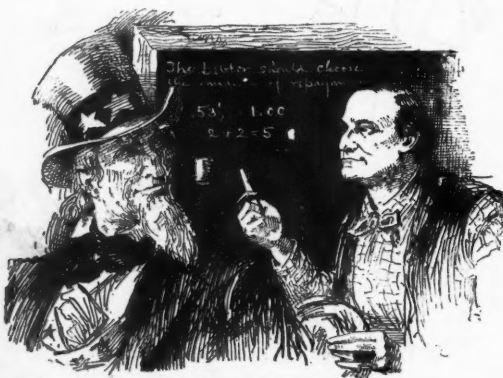
I am the Mayor of Albanee,
I am a man of propertee,
I'm a twisting, contortional trick acrobat,
Gold-entomological freak Popocrat,
A rapid-change artist, a straight Democrat,
And the Tammany nominee.

My position is all askew,
I'm a kaleidoscopic view;
Though I make all my speeches in favor of gold,
For Bryan and Sewall I'll work as I'm told—
You may not see how both opinions I hold—
Though it's queer how I do it, I do.

You think I am mixed, I suspect;
I'll demonstrate I am correct:
You can't but agree when the fair moon is bright,
That a free-silver sheen it spreads over the night,
Yet that sheen is derived from the golden sunlight,
Which the moon does simply reflect.

Now that is my plain, honest view;
I think both positions are true;
And though it may give me a terrible twist
To try to walk both ways, yet, still I insist
That my argument's one that you cannot resist—
And that's why I act as I do. N. A. J.

From the *World*, Evening Edition (New York).



BRYAN: "Want a hired man, Sir?"
UNCLE SAM: "I want one that can cipher better than you."
Copyright, *Life* (New York).



SCRAMBLING BACK.

Senator Hill returns to his position on the fence.

From the *Journal* (New York).



FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED.

WORKMAN: "If the cry of free silver will cause that, what would not free silver itself do?"

From *Judge* (New York).



MISS DEMOCRACY: "That donkey had one head and two tails yesterday; to-day it's got two heads and three tails. I wonder what it will have to-morrow."

From the *Commercial Advertiser* (New York).



SILVER MINE OWNER: "Vote for free silver and I will be able to get all this bullion of mine coined into dollars."

FARMER AND MECHANIC: "That's all right for you, but where do we come in?"

From the *Press* (New York).



UNCLE SAM: "Only abnormal swelling of the head and dyspepsia, due to undigested facts, Madame."

From the *Herald* (New York).

IN 1861
WILLIAM MCKINLEY
WAS UPHOLDING HIS
COUNTRY'S HONOR,—
AND HE'S DOING
IT YET!



IN 1861
THIS IS WHAT
WILLIAM J BRYAN
WAS DOING,—
AND HE'S DOING
IT YET!



THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).

(Copyright, 1896, by Harper & Brothers).



"YOU SHALL NOT PRESS DOWN UPON THE BROW OF LABOR
THIS CROWN."

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1896, by Harper & Brothers.



MARK HANNA'S PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW OPENS AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

From *The Republican* (Denver).



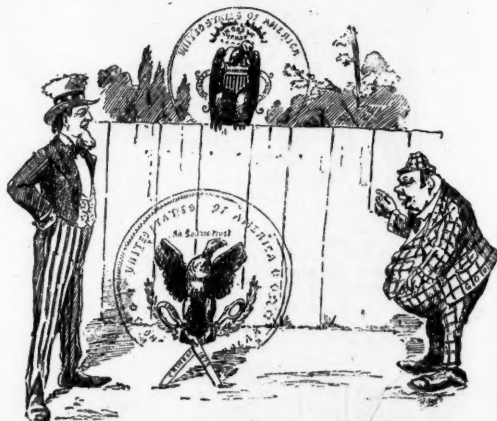
"SAVING AT THE BUNG AND WASTING AT THE SPIGOT."
UNCLE SAM (soliloquizing): "I'm going to fix this hole so those foreigners can't plunder my barrel."
J. BULL (aside): "Except at this end!" (Left chuckling.)
From the *National Bimetallist*.



A SUGGESTION TO HON. E. O. WOLCOTT.

"If we are to place emblems before principles, let us picture those emblems to suit the changed conditions of the times."

From *The Republican* (Denver).



G. O. P.: "Don't you see that the blankety-blank bird is no good; why don't she get up there with her mate?"
UNCLE SAM: "You're a consistent old party, you clipped the bird's wings and now condemn her because she can't fly."

From *The Republican* (Denver).



THE HELPING HAND

(With apologies to the artist and the publishers of his well-known print.)

From the *Chicago Dispatch*.

WHERE



A FEW REALLY PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

VICEROY LI HUNG CHANG TO VICEROY HANNA:

How rich are you?
Did you make any of your money reducing workingmen's wages?
If the free coinage of silver would, as you say, tend to reduce the wages of workingmen, why are YOU opposed to it?

Who gives you all the money you are spending now?
What do you promise in return for it?

How do you make Mr. McKinley do what you tell him?
Will he keep on doing it when he is President?
How did you get hold of him first?
Do you consider that those notes are a good investment?

From the Journal (New York).



WHERE MR. HANNA STANDS ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

From the Journal (New York).



WATSON (in a speech at Dallas): "Sewall cannot carry the ward, town or state in which he lives. He is a dead weight—a knot on the log."

From the Commercial Advertiser (New York).



G. O. P.: "It's sweeter than ever and has a rich golden hue."

From the Commercial Advertiser (New York).



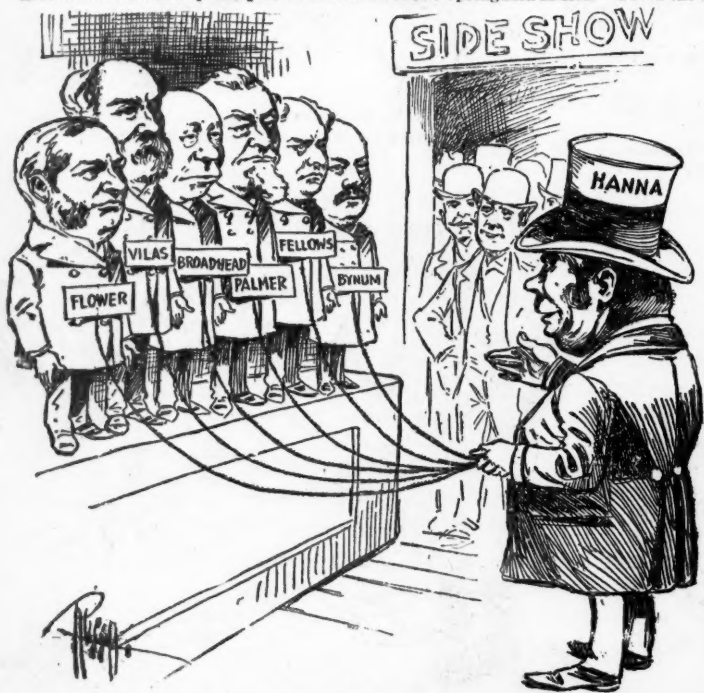
"SHE'S ALL RIGHT!"

From the Post-Dispatch (St. Louis).



GEN. PALMER MAKES ANOTHER CHANGE OF COATS.

"This is John M. Palmer's sixth bolt. The first was from the Democratic party. The second was from the Illinois Republican Senatorial Caucus which had nominated Lincoln for Senator. The third was from the army of the United States in front of Atlanta, from pique at General Sherman. The fourth was from the Republican nomination of Grant in 1872. The fifth was from the Populist platform he indorsed at Springfield in 1891."—From the *Post Dispatch* (St. Louis).



HANNA'S SIDE SHOW.

HANNA: "Walk up, gentlemen, and see the waxworks. This is only part of the great McKinley Circus, but I desire all to see the precision with which the dummies do my bidding."—From the *Post-Dispatch* (St. Louis).



ON THE WRONG STREET.
From the *Post Dispatch* (St. Louis).



FORBEAR.

SHADE OF LINCOLN: "Stop! How dare you try to revive a war of sections? Remember 1861."
From Judge (New York).



BALKED.

The old fashioned Jefferson Democracy refuses to pull the Popocrat chariot.
From Judge (New York.)



ARTHUR SEWALL DOESN'T APPRECIATE "TOMMY"
WATSON'S PULL.

Mr. Bush here portrays a thrilling scene on the Free Silver road that leads up Salt River.

From the *Telegram* (New York).



TILLMAN PITCHFORKED BY EARLE.

What the defeat of the Tillman Senatorial candidate in South Carolina means.

From the *Telegram* (New York).



THE 16 TO 1 BARGAIN COUNTER OF THE (BRYAN) FUTURE.

Shopping as it will be in the good times of high prices and cheap silver dollars.

From the *World* (New York).



THE DISTRACTED DONKEY.

Copyright, 1896, by *Leslie's Weekly* (New York).

(The four cartoons on this page are selected from a series appearing in *Leslie's Weekly*,—the originals, which are very large, being made from photographs of clay models by Max Bachmann, an artist of very striking and unique talent.—EDITOR.)



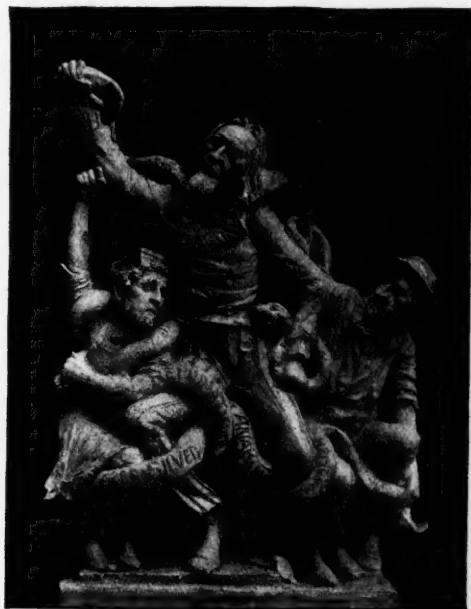
THOU SHALT NOT STEAL.

Copyright, 1896, by *Leslie's Weekly* (New York).



A SURE WINNER IF BRYAN IS ELECTED.

Copyright, 1896, by *Leslie's Weekly* (New York).



THE LAOCOON UP TO DATE.

Copyright, 1896, by *Leslie's Weekly* (New York).



FISHING FOR SUCKERS.—From *Judge* (New York).



It is asserted that Greece has in connection with the Cretan affair been given a basket by the Powers.—From *Kladderatsch* (Berlin).

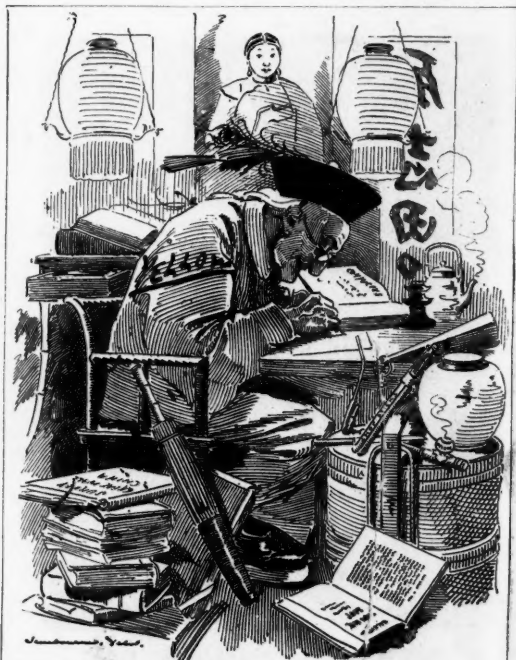


CAUGHT NAPPING.—From *Punch* (London).
Germany's encroachment on England's trade.



ENFORCED RELEASE.—From the *Freeman* (Dublin).

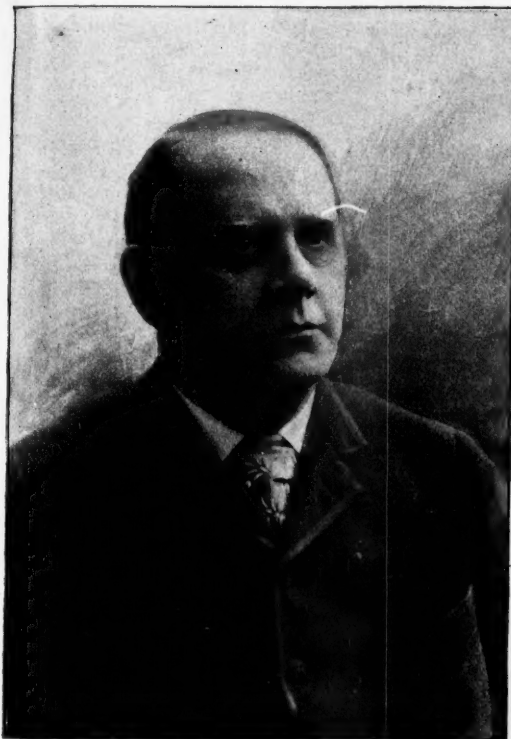
DEATH: "If you don't release them I will."



Mr. Gladstone, impressed with costume of Li Hung Chang, adopts the Oriental fashions and begins writing an essay in Chinese on the Philosophy of Confucius.—From *Punch* (London).

THE THREE STRATEGIC CHIEFS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

I. MARCUS A. HANNA, BY MURAT HALSTEAD.



MARCUS A. HANNA.

THERE is a new man in our politics—a recognized power—well known in spite of his novelty—not a professional statesman but a man of affairs—a business man, one of the most famous politicians—a quiet man, but making a noise in the world; a national personage with international reputation; a man of simple manners and broad shoulders, who has tested his strength in matters material and bears golden sheaves from harvest fields—but he has not reaped where he has not cleared the ground and plowed and sown. He is a stalwart man, unpretending but potential, and his conservatism is somewhat aggressive. He is a laborer on large lines, and he conducts a presidential candidacy as he has conducted fleets and managed mines, on the great lakes, developing resources and applying them with courage and capacity and with honorable distinction and affluent success. As he has not been cast down by defeats, he has not exulted in victory. He is

easy in hard work, for he has masterful ways and means. He musters men in martial array for the purposes of peace, and fights for pacification,—and when he has made a conquest his policy is conciliation. Though much misrepresented he is but little misunderstood. He withstands slander with equanimity, and his resentment is without violence. The stream of his life bears many burdens, but flows with a calm, broad current. He deals in his private business in those mighty stores of energy and strength, coal and iron, and in public life he has the glow of the furnace and the fibre of steel. There is no name in all the land more familiar, and he accepts conspicuity with complacency, because it is unavoidable in the business; but he avoids ostentation, and when weighty cares permit the indulgence of his preferred enjoyments, they are in the retirement of his beautiful home. He has not sought to draw the public gaze and he does not shrink from it. He is without the perturbation of vanity or the affectation of indifference. There is no experience that is lost, to an intelligence that absorbs that which is in the air, or to the will that executes the conceptions of the intellect.

Marcus Alonzo Hanna was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, September 24, 1837, and so he has just entered his sixtieth year. Columbiana County, Ohio, borders on the eastern line of the state, and on the west adjoins the County of Stark, the home of McKinley, and on the east is bounded by Beaver County, Pennsylvania, the home of Senator Quay. Mr. Hanna may be fairly described as an evolution of the public demand often so earnestly made, but when answered realized with misgiving, that citizens should not allow themselves to be so incessantly occupied with private business as to neglect public duty. His blood is that of Virginia Friends and Vermont Presbyterians, and there are in it eminently the qualities that yield vigor and tenacity, and a solemn, sombre, fiery perseverance. One of his gifts is that of continuance. There is no better blood, and when brains are born with it the combination is excellence—and Hanna inherited ability and was educated in business. Next to the efficacy of good brains and blood in making up a man comes his environment—the circumstances surrounding the boy and man—the conditions upon which are opened in his neighborhood the golden gates of opportunity. We have said Mr. Hanna was educated in business, but we must not neglect to say that he had a high school education, and a year in one of the multitude of Ohio colleges that prevented the growth of a great school that



Courtesy of Leslie's Weekly.

MR. HANNA AT HIS DESK.

would rank with the first universities. However, there are many who think the thirty colleges in Ohio forty years ago produced as many strong men as would have been turned out of a single institution engaging the advanced educational advantages to be found in the united faculties and facilities of the state. Mr. Hanna was born, as Major McKinley was, in the heart of the region richest in natural resources of any in the country—and unsurpassed in the world—western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio.

The coal beds are there deep and rich. There oil was struck in unparalleled rivers of wealth, and natural gas was at length revealed—and the same opulent territory, provisioned from the beginning of a barbarous world for manufactories, extends south into the marvelous mountains and mines of West Virginia,—the land that was so admirable was

supremely attractive to George Washington in youth and advanced years. The people of the Pennsylvania and Ohio regions of the imperial endowment of coal, which is cheap power, were in the days of the boyhood of McKinley and Hanna living in adjacent counties, deeply interested in manufactures, and the question whether the United States gave adequate protection to those who had invested in industrial enterprise was one of vital interest and the greatest familiarity—a part of domestic life and discussed by candle light and the fireside. The young men of this part of the country were not indoctrinated with free trade by the Scotch professors who had a general mission to teach the theories of political economy as was done in the British island, and turned up in every college, but they got their instruction in a practical way where

the forges flamed and the wheels went round. Protection meant, then as now, prosperity; and the want of it too great a proportion of the population engaged in agriculture, a lack of the diversity of industry that was the policy of the fathers when they enacted the law, avowedly for protection, that was the industrial declaration of independence, and practically abolished the colonial system that lingered after the war. The manufacturing towns of Ohio west and north of Columbiana and Stark counties are among the finest examples on the continent of the enterprise, the hardihood, the skill, the inventive and mechanical ingenuity, the genius for organization, the cunning hands, the competent heads of the American people. This was the environment of McKinley and Hanna, in their most impressionable days, and their association in after times may be traced to the sympathies of their earliest contemplative years. It was but natural that while one became a lawyer and statesman and the other a business man who plowed "the unsalted seas," and dived in the unsalted mines of the majestic northwest, they should come together in a common cause regarding which the sentiments of their boyhood became the convictions of their manhood. It is a silly sort of slander that attributes to such men

only sordid motives. Such selfishness as they have is enlightened, and their first lessons taught them that the enactment into national law of the principle of protection was the indispensable foundation of the higher prosperity of the people of their native land—that indeed it seemed to wield an enchanter's wand. Mr. Hanna is a man of large estate, but he has no idle hours or dollars. He is active in capital and labor, and an example that head and hands may work together with profit and show each other fair play. As there are several thousand men employed in the various enterprises in which he is influentially interested, he has not escaped incidents of differences of opinion between employers and employed that passed into a stage of warfare, but it is only since he has aroused political animosities that his well won reputation for tempering justice with generosity has been vindictively assailed.

He holds the respect of workmen because he treats them with respect, and he gains their good will because he is fair, and in nothing does he show them greater consideration than in never trying the blandishments of demagogues with them. He has no ability nor inclination in that direction.

Mr. Hanna's father, on removing to Cleveland, became a wholesale grocer and provision merchant, and the son at twenty years of age was a clerk in the store, and in 1861 his father died and he succeeded to the business. Young Hanna had traveled extensively and formed a valuable acquaintance. In 1864 he married Miss Augusta Rhodes, the daughter of his senior partner, D. P. Rhodes, who retired a few years later, when the existing firm of M. A. Hanna & Co. was organized. The business of the firm required a great deal of transportation on the lakes, and Hanna, after being interested in several vessels, became the proprietor of one named for his father, Leonard Hanna, and he is now a large owner of ships on the lakes and the head of the Globe Iron Works Company of shipbuilders. He is active in his personal affairs and has them so organized that when he takes a turn in politics he has only to say "yes" and "no" a good deal touching matters not public, and they go as he says. The course of his business is plainly marked as a system of progression. First a grocer, then a shipowner, —the ships growing out of and sailing in the requirements of trade; then, as he wanted ships, he became a shipbuilder, and as he consumed iron he developed ores. His handsome residence is famous for hospitality, and it is administered with a geniality and liberality that gain and give pleasure. He has a charming family—a son with a home and household of his own. He values too highly the blessing of health to neglect it, and takes exercise regularly.

His good humor and courtesy disarm even hostile reporters, and they are soon convinced of the cleverness of friendliness, and commune with him in the manner of confidential affection; but he never by chance tells them anything he does not intend they should find out. The artists who have exerted their



"HONEST MONEY."

(A typical caricature of Mr. Hanna.)

New York Journal, Sept. 12.

capacities for caricature, and who do not hesitate to portray him as a monster, find it aids their art with a touch of nature to draw him with a smiling face. Whatever they do they do that, and they are at a loss to know how their arrows, that they have tipped with rancor, fail to inflict a wound or a sting.

In the same corner of the state of Ohio where Hanna was born and has always lived are the homes of John Sherman, James A. Garfield and William McKinley. Sherman was born in another part of the state, but through all his professional and public life he has lived at Mansfield, which is within an hour's ride of Canton. Garfield lived closer to Cleveland than the others, and in behalf of these three neighbors of his Mark Hanna, the business man, became Hanna the politician; not that he cared for the excitement or was fond of display, or thought that there was anything but hard work and the general good in it for him. He was in agreement with Sherman, Garfield and McKinley in principle, and has believed of each of them that his election to the presidency would be the elevation of the standard of dignity, honor and prosperity of the country. He was Garfield's friend, but had little to do with the nomination of the second martyr President, and took a serious but not extravagant or absorbing interest in his election. It was Mr. Hanna's judgment, and it was justified, that John Sherman's services to the country in his financial policy, through which was achieved the resumption of specie payments, were not recognized as they should be, and he is still of that opinion. He was of the persuasion that with John Sherman in the presidential chair his equipment for the place would be so extraordinary that the nation would thrive and grow in strength of character and universal credit. McKinley was always Sherman's friend, but his first striking appearance in a national convention was as the Ohio leader for James G. Blaine, and he thought, as did others, that it would be a great help to the Republican party if Sherman and Blaine could get together; and this was so far accomplished in 1888 that Sherman sent word to Blaine if he cared to be a candidate he should have a clear field.

It was in the national convention of that year that Mr. Hanna had an extraordinary chance to study Major McKinley under revealing conditions, and formed an admiration for the personal traits and public capacity of the Major that abides. Both were ardent supporters of Sherman and leaders in his advocacy, and they were the two friends to whom, more than to others, Sherman gave his confidence. They were the joint managers of the Sherman campaign, though Governor Foraker was the most powerful man in organization and executive ability in the delegation, and making the nominating speech held Ohio solid for Sherman to the last. However, as on many other conventional occasions, the harmony of the Ohioans was not absolute. The "big four" were McKinley, Governor Foster, Foraker and Hanna. There was a sensitiveness among the

Ohio delegates on account of the feeling that existed, and the controversy as to the nomination of Garfield for the presidency while he was the Sherman leader, a circumstance that was easily misapprehended; and yet there were scattering delegates approaching both Foraker and McKinley and urging them to consent to be nominated, making a merit of such tentative suggestions and proposing to be first in the procession if it started, and to pick up the distinction of President making. There is much more of this sort of thing in national conventions than reaches the public.

There are sharp eyes looking out on all such occasions for presidential timber, and "fool friends" unable to contain themselves. There are rumors from far off delegations rushing to and fro, telling how arrangements may be made to stampede the convention by throwing in a few votes here and there at the proper time, and producing the effect upon the states, like the mountains that Byron describes in his *Thunderstorm in the Alps*: "Every mountain now hath found a tongue, and Jura answers through her misty shroud, back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud." Foraker, in this convention, was distressed by a floral offering paraded on the platform as he was speaking for Sherman, and would have kicked it off if it had not occurred to him that he would be accused of participating in a concerted theatrical performance. McKinley was beset by the class of managers who do what they are pleased to call the "quiet work" in times of confusion, and are trying to hitch themselves to a President. Their first point was, of course, that Sherman could not be nominated, though they took care to say he was the best equipped man in the country for the place, but could not possibly get it, and McKinley might have it by consenting. Whenever these people approached the Major and gave him a chance to respond before flitting he remonstrated sharply and told them they were asking of him the impossible, and he visited one delegation, hearing they were holding a meeting at night in his favor, and gave them a little talk so clear and conclusive as to his position and the demands of his sacred honor that he should not only not countenance, but could not permit such proceedings,—they hesitated and adjourned. And yet the same notion possessed others, and here and there were votes for McKinley in the open convention. He did not care to take notice on the spot of this, fearing he might be misinterpreted and considered advertising for the place that he was certainly not then seeking; but he concluded he might put it so that there could be no mistake, and he did so decidedly. He arose from his seat and with a pale face and a deep tone in his voice, in which appeared that note of sincerity that makes his speeches so convincing, ended the McKinley movement for that time. He and Hanna then, as the most active of the friends of Sherman, had adjoining rooms, and a wire to Washington for conversation with their candidate, and formed in that contact and relation a feeling for each other and an intimacy that have endured,



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MR. HANNA AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

and a faith each in the reliability and force and integrity of the other, that has continued; and this is the friendliness that has been so distinct since the pending presidential canvass began before all their countrymen, and has been the living force behind the history that has been made.

The proceedings preliminary to the convention of 1888 brought McKinley and Hanna often together. They were in consultation many times and it was a labor of zeal for them to canvass the country for Sherman and muster his forces. McKinley had abandoned the hope of seeing Blaine President, and turned to Sherman, whose last chance for the great office was pending. Sherman's friends were doomed to disappointment, but they were never so near success as for one hour this time. The destiny of the convention was to be known by the name of Harrison. There were just barely enough opponents of Sherman at the apparently auspicious moment for him to bar his way. During the convention the scenes were often swiftly shifted, and there were several days of the trying excitements of unusual uncertainty. With the Presidency held out to him as a temptation, and assured that he offered the better solution of the problem that perplexed the convention, as he was the friend both of Blaine and Sherman, and was stronger than either, McKinley stood by his honorable duty as he saw it, sustaining Sherman inflexibly, without

a moment's hesitation. The keen eyes of Hanna were upon him, and found his nature that of the simplicity and nobility of manly sincerity. The X rays are not more penetrating than Hanna's glance, and his hearty respect for his friend was converted to warm regard and admiration. With McKinley's frankness and clearness, his transparency revealed his probity; and in his turn he rejoiced in the strength of the strong man by his side. There was no compact between them, they were of the same mind.

Their friendship was welded during this convention. They formed the liking of the unlike, that is an attachment greater than is given to those cast of like metal in the same mold. Through the subsequent career of McKinley, Hanna has been his powerful friend. Gerrymandered out of Congress, McKinley was called to run for Governor, but there were in the Republican ranks apprehensions that his protective policy might be too "high" to be popular in the state at large, but that turned out a mistake, for the Gubernatorial victories of the Champion of Protection were of exceptional and increasing splendor, and the jealous were disarmed by generosity, as antagonists had been overcome by superior power and address. The influence of Hanna at this time was not wanting or stinted, and had all the freedom and force of good will not limited by any selfish purpose. When Governor Foraker's friends made a contest for Sherman's seat Hanna

was the predominant factor in the struggle, and Sherman won; but Hanna valued correctly the immense ability to organize and execute, and the many striking qualities of the man who has been elected to succeed Brice in the Senate; and while the corps of Ohio correspondents of Democratic and Mugwump newspapers were prolific in the treatment of their favorite theme, the quarrelsomeness of the Republican leaders in the State, the hand of Hanna was stretched forth as a peacemaker, and it was accepted in the same spirit it was extended. It was in mind then that the time was close at hand when McKinley should be the President of the United States, and the beginning must be peace in Ohio. That peace was made naturally, openly, happily, triumphantly. The veteran Sherman was with Hanna, McKinley's friend, and Foraker, whom General Sherman held in the highest estimation and once in the Music Hall in Cincinnati nominated for the Presidency, is United States senator-elect, and his close friend Bushnell is Governor of the state.

Call this an arrangement—it was an adjustment according to the attraction of gravitation. It would have been shirking an obligation, the outgrowth of sympathy, association and common principles, and an attempt to evade destiny, if Mark Hanna had not consented to manage the presidential campaign of McKinley. He was not seeking that occupation. His health he knew would have to be guarded to enable him to go through without damage the strain that he appreciated; and his great affairs, all the more because so important, finding in this time his watchfulness, but he weighed the job and grasped it. He was not in error when he made his original estimate of McKinley's popular strength, but the problem was to nominate McKinley with such manifestation of his representative character and popular support, that he would be elected without limitations upon his liberty and go to the White House free and untrammelled, as he had entered the House of Representatives and the Governor's room in the Capitol at Columbus. The nomination of McKinley was, and his election will be, on these lines. If any one presumes that McKinley is subordinated by the will of Hanna, that is a mistake, for McKinley's consciousness of that which is due to himself is acute, and his self-respect enforces his self-assertion. The assumption that he, a man trained in the camp, the courts, the Congress, the executive chair of his state, is any person's possession is absurd. It is a blunder on the part of those who assail Mr. Hanna to hold that he is exclusively or exceptionally a man of dollars. He has had enough of them long enough to know the weakness as well as the power of money, and his primary advantage in his political activities is his responsibility—not in the collection of contributions or application of funds, but in the potentiality with which he can refuse the demands that are unreasonable and reason to conclusions. There is economy in his ability—and the accusation that he is a professional purchaser of men is an exagger-

ation of an imagination. So far as the opinion prevails at home or abroad that this is a campaign in which the use of money as well as the abuse of the money question is characteristic, it is unsupported by truth; and as for those interested in the protected industries, they have had three years of hard lines, so that they have not money to give. The men of money have steadfastly, immovably regarded the success of the silver crusade impossible, and the rumors that they are investing lavishly are far away wrong.

Serene in the midst of the confidence that all is well, Mr. Hanna in his smiling, clean shaven and clear eyed composure, more apprehensive of an overdrawn sense of security than of alarms, vibrates between the city of commerce and the city of conventions, collected and vigilant as the engineer who manages the engines of a twin



PALMER AND BUCKNER, in chorus—
"Since 'tis so soon that I am done for,
I wonder what I was begun for."

—From *The Republican* (Denver).

screw steamer, confident that if there is no relaxation in well doing no tempest can come out of the skies south or east or west, to stay the course of the ship safely to the port that the chart and compass tell is right ahead. Mr. Hanna is the new man in politics, the man of affairs of his own, finding time for unofficial business. This is not of evil; there is not a better sign of better things. The element of which Mr. Hanna is a type is needed to stand firmly for the balances of power with which the fathers conserved the Republic—and this representation of the ancient civic and national pride in our government under the Constitution as it is, has not come to us without cause, or appeared too soon; and when the contest is over and won, Mr. Hanna will deserve well of his country that he is serving for the sake of principle with motives and for considerations, that contemplate only his fair share, as a laborious and faithful citizen, of the general welfare.

II. JAMES K. JONES, BY WILLIS J. ABBOT.

IN the following fashion Senator James K. Jones, who now has upon his sturdy shoulders the responsibility for the conduct of the Bryan campaign, fulfills in the dispassionate pages of the *Congressional Directory* the task of an autobiographer:

James K. Jones of Washington, Hempstead County (Arkansas), was born in Marshall County, Miss., September 29, 1839; received a classical education; was a private soldier during the "late unpleasantness" on the losing side; lived on his plantation after the close of the war until 1873; was a member of the State Senate when the Constitutional Convention of 1874 was called; was re-elected under the new government, and in 1877 was elected president of the Senate; was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses; was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat to succeed James D. Walker, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1885; was re-elected in 1890 and took his seat March 4, 1891. His term of service will expire March 3, 1897.

Some of the gentlemen who write their lives for the *Congressional Directory* manage to put into them a little more of their own personality. Senator Jones may feel—and, indeed, has said to eager reporters—that the sketch of his life in the *Congressional Directory* ought to satisfy all legitimate public curiosity: but it doesn't. It's pleasant, to be sure, to know that there is one Southern Senator who can't be described as a "Confederate brigadier," but who contentedly avows himself a private; yet this avowal, while throwing some light on the modesty of the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is not quite enough to give a clear idea of the character of the man who can do much now to make a President.

The question is asked often, and with good reason, "Why Jones at the head of the Democratic National Committee?" Though long in public service he has not been conspicuous. Though successful in politics it has been in a state always reliably Democratic. He has had no such repute for political astuteness and for skill in the more devious processes of scientific politics as Senator Hill or Senator Gorman. His home and his political strength are not in doubtful territory, as was the case with his predecessors, Don M. Dickinson, W. L. Scott or W. H. Barnum. He is not rich, nor has he unusual facilities for touching the hearts and the pockets of rich men. Naturally, therefore, people have questioned the reason for his selection.

Perhaps the question may best be answered by reference to the character of the Chicago convention by which he was chosen. The people who call that body a revolutionary gathering are not wholly incorrect. It did portend a revolution in political methods, because from it, for the first time in thirty years, proceeded an announcement of principles without quibble or evasion, without effort to beguile

or deceive the voter. The Democrats at Chicago said to the country: We believe in these principles and we invite all who believe with us to vote for our candidates. They offered nothing which might be read in more than one way; they asked no support which might be given under a misconception.

Now James K. Jones is as outspoken and as frank as the most radical of the Democrats who gathered at Chicago. Indeed there have been times during the campaign when there was reason to fear that his frankness would injure the cause he was chosen to advance. But to the National Committee his firmness of conviction commended him. They remembered, too, that he has been a long time silver man, though coming from a state in which not an ounce of silver is mined. And about his devotion to the cause of free silver a story is current which gives evidence of his sincerity and which helps to explain his selection to lead a campaign in which the cry is "No compromise!"

When the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act was pending in the United States Senate, Senator Jones was one of its bitterest opponents. Like other bimetalists, he knew that the law was unscientific and illogical, and that under it silver was degraded to the position practically of token money. But he saw as most representatives of Southern and Western communities saw, that the law prevented any very grave contraction of the currency, and he sturdily refused to aid in its repeal until some substitute, which would accomplish the same purpose, was assured. It is a curious commentary on the way in which, of late years, the constitutional barrier between the executive and legislative departments of the government has been broken down, that negotiations for that substitute were conducted not with representatives of the majority in House or Senate, but with representatives of the President, Mr. Cleveland. There have been charges and countercharges made concerning the good faith of the President in these negotiations. Enough now to say that after fighting the repeal for three months, Senator Jones at last signed a compromise which he thought was approved at the White House. The repudiation by Mr. Cleveland and his followers of that compromise and the passage of an unconditional repeal law so embittered the Arkansas Senator that he declared he would never again be a party to a compromise on the silver question.

A very great majority of the delegates to the Chicago Convention, and certainly a majority of the National Committee, believed that this campaign would be essentially an agrarian one. They saw, or thought they saw, the farmers arrayed against the rest of the people. They held that it would be a struggle of the West and South against the East.

Few were as frank as Senator Tillman in characterizing the situation, but practically all held that the new sectionalism would find its expression in November's vote. From the East the votes of workingmen were expected, but there was no expectation of anything from the monied classes except the bitter, the virulent hostility they have shown to the Chicago platform. Senator Jones is, therefore, the logical incarnation of the spirit of the campaign. His state is both Southern and Western. It is essentially an agricultural state and he, in record and in manner, is the ideal representative of a farming community. He is a big man, given much to the flowing frock coats of Southern statesmanship; handsome of face, with a noble brow, a beard just whitening and blue eyes that would be kindly except that they seem to be always seeking for the purpose of the visitor. In speech, he is gentle and polite—when he wants to be—and bluff and decisive when the need arises. His method of conducting a campaign is diametrically opposed to that of his distinguished opponent, whose character is sketched elsewhere in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*.

The activities of Chairman Hanna are not paralleled by Chairman Jones. The latter is imbued with the fullest confidence that the people are with his candidate and that little need be done in the way of stimulating enthusiasm or in those doubtful ways which politicians describe as "bringing out the vote." It is, perhaps, a fortunate trait of character, this serene confidence in the ultimate triumph of a good cause, for this year the man who conducts the Democratic campaign must make bricks without straw.

A politician once said to me, speaking of a man who aspired to leadership, "Yes, he is a shrewd man, but he makes the mistake of letting people see that he is shrewd." Senator Jones doesn't make this mistake. The man who meets him casually will, without doubt, question his shrewdness. His manner is open and frank, his speech disarms suspicion. One says that he is not the man to meet and to defeat the efforts, usually underhanded, of brilliant politicians of the type of Senator Quay or Mr. Platt. His demeanor is that of a man who is playing a game which can be won by main strength, not by chicanery. He conceals his plan of campaign as little as the man at bat conceals his purpose to hit the ball as hard as he can. And yet the men who know this bluff, hearty, outspoken chairman best wonder if beneath it all there is not some quiet concealment of his real activities in the campaign.

We who urge Mr. Bryan's election as the best exemplar of a financial policy for which Senator Jones has stood as the sturdy champion throughout his public life look to the chairman of the Democratic National Committee with perfect confidence.

We who are Democrats recall the astuteness and the sagacity with which he averted the danger of leaving the Democratic party in 1893, with Presidency, House and Senate in its control, impotent to pass a tariff bill. The Wilson bill, in its final form, became a law only through his efforts. Probably it pleases him as little as it pleases any real tariff reformer, but he had the sagacity to see that failure to pass a bill reducing the McKinley rate of tariff taxation would be more disastrous to the Democratic party than passage of a bill which fell short of the promise of the Democratic national platform. To pass any tariff bill seemed at the time impossible. The House held to one theory, the Senate to another. The President, who was not slow to utilize his influence to dominate legislation, opposed bitterly the Senate plan and scarcely approved that of the House. Throwing down precedent and overriding the niceties of Senatorial etiquette Mr. Jones undertook to solve the problem. He was neither chairman of the Senate Committee having the work in charge nor near enough the head of that committee to properly assume authority. But he saw the need for work and undertook the work. He interviewed every recalcitrant Democratic Senator and noted the demands of each. He saw Secretary Carlisle and—perhaps mistakenly—accepted that gentleman's plan for sugar duties. He interviewed the President and gained—or thought he gained—Mr. Cleveland's adhesion to his plan of settlement. And so by hard work and shrewd diplomacy he accomplished the passage of a tariff bill. Some of us may think it was not a wholly Democratic measure, but nobody will question the political talents of the man who passed it.

And so, to sum up the capabilities of the chairman of the "new democracy," it is fair and just to say that he has proved his modesty, his sincerity and his shrewdness. Perhaps no political manager was ever confronted by so perplexing a problem as is now offered him. No chairman in a national campaign had ever so slender a campaign fund. No man in like position had ever so eager, so earnest, so clamorous a constituency. Senator Jones is probably not unaware of the condition which confronts him, but he has that placid, even stolid temperament which makes the many think that he is blind to the responsibilities of his position.

To the many who hold this view, a study of his fight on the repeal of the Sherman law and a review of his work for the Wilson bill may well be recommended. Nobody can investigate the work the senior Senator from Arkansas did in these two legislative contests and think for a moment that he will fall short of the most strenuous efforts to advance a cause in which he is enlisted.

III. MARION BUTLER, BY CARL SNYDER.

OF the three National Chairmen, Butler, the Populist, is by odds the most interesting. Both Mr. Hanna and Senator Jones are, to the country at large, new men, but they are not particularly new types. The Republican party has entrusted its fortunes to the millionaire-in-politics before. Senator Jones has thus far been chiefly notable from the mistakes he has made and the things he had better have left unsaid. Butler alone is novel and picturesque. A country editor, sprung from the plain people and reared on a farm, at 33 this young man finds himself in control of the party machinery of a political organization larger in numbers than that which elected Lincoln for the first time; an acknowledged leader, and a United States Senator to boot. In his brief and quite dazzling career he has shown himself a shrewd manipulator and a dexterous tactician, with a genius for success and an unusual talent for taking advantage of other men's necessities. There is a growing suspicion that he holds the key to the situation, if there be such a key, on the Democratic-Populist side, and that even now he has the key in the lock and is beginning to slowly turn it around.

All these things would of themselves make Butler quite worth while. But more than all this, he stands as the representative of that new force which has come in to change the face of American politics, to recast the lines of party divisions, to introduce new issues and new ideas and to re-locate the storm centres of our presidential struggles. No intelligent conception of the present campaign, in fact, is possible that does not take into consideration the thoroughly dominating influence of the People's Party. And inasmuch as the precise position of that organization in this contest is due, whether through luck or leadership I know not, to Butler's decisive action at the St. Louis Convention, it may be well to glance back a little way and note how events conspired to work out an opportunity for this unknown politician to put himself at the front.

A year ago the Democracy found itself between the Devil, as personified in Mr. Cleveland, and the dark deep waves of annihilation and sweet forgetfulness. Under the President's leadership, the party had been forced into positions antagonistic to its natural tendencies, and in much more important antagonism to the sentiments of its rank and file. The Populists, with a compact, earnest and aggressive organization, were forcing financial issues to the fore. The tariff, pensions, the Force bill, and their antique kindred were growing decrepit and decayed. As political issues they were back numbers. Meanwhile the Democracy had sustained heavy losses in the South and was quite fading from view in the West. Alarmed at the shadow of free silver, the business interests of the country were growing apprehensive and were turning to the Republican party as their natural ally. In spite

of the frantic efforts of the Republican leaders to prevent it, the country was forming in two divisions, with the money question as the line of cleavage; the Republican party was forced to become the champion of gold; the champions of silver were the Populists. It was then that the Democratic leaders began to ask themselves: Where do we come in?

They did not come in. Divided on the single vital issue of the hour, and thrust into an anomalous position by their adherence to Clevelandism, the Democracy was simply being ground between the upper and nether millstones. To shift the metaphor, it was at this point that a new set of leaders boldly seized the helm and turned the party into a new course. The Chicago platform was their work. Revolutionary as it was, it was the single stroke which could save the party from total wreck. Had the Democracy taken an equivocal position upon the issue which Populism had made dominant, it would have lost the South, disappeared from the West and been spurned by the East. It would have found itself in the position of the Douglas wing of the Democracy in 1860.

But with this Napoleonic stroke the Populists, when they met in convention in St. Louis, found themselves in a quandary. The Democracy had seized their position and nominated one of the two men whom the Populists had already selected as their probable candidate. To indorse the Chicago ticket was to lose their identity as a party. To nominate a separate ticket was to divide the silver strength of the country. The most prominent leaders fought for the former action. The temptations of power which a united army seemed to insure were great. But the privates in the ranks, far more independent than the privates in political parties usually are, were not so fast.

It was at this juncture that Butler of North Carolina came to the front. His standing in the party was strong. He had made himself master of his own state; he was president of the National Farmers' Alliance; he had all the prestige that goes with success. When he arrived in St. Louis he had not committed himself. He had already learned the power that is often gathered from waiting until a decisive moment; he had won his leadership largely through his ability to gauge the feeling of the ranks and direct this feeling to his own end.

Made temporary chairman of the convention, in his speech he played skillfully upon the passions of the mass and the desires of the leaders. It was then that with the strength gained by his foresight in making himself, so to speak, the balance of power, he formulated his plan for the indorsement of Bryan and the nomination of a southern Populist for second place. The chief leaders, Weaver, Allen and others, fought his plan bitterly. But the Tar-heel statesman carried the convention

with him by an overwhelming majority; his programme was put through and Butler found himself at the close of the struggle the foremost man of his party. As a logical result, he was put in charge of the campaign.

This at 33 years of age.

Up to this time it is certain that Butler had, outside his own state and party, been misjudged and underrated. His advent in the Senate had tended to obscure his political talent and craft. He had stepped from the editorship of the Clinton *Caucasian* to the Senate—a long stride. It is a matter of history, I believe, that on the gray December day when this proprietor of a village weekly newspaper dawned upon Washington, the dead leaves rustled and the resistance spirals of the Weather Bureau registered a fresh wind. What connection there was between the two is not clearly established. But it is certain that on the day mentioned the venerable traditions of the Senate, faithfully upheld by the picturesque old gentlemen who roam about its halls without being stopped by the doorkeepers, suffered a rude shock, like unto the advent of the weirdly wonderful Tillman. The voice of the new member was rasping, his chest capacity large, his style of oratory that of the hustings of his state. And he had a mission. It was the last perhaps which pained most. The young man came straight from green fields and babbling brooks, and his manner was reminiscent; he was in earnest, and the Senate, it is regrettable to say is a sophisticated, and somewhat *blasé* body. As the day wore on, over the faces of many of its members crept a wearied look and they regretted that anything could have so disturbed the reveries of that delightful club.

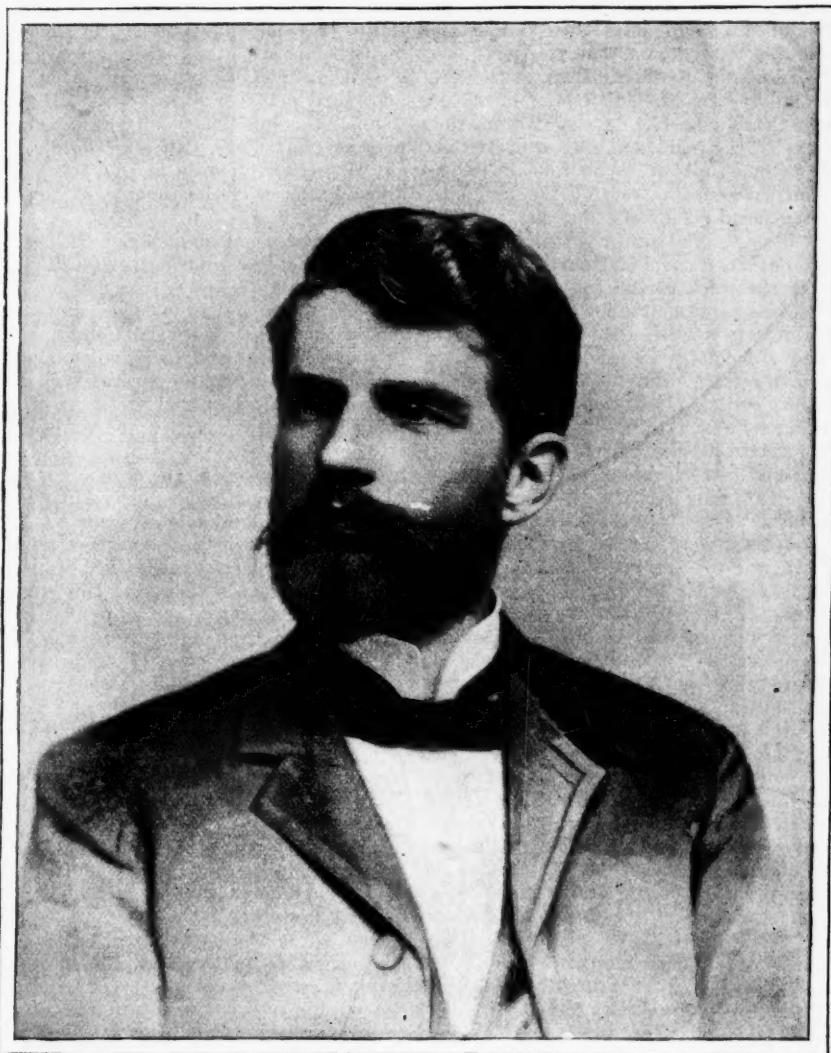
It is only fair to say, however, that it soon became apparent that there was more behind the new member than the declamatory fustian, as they regarded it, with which he seemed to abound. After a brief season in which, like many others, the new Senator from North Carolina seemed to find debate as seductive and intoxicating as an elaborate collection of cocktails, he settled to his work. He began to give his antique colleagues the unpleasant task of thinking about new things, and for this he was not liked. In particular he raised his storm over a bill to prohibit the further issue of bonds, without the sanction of Congress. He had other measures designed to prevent a recurrence of the famous or "infamous" bond deal. He sought to have convened a constitutional convention which should reform the Supreme Court's conception of the validity of the income tax, and he raised another storm by his amendment providing for a trial by jury in such cases as that of the recent Mr. Debs in Chicago. In behalf of these measures, he spoke often and long, incidentally quoting from Jefferson, whom he took for his political master, in a way that gave additional weariness and pain to the comely old gentlemen who for years had been prattling of their Jeffersonian Democracy. Altogether, they were hot times, in which, nevertheless, I fear the young

man from North Carolina experienced a deep and insidious joy. Butler is a fighter, and he has that pleasing quality which goes to make the thorny path of the innovator and revolutionist less irritating than it is to the most,—he does not know when he is thrashed.

A turbulent spirit in the Senate, in the St. Louis convention, as I said, he showed his craft. It was these two qualities which his political career up to this time had tended chiefly to develop. The political school in which he had been tutored was a stormy one. He entered the arena about at the inception of that movement which was to disrupt the old Bourbon *régime* in the South. This movement first showed its strength in South Carolina, where local conditions gave free play to the peculiar genius of the inexplicable Tillman. There it was a fight chiefly of the white farmers against the descendants of the old slave holders, the patrician class, on the one hand, and against negro domination on the other. In North Carolina this local color was lacking and the Populist movement there possessed more directly the character of the movement general over the South. It was simply the struggle of the newer element, the younger men, uniting with the farmers against the old oligarchy that had so long held the political power of that section in the hollow of its capacious and ambidextrous hands. There was no negro majority in North Carolina to forever frighten the white voter out of thinking and acting for himself. Reconstruction had laid its clumsy and harmful arms more lightly on that state than perhaps any other southward from Washington. The farmers were ripe for revolt and in the late Leonidas L. Polk they found a leader whose sagacity and skill in organization should have had the reward of which they were cheated by his inopportune death. But the uprising that he had fomented and directed lived after him, and the vacancy which his death created was young Butler's opportunity. He had been preparing for it and when the time came he seized it. He was then about twenty-eight years old and a member of the State Senate. He had been elected to that office when he was twenty-seven.

Mr. Butler himself says that his political career was entirely an accident, that it was not the one he had picked out for himself, and that it was due almost directly to the death of his father when the young man was attending college. He was born and brought up on a farm and received the larger share of his early education from his mother. From her, with the occasional aid of a neighboring academy—the free schools of North Carolina are a comparatively recent innovation—he received his preparation for the University of North Carolina. Graduated from the academic department of that institution, he entered its law school and was on his way to his chosen profession when he was called home by his father's demise to undertake the care of the farm and of a large and dependent family.

His intense and impetuous energies could hardly



HON. MARION BUTLER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

find full employment on the farm, even though he conducted an academy for the tutoring of his own family and that of the neighbors, and a little later became proprietor of the village weekly newspaper. He was twenty-five years old and proprietor and director of the *Clinton Caucasian*, when he joined the newly organized Farmers' Alliance. He very early developed a desire and a talent for holding first place by becoming chairman of the county organization. He was still a Democrat, though, and a supporter of Cleveland when he was elected to the State Senate. This was in 1890, and in that body he made himself leader of the Alliance wing. It was to his energy and determination that the bill

creating a state railroad commission was passed, after having been regularly defeated in every legislature previously, back to the dawn of the railway era. The farmers remembered him for this, and a year later they chose him president of their state Alliance. A re-election followed, and in 1893 he became vice-president of the national organization. Another year, and Polk was dead, and the presidency of this now powerful organization was his.

A supporter of Mr. Cleveland in 1888, the latter's renomination in Chicago in 1892 drove Butler out of the Democratic party, and the Populist campaign of that year in his state found him prominently at the fore. Though Cleveland carried the

state, the Populists cast 44,000 votes, and a fusion with the Republicans would have been successful. But all overtures for a union that year were defeated by the obstinacy of the chairman of the Republican committee, who headed a faction of office-seeking Republicans who had descended from the carpet-bag era. Two years ago, however, Butler had not only become supreme in the councils in his own party, but succeeded in rousing the Republicans to the beneficent results of a combine, and the two parties "fused." The campaign that followed was anything but like a novel of Henry James, and Butler was in the thick of the fray. The Democrats had the counting machine, however, and relied upon their ability to work that machine in an appropriate and sufficiently industrious manner to forestall any evil results. But the day of the election found every polling place properly manned by two fusion watchers and three witnesses. Every fusion voter received his ticket from one of the witnesses, and cast it in their presence; his name was registered in a little book, and when the voting was done the accuracy of the books was attested by the witnesses, and they were mailed to the Central Committee. It was for this reason that the counting machine failed to develop its usual mysterious capacity for beautiful majorities. The manoeuvre was a complete surprise, and before the machine had time to recover the Fusion ticket was declared elected. There were two United States senatorships for the legislature to choose, and of these Mr. Butler appropriated the long one and gave to a Republican ally, Jeter C. Pritchard, the short.

Such is the story of Butler from the earliest times down to the present day. Personally, he is a tall, broad shouldered, rather angular man, who swings down the street with that long stride that seems typical of his political career. He is a strider all over. He has a rather heavy head of hair, and a full beard, which keeps you guessing as to whether his face is a strong one. As he talks his deep set eyes shut narrowly as though they were looking out of the smallest possible space, after the manner of a man whose nature is essentially feline. If I emphasize the impression of craftiness and shrewdness which Butler gives, it is fair to add that save in a single instance I believe he has never been charged with bad faith. The instance I speak of is when he announced his opposition to the re-election of his colleague, Pritchard. The latter, however, is less a friend of free silver than of McKinley, and Butler in all his manipulations of parties and tickets has still never shown a disposition to sacrifice a principle for a point. The explanation of his antagonism to Pritchard therefore seems acceptable.

Butler has shown in his speeches unquestioned industry, and a considerable reading in the lore of the patriot fathers. The latter has often stood him in good stead. In the finished sense of the word he is not an orator, and his place in the progress of his

party will, I fancy, be more that of a manager. For this work he has shown, judged by his success under many trying situations, really consummate ability. This being true, his estimate of what constitutes a good party manager is interesting. Unquestionably to many the supremacy and power gained by such men as Platt, Quay, Hill and Gorman indicates a superior order of brain and of political talent. I asked Butler what he thought of this, and he replied:

"It's absurd. Such men gain their power simply from the fact that they keep everlastingly at it, and there are very few other men who do. The secret of party power lies in wide acquaintance, in keeping in touch with the local leaders, following the drift of sentiment and taking advantage of it where you can. The actual power that such men wield is enormously less than they are given credit for, and the value of their work in a campaign like this is absurdly small."

Of Butler's work in the present contest, the public has heard but little. You will remember that the first brilliant blunder of Jones was to invite the Populists "to go with the negroes, where they belong." A little later Jones learned of his mistake. It is clear now that without the full strength of the Populist party, Bryan cannot be elected. To swing this full strength, to concentrate it, to fuse with the Democracy and free silver Republicans at every possible point;—in a word to make every free silver vote count, has been Butler's chief task. He had no party to educate. At the beginning of this campaign, the Populists were really the only men who actually knew what they were about. The Republican and Democratic committees report an enormous demand for literature for educational purposes. It is a part of the fact that this campaign is being fought on Populistic issues that the People's Party committees have felt no such demand.

But the work of fusion has been far from easy. It has had to deal with the most diverse situations, the strongest antagonisms, the most deep seated prejudices. For the task was required all that knowledge of human nature and ability to play upon its weaknesses and its passions which is allotted to the subtlest of men. In my interview with him in Washington, Butler gave me a graphic sketch of the situation. He said:

"You will understand that every different section, indeed almost every state, has presented a different problem. In the far West the Populist strength has been drawn from the Republicans; in the South from the Democracy; in the middle and northern states from both. More or less, in many sections, the man who broke with his old party and joined our ranks has been under a ban. He has been subjected to every sort of persecution, petty and great, that it was in the province of his neighbors to bestow. In the South it was social ostracism; in the West if a man had a debt he was harassed with it if he could be. Everywhere, alike in

social and business relations the Populist has been at a disadvantage. He is only human if many times it has made him bitter. At any rate it has served to deepen the hostility natural to political contests, and when we have come to effect a union of all these estranged and antagonistic elements we have had to deal with the strongest passions of human nature. A man's devotion to his party may be great, but he is only human if his enmities prove stronger.

"Furthermore, the Populist has been a sort of political Pariah. To deal with us now and accord us the rights to which our present power and numbers entitle us is often a sore blow to the pride of political leaders, many of whom we have unhorsed and relegated to private life. In states like Alabama, Texas and Kentucky, we have been trying to bring together men who a year ago were fighting each other to the death. In some other states we have had similar difficulties. But on the whole, our success has been gratifying, and I doubt if we shall lose a single state through our failure to coalesce all the adherents of free silver.

"The result will, I think, prove a surprise. You must remember in the first place that we have lost a great many city papers. The impressions which the public has of the drift of the campaign have been gained very largely from our enemies. Thus in Illinois, where the combined Democratic and Populist vote gives a majority of 50,000,—a state which we will unquestionably carry by a heavy majority,—we have not a single great daily paper in Chicago with us. Then again, most popular calculations as to the result have been made without taking into consideration the power of the Populist vote when it is added to the Democratic strength. Let me run over a few states. There was such a combined or fusion majority in California four years ago of 25,000, and the Populist vote two years ago was 25,000 greater than in the presidential year. In Illinois, in 1892, we cast 23,000 votes; in 1894, 59,000. Similarly, in Iowa there was a gain in these two years from 20,000 to 32,000; in Michigan from 14,000 to 30,000; in Minnesota from 39,000 to 87,000; in North Carolina from 44,000 to 79,000; in Ohio from 14,000 to 52,000; in Washington from 19,000 to 24,000; in Montana from 7,000 to 15,000; in Nebraska from 83,000 to 97,000.

"Combining this splendid vote with the Democratic strength, we shall unquestionably carry every southern state below Washington. West of the Missouri there is only a single doubtful state, and that is Wyoming, with but three votes. In Minnesota a perfect fusion of Populists, Democrats and free silver Republicans, under the leadership of John Lind, has been effected and nothing can wrest the state from us. In Iowa the estimates of all parties is that the defection of free silver farmers, from the Republicans, is twice the strength of the gold Democrats, and if it were only equal we should still carry the state. Fusion is complete in Kansas,

Nebraska and both the Dakotas, although we are not so strong in North Dakota as in South Dakota, where the Republican Senator Pettigrew is in charge of our campaign. In Michigan there has been a great revolt of free silver Republicans, equal to at least twice that of the gold Democrats. Here again, supposing the one should balance the other, we shall still carry the state. We shall have a majority in Indiana, and we shall carry Kentucky and West Virginia. In short, without any further claims, Bryan is elected by a handsome majority."

The prediction with which the Populist chairman closed his review, of which I give merely the pith here, was uttered not in a tone of bravado but rather from an apparently firm and serene confidence. He is in close touch with the leaders of the fight in each of the several states, and as we went over the list he indicated to me the various local conditions which, in his view, made success certain.

One sentence which he dropped in the course of his review was to me striking. He said: "Few people seem to understand that we have the most perfect organization of all the parties. We have no stragglers, no uncertain votes, and furthermore, the party machinery in each of the states where we have made any headway at all is much more compact and complete than that of any of the older organizations. This to be sure is due to no superior quality of leadership with us, but is simply natural to a new party. We could have gained the power we now hold, we could have cast close to a million and a half of votes two years ago, only through a more energetic, earnest and effective organization than the other parties possess. Our membership is not made up of voters who adhere to the party from tradition and who care little for what it represents, and often not a great deal more whether it succeeds or not. Every man who has left another party and joined ours has had a reason for doing so, and a reason strong enough to make him brave the odium and distrust of his neighbors which always attaches to a bolter. It is because of the earnestness, the sincerity and the zeal of our rank and file that the People's Party is to-day the strongest single force, and as this whole campaign and the issues upon which it has been fought demonstrates, the most positive force in American politics."

The remark with which the interview closed was significant and worth reflection. Said Butler:

"While I have not the slightest doubt, at the present time, of Bryan's election, his defeat would merely postpone our triumph to a still greater one four years hence. Meanwhile, we have a Senate solidly for free silver, and we shall unquestionably elect a free silver House, whether we gain a majority in the electoral college or not. In other words, the Republicans will be powerless to pass any legislation, and we shall simply have four years in which to demonstrate their incompetence and impotence. Either way, the future is ours."

THE RISE OF THE "NATIONAL DEMOCRACY."

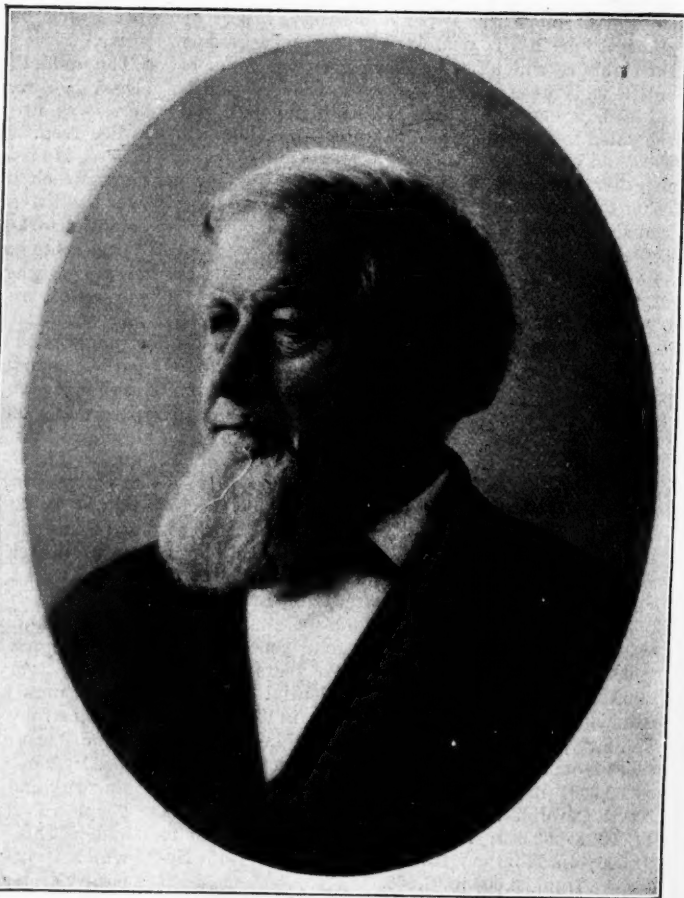
THE MOVEMENT FOR SOUND MONEY AND THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

BY ELBRIDGE GERRY DUNNELL

GOVERNOR JOHN P. ALT-
GELD of Illinois, in the so-called Democratic state convention held at Peoria just before the meeting of the Democratic National convention at Chicago, sounded the keynote of the convention that provoked, by its adoption of revolutionary theories and the nomination of a Populistic candidate, the most serious rupture of the Democratic party in thirty-six years. To the body of utterly subservient and unquestioning creatures of his political power, sharing with him a bitter hostility to the President and a policy of opposition to everything approved by the administration, Governor Altgeld appealed for support of the issue of free silver coinage as the only issue upon which the Democratic party could go to the people with any hope of success.

That spirit dominated the Chicago convention. The issue of free silver was the forlorn hope of the Democrats who followed the lead of Altgeld, Tillman, Hogg, Daniel, Jones, Bryan and other advocates of free coinage and kindred heresies. Burning with the belief that the work of the silver propagandists, maintained systematically and industriously for more than two years in the West and South, had prepared the way for a successful attempt to commit the Democratic party to a free silver policy, and having possessed themselves of the power to control the election of a majority of delegates to Chicago, the silver leaders used the power of a tyrant with tyrannical brutality, reckless of the warnings of men who relied upon the efficacy of conservative advice to stem a tide of fanaticism promoted by men inspired by mingled ignorance and hate.

The Chicago convention listened to the voice of Altgeld. It approved by implication the insults



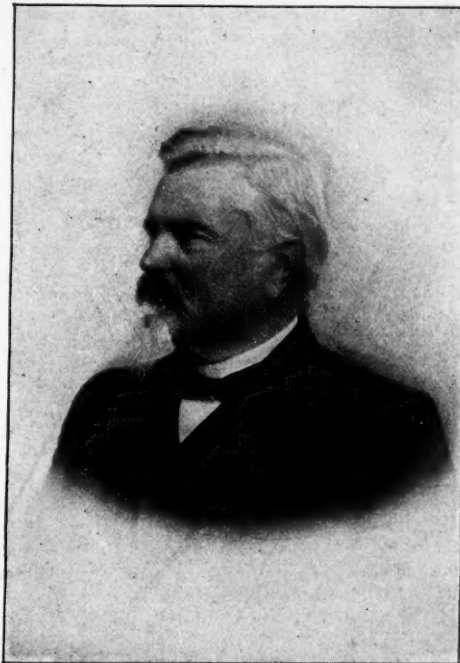
SENATOR JOHN M. PALMER OF ILLINOIS,
Nominee of the National Democrats for President.

which Tillman demanded should be heaped upon the President, the only Democrat who had, in thirty-six years, led his party to national victory. But a third of the delegates to the Chicago convention refused to sanction the Chicago abandonment of Democratic principles. A mighty revolt has followed. An army of Democrats who repudiate the Chicago platform and candidates is in the field. It cannot elect its President and Vice-President. Whatever measure of success it may achieve will

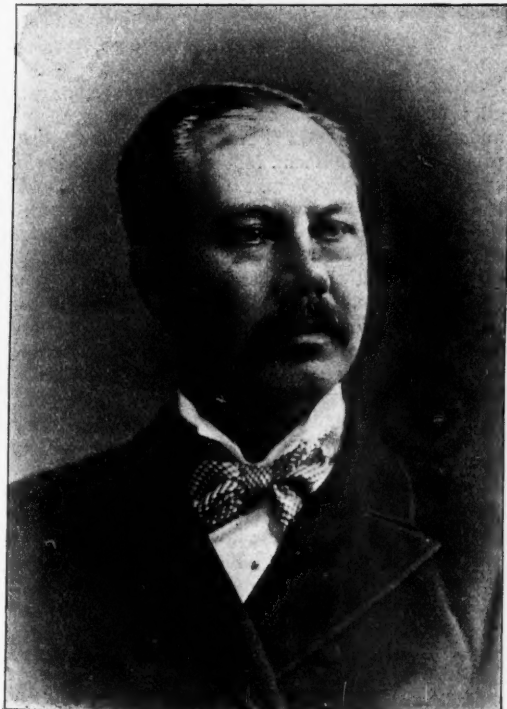
give it no assurance of spoils. But it is not, as some of its devoted adherents have thoughtlessly said, "a forlorn hope." Its maintenance, the earnest, active, effective support of its candidates and policies at the polls, is the only hope of the perpetuation for later and more glorious contests of the Democratic party of the United States.

THE MOVEMENT BEGINS.

The contest for sound money by Democrats began before the Chicago convention of 1896 sounded its challenge. Early in 1895, when the effects of a vigorous but silent free silver campaign of education became apparent in the far West, a few Chicago Democrats who detected many symptoms of silver fever in the mountain country, and a tendency of the fever eastward across the Mississippi Valley, undertook to meet and grapple with the insidious foe of stability and national honor. At a meeting of the Wabanssee Club, in February, Henry S. Robbins proposed that a banquet be given in Chicago to afford an opportunity for sound money men to be heard, and the proposition meeting with approval, a non partisan committee of 100 was appointed to make necessary arrangements, and an executive committee, consisting of Henry S. Robbins, William T. Baker, John A. Roche, George W. Smith, T. W. Harvey and David Kelly, was named to invite Presi-



GEN. SIMON B. BUCKNER,
Nominee of the National Democrats for Vice-President.



HON. WM. D. BYNUM OF INDIANA.

dent Cleveland to attend the banquet and make an address. The invitation was extended to the President in April. The President, in replying, told the Committee of Invitation that he did not consider it consistent with the proprieties of his official position to make the oration asked of him, but in declining he distinctly and forcibly approved the objects of the promoters of the banquet. He wrote:

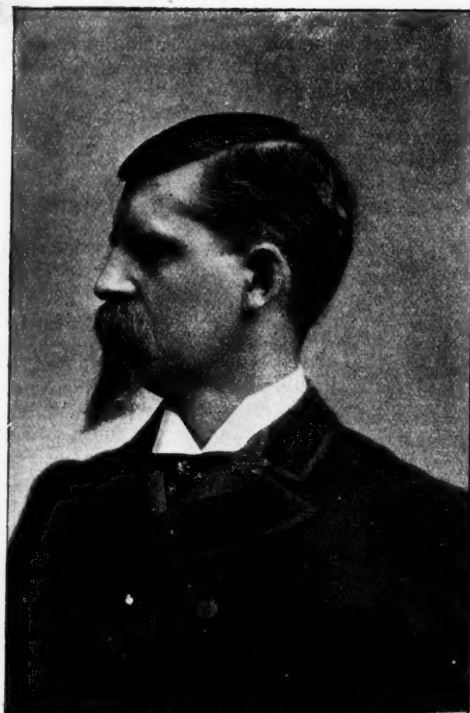
"If reckless discontent and wild experiment should sweep our currency from its safe support the most defenseless of all who suffer in that time of distress and national discredit will be the poor, as they reckon the loss in their scanty support, and the laborer and workingman, as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrink and shrivel in his hand when he tenders it for the necessities to supply his humble home.

"Disguise it as we may, the line of battle is drawn between the forces of safe currency and those of silver monometallism. I will not believe that if our people are afforded an intelligent opportunity for sober second thought, they will sanction schemes that, however cloaked, mean disaster and confusion, nor that they will consent, by undermining the foundations of a safe currency, to endanger the beneficent character and purposes of their government."

The publication of this letter was followed by the declaration of Governor Altgeld and the Democratic



SENATOR WM. F. VILAS OF WISCONSIN.



HON. JAMES H. OUTHWAITE OF OHIO.

State Committee under his control in favor of free silver. In the same month a call was issued for a state convention to decide upon a money policy. Everybody knew that Governor Altgeld, the undisputed dictator of the state organization, would pledge the Democracy of the state to free silver, in a convention to be held a year in advance of the time for holding the regular state convention. There were few sound money Democrats in sight, and these were out of favor with Altgeld and powerless to resist his willing machine. Responding to the call of Mr. Robbins, a few Democrats, including A. A. Goodrich, Washington Hesing, Jacob H. Hopkins, R. J. Smith, A. T. Ewing, W. T. Baker and others, organized the Honest Money League.

The Honest Money League lost not an hour of time in meeting, with sound money literature, the arguments that had been used by free silver advocates. But its organization was too late for an effective opposition to Altgeld. Through the compliant Central Committee "snap" primaries were held to choose delegates to the state convention. The result was that out of 136,000 Democrats entitled to vote 447 men voted to elect 700 delegates and alternates. The tyrannical course of Altgeld did not dismay the Honest Money League. It went right on with its work of education. On April 15, 1896, upon the urgent request of men representing many thousands

of workingmen, Secretary Carlisle spoke, as the guest of the Honest Money League, to a magnificent audience gathered in the Auditorium. The speech was a superb argument for sound money, and its effect upon the cause was extremely beneficial. As the state convention was drawing near it was hoped to retain control of Cook County, casting one-third of the vote in the convention, and a meeting with that object, held at the Palmer House, enlisted the cooperation of ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins and other practical politicians. A committee composed of 100 came out of the meeting. It was soon increased to 500 of the leading Democrats and business men of Chicago.

Resolute and energetic though this committee showed itself to be, it proved absolutely powerless to thwart the cunning and boldness of the Altgeld machine. Disregarding the law and its own constitution, the primary elections were held, under Altgeld's guidance, so as to absolutely suppress the opponents of free silver. This was done in spite of the most earnest and dignified appeals of the sound money men. The delegation chosen for the Peoria convention from Chicago was for Altgeld and free silver. The Democratic party in Cook County had split. The example set by the sound money men of Chicago and Illinois was far-reaching in its influence. Long before the separation into sound money and

silver factions had become complete it had sown good seed throughout the Mississippi Valley, and favoring circumstances promised, by midsummer, a harvest of results as abundant as it was to be widespread and wholesome.

In other states the sound money Democrats made efforts to elect to the Democratic National Convention delegates who would resist the determination of the silver men to commit the Democratic party to silver monometallism. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, all of the eastern and middle states, declared for sound money and instructed their delegates, in almost every instance, to stand by the people of their states in upholding conservative Democratic doctrines and in maintaining the national credit. Fourteen states chose delegates for sound money. The other states and the territories, almost without exception, were caught in the sweep of the silver wave and went to Chicago resolved that the sound money Democrats should be silenced.

II. A PARTING OF THE WAYS.

Not until more than half the number of delegates to the Democratic National Convention had been chosen, and it was found that the advocates of free silver were largely in the majority, did the Democratic supporters of sound money believe that the party would be divided by the unreasonable devotion of a part of it to what ex-Senator Edmunds has described as "this immeasurable frenzy." Hoping that wisdom, or a selfish concern for party safety, might constrain the majority to a conservative course, the sound money delegates from eastern, middle western and western states trusted that a moderate spirit would be developed at the convention. But they did not know how furiously the silver fever raged in the West and South.

The New York and other sound money delegates who arrived at Chicago on July 3 found themselves surrounded by noisy and hostile crowds of silver men, who resented as insulting any suggestions of advice, ridiculed and scoffed at all sound money men as "Shylocks," "gold bugs," "money changers" and "bloated capitalists," and expressed a desire for an early opportunity to drive them out of the National Convention. To undertake the missionary work that had been performed in former conventions was more dangerous than to carry the Gospel to the Cannibal Islands. Upon the invitation of William C. Whitney, a conference was held on the night of July 3, at the Auditorium. Among those Democrats who were present were: Senator W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin, Gen. E. S. Bragg of the same state, Senator George Gray of Delaware, Senator James Smith of New Jersey, W. F. Harry of Pennsylvania, chairman National Democratic Committee; L. Victor Baughman of Maryland, ex-Governor David R. Francis and Fred. W. Lehman of Missouri, E. C. Wall of Wisconsin, Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, Daniel W. Lawlor of Minnesota, ex-Governor

William E. Russell, John E. Russell and Dr. Wm. Everett of Massachusetts, Carlos French and Judge Lynde Harrison of Connecticut, and Senator David B. Hill, ex-Governor R. P. Flower, Charles S. Fairchild, Smith M. Weed, ex-Lieut. Governor W. F. Sheehan, C. R. Miller, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant and James J. Martin of New York, John P. Hop-



SENATOR DONELSON CAFFERY,
Permanent Chairman of the Indianapolis Convention.

kins, Ben. T. Cable, W. S. Forman and Washington Hesing of Illinois, and Hugh C. Wallace of Washington.

This conference was really the first skirmish line of the states in the Democratic fight against repudiation, revolution and surrender to Populism and the progressive Anarchism sanctioned by the followers of Altgeld. Reports were heard from each state as to the inclination to make a fight, and the responses all favored protracted resistance. Bolting was suggested, but not declared by anybody. Next day the line was still firm, and it was determined in the conference of July 4 to regard the treatment of the case of the Michigan delegation as a test of the fairness of the convention. The delegation having

the *prima-facie* right to seats had been fairly elected, but a majority of its members were for sound money. As the unit rule prevailed in the state, the unseating of a part of the delegation would give the silver men a majority and so the twenty-eight votes of the state. After innumerable small conferences, in addition to the large one, the sound money men participated in a great mass meeting in the Auditorium Opera House, where speeches for sound money were delivered by ex-Governor Flower of New York, Franklin MacVeagh of Illinois, and ex-Governor W. E. Russell of Massachusetts.

By Monday, July 6, the sound money men had decided upon their plan of battle. In the National Committee they were successful, securing the selection of Senator Hill as temporary chairman, and holding on to the sound money delegations in Michigan and Nebraska, thus temporarily excluding William J. Bryan from the convention that afterward nominated him for President. While preparing for fight, many sound money delegates regarded resistance as futile. The gold men from New Hampshire, Texas and New Jersey were willing to bolt before there had been a vote. The first session of the convention found the sound money men shoulder to shoulder—more than a third of the whole body—for Hill for temporary chairman. But the silver men, with 556 votes against 349, rode down



MR. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY OF NEW YORK.



HON. CHARLES TRACEY OF NEW YORK.

courteous custom and Democratic precedent, defeated Hill and elected Senator John W. Daniel.

Smarting with indignation at the ferocity with which every sound money man and every conservative proposition had been rejected, the opponents of free coinage of silver met on the night of July 7 to hear a great deal of talk about bolting. It was the most animated and impressive of the series of sound money conferences that had been held. More than one hundred delegates were present. Dr. William Everett of Massachusetts made an electrical speech, full of opposition to the Populistic tendencies of the convention. Senator Gray of Delaware presided, and remarks were made by William C. Whitney, F. R. Coudert, ex Governor Russell, ex-Governor Flower, Gen. E. S. Bragg, D. W. Lawlor, W. F. Harrity, and many others, all of whom saw that compliance with the action of the convention would be impossible. The "first firm, free step" toward the organization of a third party was taken in the adoption of the following resolution, proposed by Col. John P. Irish of California:

"Resolved, That a committee of one or more be appointed from each state to confer with the people and report their temper concerning the organization of the sound money Democracy and how far such organization should go in independent action for the election next November."

The next day, being the second day of the conven-

tion, the silver majority still further provoked the sound money minority. The Michigan sound money delegation was converted into a delegation for free coinage by the ruthless turning out of four sound money delegates, thus giving the control of twenty-eight votes to the manufactured silver majority. The sound money delegation from Nebraska was displaced, and the silver men, with William J. Bryan at their head, marched in to take the seats that were vacated. Sixteen states voted all or majorities of their delegates against this course. Wisconsin, strongly moved to stay or go upon the Michigan decision, at once resolved to take no further part in the proceedings. New York decided for "no vote and no bolt," and most of the sound money states followed the course adopted by the Empire State.

Promptly upon the adoption of the platform, before the candidates had been named by the convention, and while the delegates were still furiously contending for favorites, the bolt by newspapers came. Hour by hour the list expanded until it included the name of almost every Democratic newspaper of national reputation and local influence. The convention adjourned July 11. On Monday, July 13, the Honest Money League of Chicago issued an address to the Democrats of the country. It declared that the National Convention just held had violated party precedents in the rejection of the temporary chairman; that it had unseated the regularly elected delegation of a sovereign state; that it had refused to indorse a Democratic administration; that it had declared for free coinage of silver; and that it was not a Democratic convention and did not nominate Democratic candidates; and that there must be a new convention and a new ticket to afford Democrats opportunity to vote their protest and preserve their party. This address was signed by John M. Palmer, Charles A. Ewing, Franklin MacVeagh, Ben T. Cable, W. S. Forman, John P. Hopkins, Adolph Kraus, James M. Sheean, Charles H. Williamson, Lynden Evans and H. E. Spangler.

The conference of July 7, presided over by Senator Gray, had authorized like action, but becoming impatient because of non action by the committee then chosen, the eager Democrats of the Middle West responded at once to the address of July 13. On July 23 a conference was held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. Eleven states—Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Texas—participated in it. Gen. E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin was its chairman. This conference adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that there should be a Democratic National Convention held, a Democratic platform enunciated, and a Democratic ticket nominated for the office of a President and Vice-President of the United States, such convention to be held not later than September 2."

Full of the spirit of outraged Democracy, the con-

ference appointed as a committee to make arrangements for a further conference: John R. Wilson of Indiana, Henry Vollmer of Iowa, S. H. Holding of Ohio, W. R. Shelby of Michigan, George M. Davie of Kentucky, L. C. Krauthoff of Missouri, Senator W. F. Vilas and Gen. E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin and Henry S. Robbins of Chicago. Senator Palmer, who could not attend, telegraphed to "count on me as a private in the front rank," ready to "fight Anarchy



HON. WASHINGTON HISING OF ILLINOIS.

and Populism as defined in the Chicago platform and its candidates."

A day later the Chicago conference completed its work by issuing a call for a conference to be held at Indianapolis, August 7, to issue a formal call for a Democratic National Convention.

III. THE AUGUST CONFERENCE.

The determination of the Democrats of the middle western states to hold a convention did not at once command unquestioned approval in the East. Democratic disgust and resentment found expression, in many of the eastern states, in open declaration for the Republican candidates, as representing positive opposition, in the Republican platform, to the heresies enunciated at Chicago. But in the West it was found that there were many Democrats who could not so far forget their opposition to McKinley and McKinleyism as to vote for him, notwithstanding the temptation that was presented of effective re-

buke, by a vote for him, of the wickedness and foolishness at Chicago. The Executive Committee, through the correspondence maintained under the direction of ex-Representative William D. Bynum of Indiana, soon learned that the zeal of the South was as great as that of the Middle West. Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Texas, West Virginia, at once hailed the movement for the perpetuation of the Democratic party with enthusiasm. In those states, as well as in others, the best men of the party, who had not been permitted to direct the course of the Chicago convention, offered their support in large numbers.

Less than two weeks intervened between the call for the conference and the day appointed for the meeting of the Provisional National Committee, at Indianapolis. This time was well employed. At the Chicago headquarters Mr. Bynum and Mr. Robbins were in constant communication with sound money Democrats in all the states except the mountain states, which were regarded as arid territory. In many of the states, notably in Texas, the interest displayed in the conventions to select representatives for the conference was surprising even to the most enthusiastic Democrats enlisted in the cause. The Chicago convention Democrats watched the growth of the revolt with increasing concern. To them could presently be traced the reports that the Indianapolis conference would advise the repudiation of the Chicago platform and the indorsement of McKinley and Hobart, and the often-repeated assertion that the conference would represent only the corporation and banking interests of the country, the "classes" against which the revolutionary Chicago platform directed its hottest shot.

The conference that met at Indianapolis on August 7 was not a large or boisterous assemblage. But it was in many respects the most interesting and impressive political gathering of the year. Thirty-five states were represented by committee men, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, West Virginia and several other states supporting their official representatives by groups of ardent supporters of the movement, who were determined that no effort should be spared to complete the work begun at Chicago by the sound money Democrats. In addition to the men who had been identified with the initial proceedings at Chicago, there were present such Democrats as Joel Sperry of Connecticut, L. M. Martin of Iowa, Eugene Hagan of Kansas, Nathan Matthews, Jr., of Massachusetts, Euclid Martin of Nebraska, James H. Outhwaite of Ohio, James C. Bullitt of Pennsylvania, M. L. Crawford of Texas, Henry C. Sims of West Virginia and Ellis B. Usher of Wisconsin. Usher had been a member of the Democratic National Committee from his state; so had Euclid Martin of Nebraska. Martin of Iowa and Hagan of Kansas had long been influential in the party councils of their states. Outhwaite had for years been an honorable, prominent and useful supporter of sound Democratic doctrines in the

House of Representatives. Bullitt, one of the foremost men at the Philadelphia bar, for whom political work has had no magnetic fascination, had become the natural head of the Pennsylvania revolt out of public spirit and patriotism.

In the rooms of the Commercial Club the conference held two brief, business-like but enthusiastic meetings, and completed the task it had been ex-



HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD OF NEW YORK.

pected to perform. A preliminary caucus, presided over by the venerable James O. Broadhead of Missouri, ascertained that there was almost absolute unanimity in the demand for a ticket as well as a platform: that the party organization should be called the National Democracy, and that the proceedings of the conference should be open to the press, which was represented by writers who had reported all of the conventions of the year. In the unavoidable absence of Gen. E. S. Bragg, chairman of the Provisional Committee, Mr. Bynum presided over the first session, which selected James H. Outhwaite of Ohio, Charles Tracey of New York, J. M. Falkner of Alabama, L. C. Krauthoff of Missouri and F. W. McCutcheon of Minnesota, to prepare a call for a convention. Before the first session had adjourned, Indianapolis was selected as the place in which the convention should be held.

Gen. John M. Palmer reached Indianapolis before the night session, and was at once elected to be

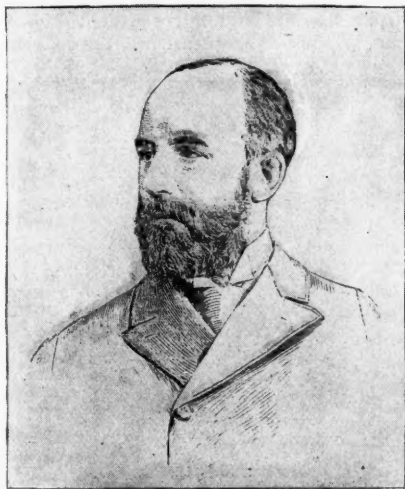
chairman of the National Committee, John R. Wilson of Indianapolis was chosen secretary and John P. Frenzel, for many years an undisputed leader of the Indiana Democracy, was made treasurer. Without any idle preliminaries, the chairman of the committee to draft the call made his report. Mr. Outhwaite read the call with an earnestness and thrilling emphasis that indicated the zeal with which the committee had applied itself to its task. The conference received it in a like spirit, applauding vehemently its rejection of the irregularity of the Chicago convention, its reassertion of sound Democratic doctrine, its tribute to the courage and fidelity of the Democratic administration, its unalterable opposition to the Chicago platform and candidates, and the request for the selection of delegates to meet on September 2 to issue a new platform and to nominate Democratic candidates.

The call was the result of earnest and sympathetic co-operation, terse, bold and stirring, and as the key to all that was afterward done it is worthy of production as a justification for radical action. It was as follows:

"To the Democrats of the United States:

"A political party always has been defined to be an association of voters to promote the success of political principles held in common.

"The Democratic party, during its whole history,



MR. HENRY S. ROBBINS OF CHICAGO.

has been pledged to promote the liberty of the individual, the security of private rights and property, and the supremacy of the law. It always has insisted upon a safe and stable money for the people's use. It has insisted upon the maintenance of the financial honor of the nation, as well as upon the preservation, inviolate, of the institutions established by the constitution.

"These, its principles, were abandoned by the sup-

posed representatives of the party at a national convention recently assembled at Chicago. The Democratic party therefore will cease to exist unless it be preserved by the voluntary action of such of its members as still adhere to its fundamental principles. No majority of members of that convention, however large, has any right or power to surrender those principles. When they undertook to do so, that assemblage ceased to be a Democratic convention.

"The action taken, the irregular proceedings, and the platform enunciated by that body were, and are, so utterly and indefensibly revolutionary, and constitute such radical departures from the principles of true Democracy, which should characterize a sound and patriotic administration of our country's affairs, that its results are not entitled to the confidence or support of true Democrats.

"For the first time since national parties were formed there is not before the American people a platform declaring the principles of the Democratic party as recognized and most courageously and consistently administered by Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland, nor are there nominees for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States pledged to carry those principles into practical effect. The faithful and true Democrats of the United States are determined that their principles shall not be ruthlessly surrendered, nor the people be deprived of an opportunity to vote for candidates in accord therewith.

"Therefore, the National Democratic party of the United States, through its regularly constituted committee, hereby calls a national convention of that party, for the announcement of its platform and the nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States and the transaction of such business as is incident thereto, to be held at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, the 2d day of September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and hereby requests that the members of the party in the several states who believe in sound money and the preservation of law and order, and who are unalterably opposed to the platform adopted and candidates nominated at Chicago, will select, in such manner as to them shall seem best, a number of delegates to the same, equal to twice the number of electoral votes to which such states are respectively entitled.

"Such delegates shall be duly accredited, according to the usages of the Democratic party. Their credentials shall be forwarded or delivered to the secretary of this committee with all convenient



EX-GOV. FLOWER
of New York.



DR. WILLIAM EVERETT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

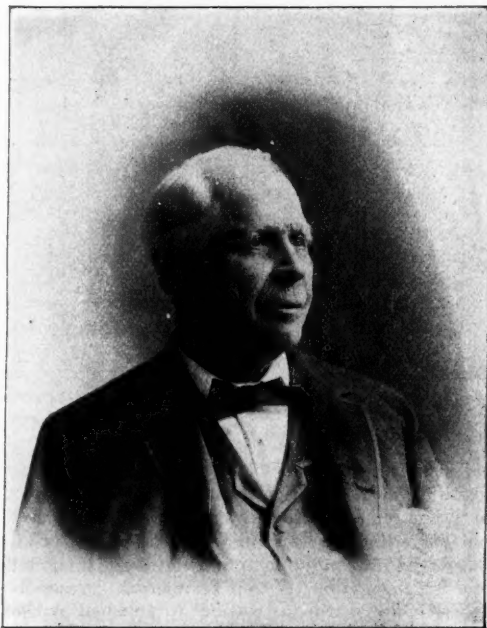
speed, and this committee will make up and announce the roll of the delegates entitled to participate in the preliminary organization of the convention."

Brief speeches were made, after the call had been adopted, by committeemen and visitors from different states. Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky, who had only escaped re election as governor of his state because of a constitutional prohibition against a second term, made, perhaps, the most profound impression upon the conference of all the speakers, partly by his dignified, calm and earnest manner, but more largely by the unselfish and patriotic declaration that he was glad to be in the conference because "there are no spoils here." The Democrats who would follow the standard of the third party would march to certain defeat, but, said he, "their Thermopylae will be the promise of many Marathons in the future." Already, before the conference had adjourned, General Buckner's name was on every tongue as the preferred candidate for Vice-President. Gen. J. M. Palmer was promptly suggested as the ideal candidate for President, but the proposition met with so prompt a declination that a large share of the favor extended to Palmer was transferred to Gen. E. S. Bragg, the valiant soldier-politician who had refused, at Chicago, to allow his state to be disgraced by giving its sanction to a Populist platform or Populist candidates.

IV. THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

Only those who have had experience in such matters can fully appreciate the task imposed upon Mr. Bynum and the Executive Committee named by the August conference to secure, in three weeks, the attendance upon a national convention of something like nine hundred delegates to be chosen by a party not fully organized. But the work at Indianapolis by the committee was confined to advising and instructing men willing and anxious to help on the Democratic sound money campaign. The responses in the states to the call for conventions to choose delegates were very cordial. From all the states came reports that the conventions were, in personal make up, in fullness of attendance, in enthusiasm, conspicuously the best state conventions of the year. In Texas the gathering was described as the best Democratic convention ever held in the state. The Illinois convention of more than a thousand properly chosen delegates was a proof, in its personal quality, that the best men of the party were everywhere moved by the same resentment, and its high and resolute spirit was assurance that sound money Democrats were deeply moved and determined to reassert the party traditions violated at Chicago. All doubt about the genuineness and depth of the Democratic revolt vanished before the list of delegates to the national convention had been completed. Friends of the movement and foes alike were surprised as the cumulative evidence rolled in.

At noon, Wednesday, September 2, the convention



HON. JAMES O. BROADHEAD OF MISSOURI.

was called to order in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, by Chairman John M. Palmer. The day was fine; the hall—not too large—was gay with decorations; the delegates had learned that all were inspired by the same resolution to make distinct the protest that should justify the convention; there was a fine appreciation by everybody of the absence of sectional rivalry, and there had developed an admirable determination to avoid in the platform of principles any issue about which there could be any dispute between Democrats. General Palmer, strong in his ripe old age, ruddy, clear eyed, simple and genial, recalling, in many ways, "the grandest Roman," the late Senator Thurman, at once tested the convention when he demanded order with the remark that he had the honor to preside, briefly, over "the first National Democratic Convention in the year 1896." The reading, by Mr. Outhwaite, of the call for the convention aroused the convention as it had the conference that issued it. It was the key to all that was said and done, bold, defiant, independent and Democratic.

Forty-seven states were represented in the convention by 824 delegates, having the power to cast the full number of votes to which the states represented were entitled. With business-like directness and orderly promptness the temporary organization proceeded. Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower was made chairman. In a speech three quarters of an hour long he reviewed the events that had driven Democrats to repudiate the action of the Chicago convention, skillfully meeting and refuting many of the fallacies to which Democrats had been asked to subscribe, but which had proved too revolutionary and repulsive to be accepted. The committees named by the states bristled with the names of Democrats who had long and honorably served their party, and there was a strong infusion of the younger Democracy in the organization. The Committee on Resolutions included ex-Governor Jones of Alabama, Col. John P. Irish of California, the most brilliant orator of the party on the Pacific Coast; Louis P. Ehrich of Colorado, a keen, strong fighter for sound money in a strong silver state; ex-Congressman Lewis Sperry of Connecticut, a sturdy sound money man; Comptroller of the Currency James H. Eckels of Illinois, George M. Davie of Kentucky, an enthusiastic, level-headed man, one of the ablest in the sound money contest; Henry M. Richmond of New York, Virgil P. Kline of Ohio, Congressman M. E. Kleberg of Texas, a gold standard man from a silver state; S. W. Fordyce of Arkansas, G. R. De Saussure of Georgia, Walter I. Babb of Iowa, Edgar H. Farrar of Louisiana, C. V. Holman of Maine, Alfred Caldwell of West Virginia and Senator W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin.

A permanent National Committee was named by the states represented in the convention. In addition to many strong men whose names had been prominent in the preliminary work, this committee included such men as Thomas F. Corrigan of Georgia,

Ben T. Cable of Illinois, who had contributed largely to Mr. Cleveland's success in the Sucker State in 1892; the distinguished ex-Senator W. Pinkney Whyte of Maryland, Gordon Woodbury of New Hampshire, C. C. Mumford of Rhode Island and Joseph Bryan of Virginia, a staunch and conservative Democrat of the old school. The committee was full of men of experience in political affairs,



HON. FRED. W. LEHMAN OF MISSOURI.

the proportion of young and vigorous Democrats was liberal, and every man chosen was well known in his state. So high an average of ability, character and capacity in the state and national committees of a political party has perhaps never before been attained in the United States.

The second session of the convention, occupying less than two hours of the afternoon, brought the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Senator Donelson Caffery of Louisiana was made permanent chairman. His speech in taking the chair was a strong and effective denunciation of the course of the majority at Chicago, with the same defiant ring in it that was heard in the convention call. The convention was wonderfully stirred by the speech of Dr. William Everett of Massachusetts, a speech poured tumultuously out of a heart full of zeal and courage and glowing with resentment against political efforts to create class distinctions. He moved the delegates to vehement applause as he declared that the Democrats of Massachusetts and the country were opposed to Anarchism, Populism,

Paternalism and Sectionalism, and the convention rose to its feet to cheer his protest against the insult, at Chicago, to the man who had protected the credit and honor of the nation—Grover Cleveland. Another notable speech, the best, perhaps, in literary form, of all the speeches delivered before a convention that was not oppressed by one dull speech, was that of Col. John P. Irish of California.

During the evening of September 2 the convention, by conference of delegates representing most of the states, reached an agreement upon a candidate for President. Several names had been suggested after General Palmer had, in August, expressed an unwillingness to take the nomination. Gen. E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin had many cordial admirers; the friends of Henry Watterson urged the nomination of the gifted Kentuckian; Gen. Daniel W. Lawlor of Minnesota was discussed with great favor, and there was some Eastern mention of Senator George Gray of Delaware as a suitable candidate. Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, as a constant friend of the administration, was assured of strong support if he would permit the use of his name; but he was already committed to the support of General Bragg of his own state, and would not consent that he should be considered.

Florida and Washington came to the convention determined to advocate the nomination of Grover Cleveland. The delegates from those states, strong in their loyalty to the President, regarded this course as proper and logical in a convention in which all the delegates were friends of the President. Some of the intimate friends of the President in New York were convinced that the President would prefer that the nomination should be given to one of the middle western states in which the sound money contest would be most closely fought out, and were confident that an inquiry addressed to the President would bring an answer that would promptly take his name out of the list of available candidates. D. W. Griffen, chairman of the New York delegation, sent the following message to the President at seven o'clock in the evening of September 2:

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2, 1896.

HON. GROVER CLEVELAND, Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts:

There has been manifested an unmistakable disposition on the part of the convention to nominate you for the Presidency. The New York delegation is anxious to hear your personal wishes, and would consider it an honor to vote for your nomination.

DANIEL W. GRIFFEN.

To this message there came, early on the morning of September 3, the following reply:

BUZZARDS BAY, MASS., Sept. 2, 1896.

HON. DANIEL W. GRIFFEN, Indianapolis, Ind.:

My public and personal inclination is so unalterably opposed that I cannot for one moment entertain the suggestion.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Anticipating this declination, and strengthening

the original determination to leave the selection of a candidate to the West, the eastern delegates readily encouraged the proposition from Illinois to urge upon General Palmer a reconsideration of his refusal to accept a nomination. General Palmer relented so far as to promise a definite answer on the morning of the 3d. There was some consideration of the name of Gen. John C. Black of Illinois as an alternative candidate in the event of the continued refusal of General Palmer. As the delegates were already unanimously in favor of the nomination of Gen. S. B. Buckner for Vice President, the agreement to select him for that place disposed of the proposition to name Henry Watterson for President. General Palmer's answer, made on Thursday morning, was favorable, but it was qualified by the stipulation that he should not be named by his own state.

In one session on September 3 the work of the convention was completed. Senator Vilas reported the platform for the Committee on Resolutions with noble rhetorical effectiveness. It was not long. It was not overloaded with theories and definitions. Accepting the call of August 7 as striking the keynote, it was in breadth and vigor an elaborated version of that stirring document. The cardinal doctrines of the Democratic party were set forth with vigor and directness. All the vagaries and heresies of the Chicago convention were utterly repudiated and condemned. Sound money; the maintenance of the gold standard of value; just taxation and tariff for revenue only; condemnation of the free coinage of silver; a liberal policy for American shipping; a uniform, safe and elastic currency; warm approval of the administration of President Cleveland; unqualified support of civil service reform, and denunciation of attacks upon the Supreme Court were its leading topics. The reading of the platform was interrupted by applause at every period, and it was adopted as a whole by a unanimous vote.

When the roll of states was called for the presentation of candidates, California introduced Lemuel L. Kilburn of Michigan, who named Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois and gave the convention an opportunity to learn how popular was the really first choice of the sound money Democracy. The nomination was greeted by rousing cheers, the delegates rising in their places to join in the prolonged applause. Mr. Watterson was withdrawn without being named. General Bragg was nominated by Burr W. Jones of Wisconsin, under the instructions of the state convention. The roll was called. General Palmer received 769½ votes; General Bragg had 118½. With fine soldierly gallantry, General Bragg moved the unanimous nomination of his opponent, promising, as he did so, that in the contest his voice and figure would be found where Wisconsin expected to find her soldier sons, "nearest to the flashing of the guns." The nomination was made unanimous with a shout.

Gen. Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky was presented

for Vice-President in a brief, appropriate speech by W. B. Brouder of Kentucky. The rules were suspended and he was nominated by acclamation.

In two days, without personal rivalries about candidates, and with substantial agreement in committee on all points, the National Democracy had taken the necessary steps to preserve a truly Democratic party organization and afford sound-money

pects for the cause of sound money were held out by the Blue Grass state. General Buckner shared the opinion of his fellow delegates to Indianapolis that the sound money Democratic ticket would be voted by not less than fifty thousand Kentuckians. He admitted that this was conjecture, but he also maintained that the indications would justify him in assuming that the vote would be greatly in excess of fifty thousand, and that it would be large enough to shield the state from the degradation implied in approval of the blunders committed at Chicago.

Since the Indianapolis convention the National Democrats have gone on with the organization of the party in nearly all of the states represented in the convention. By election day it is probable that the Democrats of every state will be able to choose between Bryanite candidates and men pledged to the Democratic principles enunciated at Chicago. In some states the zealous leaders of the National Democracy are very sanguine that they will secure the electoral vote. That feeling may be justified by intimate acquaintance with the conditions in the states, but refusal to accept the prediction does not imply a doubt that the party will serve a righteous purpose in securing votes enough to prevent the capture of electors for the candidates repudiated at Indianapolis.

The reasonable expectation of the National Democratic managers is that Indiana will cast something like 10,000 votes for Palmer and Buckner, and assure the defeat of Bryan. In Illinois, it is asserted by competent judges that the Indianapolis ticket will get not less than 30,000 votes, and perhaps 50,000, and sanguine men estimate the Cook County vote as high as 30,000 for Palmer. In Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri, Iowa, Ohio, Kansas, Nebraska, where any division of the Democratic party must be regarded as a menace of success, the most insignificant strength that the Indianapolis ticket may command must impair the chances for victory to the Bryan party.

It is yet too early, at this writing, when the machinery of the National Democratic party is incomplete, and before the other parties, more fully equipped, have made polls of the states, to obtain even approximately correct information of the strength of the party organized at Indianapolis. That it is a reality, supported by a reasonable faith and by men of sense, honesty, fidelity to principles and to good men, there is no doubt. If the expectation of some of its leaders, that it will command the voting support of half a million of American citizens, is fulfilled at the polls, that result will be accepted as abundant recompense for all the time and labor that has been expended in promoting the patriotic cause.



HON. JAMES C. BULLITT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Democrats an opportunity to protest against the revolutionary policies and candidates offered in Chicago.

V. THE HOPE OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

Nine days after the platform and ticket of the National Democratic party had been submitted for the approval of the Democrats of the country the candidates were formally notified, at Louisville, in the presence of a large, distinguished and enthusiastic audience, that they had been chosen to be the standard bearers. It was decided by the National Committee that this ceremony would be conducted in the state of Kentucky with greater political advantage than in any other state. At Indianapolis it was concluded, upon consideration of the reports brought from Kentucky, that the brightest pros-

PRINCETON AFTER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS.

BY WINTHROP MORE DANIELS.

THE approaching sesquicentennial celebration of the founding of Princeton suggests a review of its past educational work, its present status, and its



"M'COSH WALK," SHOWING DR. M'COSH IN FOREGROUND.

future expansion and prospects. Much of Princeton's early history has national interest; much of it has an interest to Princeton men only. In this paper we shall confine ourselves to an exposition of Princeton's educational system. Like most early American colleges the College of New Jersey started as a sort of disguised divinity school, with a liberal arts attachment. It was by the terms of its charter unsectarian. That instrument provided that "those of every religious denomination may have free and equal liberty and advantage of education in said

college, any different sentiments in religion notwithstanding." Still, for the first three decades of its history the greater part of its graduates received an education designed to fit them for the work of the ministry. The influence of the Revolution with its political ferment, and the nation's subsequent material growth, tended to increase the number of students seeking a purely liberal education as opposed to a professional training culminating in theology. This change in the *personnel* of the student body was recognized when in 1812 the Theological Seminary was founded and erected at Princeton. This institution has never had any legal connection with the college. It provided, however, for a technical theological education which the curriculum of the college no longer afforded.

From the beginning of the present century the course of study pursued in the college was the usual course then given in similar institutions. It com-

prised the study of Latin and Greek, mathematics, the elements of science, and philosophy, moral and political. Practically the same course of study was required of all the students, a goodly percentage of whom have always entered the theological seminary upon completion of their college course. The growth of the college up to the time of the Civil War was largely a growth in numbers, both of professors and students, and witnessed a deepening and broadening in the study of the branches pursued. This quiet and uneventful progress was violently checked by the outbreak of the Civil War. Prior to this time Princeton's southern constituency was relatively very large. The loss in numbers in 1861 amounted to about one-third of the whole number of students. Nor had the college repaired its losses or regained its normal size when, in 1868, Dr. McCosh entered upon his eventful presidency, and began the history of contemporary Princeton. The development of Princeton's educational system under Dr. McCosh and under his successor, Dr. Patton, may be the best viewed under the following aspects:

First, the growth of the college is objectively evidenced by the large number of new structures erected, the enlargement of the library, the acquisition of valuable collections, the equipment of laboratories, observatories and a general liberal increase in endowment and current funds.

Second, the development may be traced in the growth in numbers, both of the faculty and of the student body. At Dr. McCosh's accession in 1868 the number of students was 264; at present the total number is 1100. Moreover, the growth in recent years has been as great as that of the early part of this period. The following statistical table will show the increase in recent years:

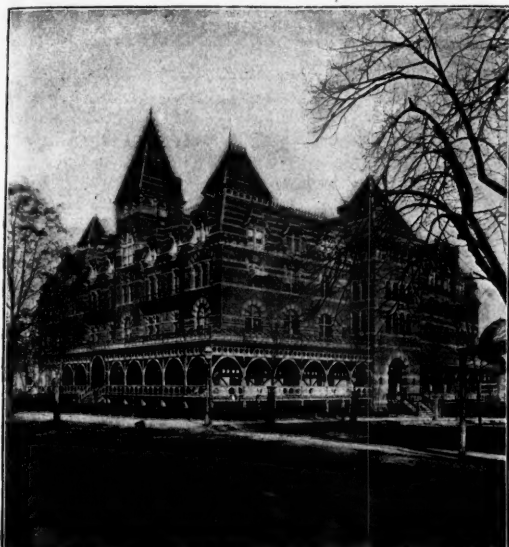


NASSAU HALL.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

1886.....499	1890..... 770	1894.....1,002
1887.....559	1891..... 850	1895.....1,109
1888.....603	1892..... 980	1896.....1,088
1889.....667	1893.....1,072	

The faculty and instructors have grown in about the same proportion. They number over eighty at the present time. The academic development of

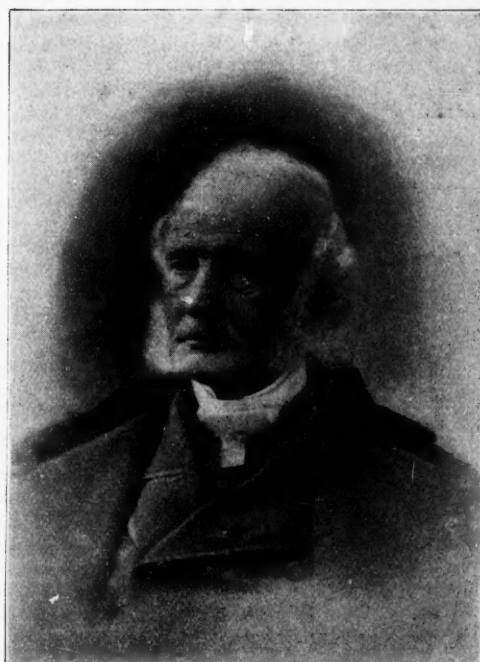


UNIVERSITY HALL.

Princeton may be seen also in the various changes in the course of study there pursued. The requirements for entrance have been steadily raised, both Greek and Latin being required for admission to the academic course. Provision is made also for entering pupils whose standing in various lines is above that exacted by the minimum entrance requirements. Advanced divisions cover in addition to the course pursued by the whole class an amount of work graduated to their superior capacities. Besides the regular academic course, there was founded in the early seventies the John C. Green School of Science, admission to which is conditioned upon proficiency in modern languages in place of Greek. The undergraduate courses in the School of Science are two in number: a non-professional course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, and a professional course leading to the degree of Civil Engineer. In both courses the study of the sciences is pursued as a substitute for the study of the classics.

The elective system in vogue, while offering great freedom of choice in the two upper years, has not been permitted to break down the required course of study in the freshman and sophomore classes. In the first two years of the course there is just a foretaste of elective freedom, which permits the freshman to choose as between French or German, and which in the sophomore year allows him some considerable option in the distribution of his time be-

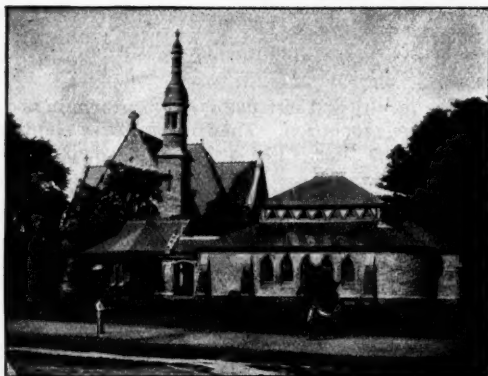
tween the required courses. In the last two years of the course the elective system prevails very generally. Two-thirds of a man's courses of study in the junior year, and practically all those of his senior year, are of his own choosing. The only required studies in the last two years of the academic course are the elements of moral and mental Philosophy, Physics and Economics. In many of the small elective classes the seminar system is in vogue and it is not infrequent to see graduate students and seniors of high standing working along exactly parallel lines in the same seminar. The cap-sheaf in Princeton's educational system comprises the graduate work, and necessitates an explanation of the various university courses which lead to the higher degrees. The graduate students at Princeton number about 10 per cent. of the whole. Of these graduates a majority are pursuing theological courses in the sister institution across the campus. The lectures on which they are in attendance are generally the same as those delivered to the advanced classes in the undergraduate course. An additional number of graduate students reside in college and pursue their work, many of them in the laboratories. Especial mention should be made of the graduate school of Electrical Engineering, which grants the degree of Electrical Engineer after a course of two years' graduate study in residence. The requirements set by the University before the master's or doctor's degree in arts or science is granted erect a high standard, and are rigidly adhered to. For the



PRESIDENT MCCOSH.

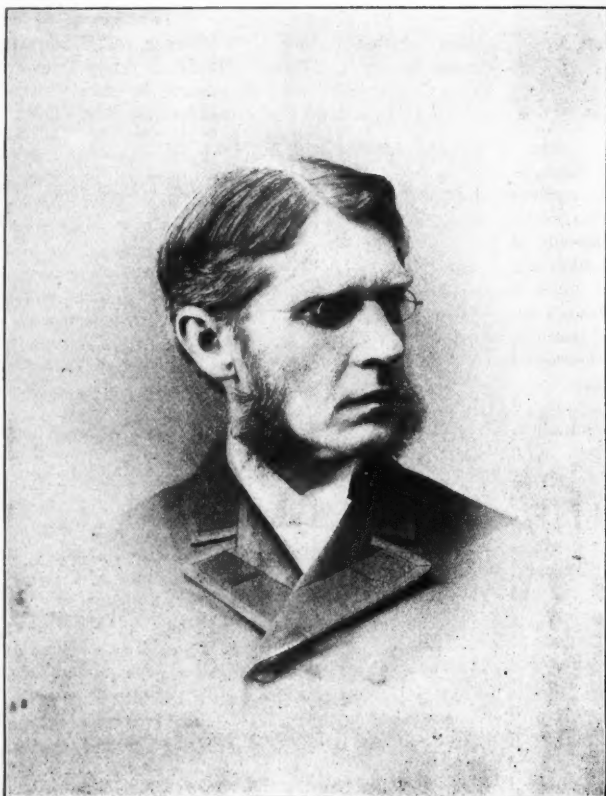
doctor's degree a preliminary examination is exacted in all cases, as well as a two years' course in university residence, exclusively devoted to graduate study. The degree is finally granted only upon the acceptance by the Faculty of a satisfactory thesis from the candidate indicating proficiency in original research, and upon the candidate's successfully passing another examination in his main line of study and in two subsidiary courses, one of which is always in the department of philosophy, when the degree of Ph.D. is conferred. The foregoing gives a skeleton outline of the requirements embodied in Princeton's educational system, a system, it is believed, which is at once sound, conservative and consistent.

Those interested in American university education will readily understand that the educational problems of to day deal with many important topics outside of and beyond the ordinary curriculum. A word then is in order with reference to Princeton's system of the administration of discipline. There has been in the last thirty years a radical change in the nature of administrative and disciplinary problems in our colleges and universities. Prior to that time discipline ordinarily concerned individuals, or in rare



MARQUAND CHAPEL.

instances temporary associations which threatened to infringe upon the order of the college. The chief administrative problem of to-day concerns not so much the deportment of individual students as numerous prominent and powerful student organizations. In Princeton these organizations grew and multiplied rapidly after 1870. They comprise the various athletic organizations, the musical clubs, the editorial boards of college periodicals and some others, chiefly social. Besides these associations there are always in existence a large number of miscellaneous organizations, more or less temporary, some of which frequently attain some considerable numbers or importance. The attitude of the Princeton Faculty toward these problems is, first, a stiff insistence upon such general rules as are laid down for the guidance and regulation of these various interests and yet as little further interference as is possible. This policy, it is believed, is justified by the permanence of a vigorous and independent criticism of college matters emanating from the students themselves and directed toward the correction of recognized abuses. The training of the undergraduates in the two halls where for over a century parliamentary debate has been the main pursuit, the good judgment evinced in the tone of *The Princetonian*, the college daily,—all create a spirit of healthy yet conservative agitation, originating among the students themselves, and therefore doubly effective to secure its ends. The recent establishment of the honor system in examinations, as well as the disapproval with which the practice of "hazing" has been visited, are both exponential of the beneficial re-



PRESIDENT PATTON.

sults of the modest degree of self government allowed by sufferance to the students. With reference to the vexed question of intercollegiate athletics, Princeton's attitude is decided. The evils attendant upon athletics, especially gambling, professionalism, and so called college diplomacy, must certainly be restrained, if possible effaced. But the risks involved, great as they are, are not sufficient to deter us from seeking the gain which organized athletics unquestionably confers.

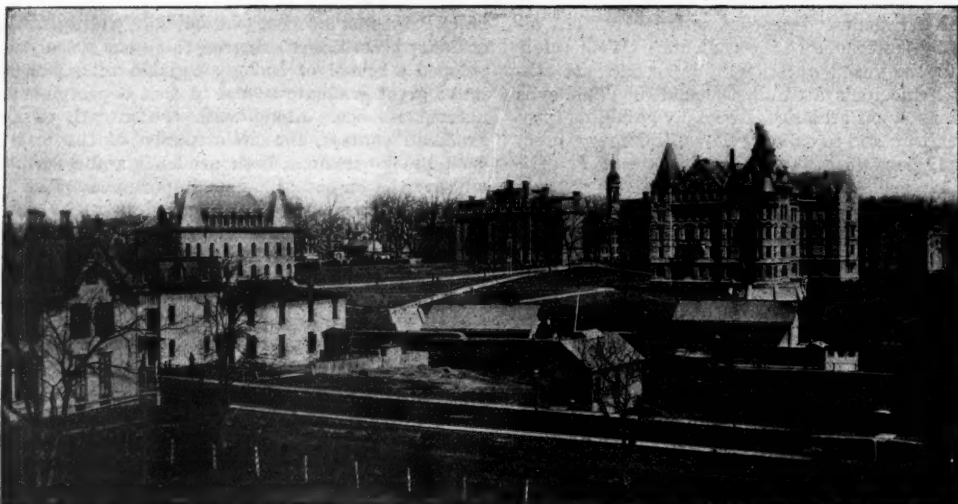
In October of this year the College of New Jersey will formally assume the title of Princeton University. It thus acknowledges the changes which have been moulding its life in the past three decades. It is perhaps not out of place to make some brief mention of what it is hoped the Princeton University of the future will accomplish. Fortunately, or unfortunately, there is no fixed and settled meaning attached to the word "university." It cannot be confined to a mere contiguous allocation of professional schools. The chances are that the future will show, as well as the past and present have shown, that there are several distinct types of universities. It is not the purpose of Princeton to establish in connection with the undergraduate department a number of professional schools devoted to the technical study of medicine or law. So long as the theological seminary exists in Princeton,—and there is no reason to anticipate its removal,—the trustees of Princeton stand bound to establish no chair of theology. It is perhaps doubtful whether it is possible or at least advisable to establish technical schools of law or medicine outside of a large city. The type of university, then, to which Princeton, both of choice and of necessity, aspires, is one in which non-professional graduate study shall be pursued in all departments. If in the future Princeton founds and establishes a school of law, it will be a school where the "spirit of laws" and their philosophy is pursued and not a school of technical or adjective law. And though there may never ex-

ist in Princeton a school of medicine leading to the ordinary practitioner's degree, there has already developed a school of biology capable of expansion into a great graduate school in that department of natural science. Along with the growth of the graduate courses, the maintenance of the undergraduate department, both academic and scientific, will ever be an end of prime importance. The increased endowment to be announced upon the occasion of the sesquicentennial celebration will contribute very materially to the perfecting of these plans of university growth. The new library already in process of construction, whose aggregate cost will be not far from \$600,000, will provide at the same time an adequate literary workshop and the appropriate housing of the various seminars, which have hitherto been widely scattered. Numerous other gifts, of which mention will be duly made in October, will largely subserve the purpose of university development, such as has been outlined above. Princeton men feel confident that they have not mistaken the strength and the direction which the present movement is taking.

There is one aspect in which Princeton University will be as unique as Princeton College has been. This is its avowed attitude with reference to certain questions of prime importance in Philosophy and Ethics. It has frequently happened in the past that Princeton College has been mistakenly supposed to teach or to propagate the distinctive theological tenets of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Between the two institutions there has been in the past no organic or legal connection. The Seminary is avowedly committed to the maintenance and propagation of a certain type of theology. The College is not sectarian; it never has been, and by the terms of its charter it never can be. From the beginning of its existence other denominations than the Presbyterian have been represented on its board of trustees; among its students are to be found ad-



THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING, NOT YET COMPLETED.



VIEW OF CAMPUS AND DORMITORIES.

herents of all churches alike. But while not denominational, Princeton is definitely and irrevocably committed to Christian ideals. It has, therefore, with reference to certain primary problems already taken a definite position. It stands for a theistic metaphysic. Nor does it claim or desire any

reputation for impartiality or open mindedness which is to be purchased by a sacrifice of this, its traditional philosophical attitude. The motto of the new University is that of the old College—*Dei sub numine viget*—under God's guidance it flourishes.

JULES SIMON.

BY THE BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

THE wonderful worker who died in Paris a few weeks ago was born in Lorient, a quiet and routine-loving city in Brittany, on Christmas eve of that famous year 1814, that brought to an end the French imperial dream and relieved Europe from Napoleon's tyrannous grasp. He was thus an old man, having completed, last Christmas, his eighty-first year. Still what people used to say of Sir Henry Parkes, the great Australian leader, was no less true of Jules Simon: that when you called on him, you thought at first he looked very old, and after you had heard him talk for a while, you found that he looked much younger. Not only was the visitor impressed by the life-giving twinkle in his eye, but his conversation was no longer that of a man who looks deep into the past and fails to understand that the world continues to be as interesting to-day as it was yesterday. Jules Simon's belief in the continual moral progress of humanity was certainly less strong than it had been at an earlier period of his life, but as he hated pessimism and pessimists he never gave up fighting for what he considered good and true. Truth was his goddess, and he should not have deemed life worth living had he not been led to hope that men might finally induce her to fix her residence among them.

JULES SIMON AND VICTOR COUSIN.

Simon was not his name; it was his father's Christian name. It is not uncommon for children in Brittany to be called thus by their own Christian name, followed by their father's or mother's, while the family name is not made use of. Jules Simon's father was called Simon Suisse, and his son was sent to college accordingly under the name of Jules Suisse. The family was not rich and could not pay for the boy's education. A scholarship, fortunately, was bestowed upon him and he went through the whole course of studies, first at Lorient, and later at Vannes. He entered the École Normale Supérieure in 1833, and having been successful in his examinations was made "Docteur-ès-Lettres" in 1839. He was sent as a professor of philosophy to the Lycées of Caen and Versailles, but soon received a letter from the famous Victor Cousin, who had known him as a student, and was now anxious to see him come back to Paris, and thus secure his help as an assistant master at the Sorbonne. Jules was only 26 years of age when he published his first essay in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. It attracted considerable attention. Before handing it to the editor of the *Revue*, he had asked Cousin's advice. Cousin thought

the essay was beautiful, but said he did not like the signature: the essay was signed "Jules Simon-Suisse." "That is a common-looking name," said the great philosopher; "people won't like it. You will never become famous under that name. Mind that readers are very queer about such trifles; when they don't like the name of the author, they don't care for the book. Drop that word Suisse that means nothing, and call yourself Jules Simon; it sounds better." Thus it happened that Jules Suisse became Jules Simon.

ENTRANCE TO POLITICAL LIFE.

The Revolution of 1848 was approaching. The country was in a state of uneasiness, and there was much excitement among the young men about political and social reforms. While no one could foretell what was coming, yet every one felt that something of vast import was imminent. Louis-Philippe did not see his way out of the electoral question, simple as it was, and declined to yield before the will of the nation. He was dismissed from power, and the republican idea received a fresh start. Jules Simon had become deeply interested in politics. He considered that a republic was the only government that could improve the condition of the poor and follow a progressive and peaceful policy. He claimed that the monarchical root had dried up in French soil, that the world was growing tired of wars and miseries, and that the time had come when it would be the duty of the government to look after the material and moral welfare of the more numerous and less happy class. He was elected a member of the "Assemblée Nationale" of 1848, and for two years was very active and full of hope as to the final success of his views. Then it became clear to all eyes that French democracy was still in its infancy, that true liberals were but a few, and that Louis Napoleon, who had been elected President, would easily find his way to the throne. Things, however, did not go on as quietly as was anticipated, and the republicans resisted, without the slightest hope of final success, but in order to emphasize the brutal and criminal character of the President's conduct. Several of them were sent to jail, and a great many were expelled from France and, under the most severe penalties, forbidden to come back.

The admirers of Napoleon the third need to be reminded how he secured the supreme power, and by what means he succeeded in his well-matured plan. In all, 27,764 citizens were prosecuted and cross-examined by the "commissions mixtes," an unlawful and vile parody of justice; 239 were sent to Cayenne, 9,963 to Algeria, 1,999 were banished, and 2,878 imprisoned. None of them was guilty, except of having republican ideas and of being anxious to save his country from the evils and dangers of despotism.

Jules Simon was not arrested, but he was still lecturing at the Sorbonne, and did not think it possible to hold his professorship if he was not to enjoy the absolute freedom which a sincere-minded teacher

will always deem his most indispensable privilege. Besides, his conscience told him that so immoral a deed as was the *coup d'état* could not be allowed to pass without public expression on his part of disapprobation and disgust. What would the young men to whom he was lecturing on philosophy and morals think of him if he remained silent while his friends and colleagues were being unjustly prosecuted and ill treated? Jules Simon was poor, and his Sor-



THE LATE JULES SIMON.

bonne salary represented his means of living. He nevertheless did not hesitate, and on the occasion of his first lecture, after the *coup d'état* was over, censured severely the President and his followers. He was dismissed immediately. Louis Napoleon was bitterly disappointed at being rebuked by a man of such value. Not only would he have willingly allowed Jules Simon to retain his professorship, but he was ready to bestow upon him further advantages and honors, if only Jules Simon had consented not to censure and disgrace the new *régime*.

The times that followed proved very hard. It became most difficult to the republicans and liberals, who were not men of leisure, to earn their living. The liberty of the press had been suppressed and the government opposed its veto to any article, pamphlet or book that would not agree with its own

principles and views. Jules Simon went to Belgium, and there, for eight years, delivered courses of lectures, at Ghent, Liège and Antwerp, on philosophical and political subjects. Then he was chosen as a candidate by the Parisians for the elections of 1863. The movement in favor of free government had become so strong that the Emperor himself was leaning toward liberalism, and although the press was not yet entirely eased from its fetters, members of parliament were now allowed to state their opinions and give their advice on public affairs. Jules Simon was elected by 17,809 votes out of 28,689. In 1867 his speech on the Italian and Roman question created a great sensation. His popularity was then so decided that at the 1869 elections 100,000 votes were cast for his name all over France. He was elected simultaneously in Paris and the Gironde Department. He opposed with all his might the absurd policy that led to the war of 1870, as did all the other republicans. But the imperialist majority followed its leaders blindly, who looked forward to a great war as the best means of strengthening the dynasty and providing for the unopposed accession, at no distant date, of the imperial crown prince to his father's throne. With such a motive was the war declared, and France hurled into the most dreadful disasters and miseries.

PRIME MINISTER.

The startling news of the Sedan capitulation having reached Paris, public indignation was roused to such a pitch that nobody dared to stand in favor of a *régime* which had received its death-blow the moment its highest representative had surrendered to the enemy. The Republic was proclaimed on September 4, 1870, and a provisional government was formed. It was very fortunate that the deputies for Paris, who, under the necessity of providing for the relief of the country, formed the new government, should have numbered among them such men as Jules Favre, Gambetta, Jules Ferry, Ernest Picard, Emmanuel Arago and Jules Simon. Had it not been enforced and controlled by these noble-minded and enlightened citizens, the newly proclaimed republic would have sunk at once into the revolutionary ocean.

Jules Favre undertook, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, to raise the sympathies of the great European powers, and induce their leaders to interfere. He failed, as every statesman would have failed under such circumstances, and a little later had to discuss with Prince Bismarck the terms of peace. Jules Simon was Minister of Public Instruction. He at once made several reforms which proved satisfactory. He gave an impulse to the study of geography and foreign languages, two subjects which were somewhat neglected in French colleges. During M. Thiers' presidency, from 1871 to 1873, he remained at the head of the Department of Public Instruction and did much good. In 1879 he was elected life-member of the new Senate, and on the very day he became a senator the Académie Fran-

caise called him to fill M. de Rémusat's seat. He was then the chief editor of the *Siècle*, and the moderate republicans gathered around him as their ablest leader. In 1876 Marshal de MacMahon, who had succeeded Thiers as President of the French Republic, asked him to form a cabinet and Jules Simon became Prime Minister. This, however, was to be the end of his purely political career. The President had been led, against his own will, to place Jules Simon at the head of the government. He did not care for his republicanism, neither did he trust his conservatism. Jules Simon, in fact, was as true a conservative as he was a republican; but what Marshal MacMahon called conservatism was reaction, and Jules Simon was no reactionary. He wished the state to be free from church influence, and believed in the spreading of culture downward. At this time there was much excitement among French Roman Catholics on the question of the Pope's dominions. Meetings were held, speeches delivered, and manifestoes issued in favor of the restoration of his "temporal power." The Prime Minister, while feeling much respect for the Pope's character, and anxious for the true interests of Roman Catholicism, was anxious to crush any movement that could offend the Italian government. This he did with great firmness. Marshal MacMahon was frightened at what he considered a yielding to the radicals, and, contrary to all law and precedent, summarily dismissed the Prime Minister. Jules Simon felt so exasperated at being treated in this way that he never sought public political life again.

WORKING FOR PUBLIC GOOD.

He devoted himself to the guiding of public opinion toward social reforms, such as the relief of destitute children and the improvement of the workmen's condition. The list of the articles he wrote, the meetings he presided over, the societies he founded, would fill a whole book. Not only was he an assiduous member of the French Academy, but he had been chosen as "secrétaire perpétuel" (honorary life secretary) of the Moral and Political Science Academy, and was thus one of the busiest among the members of the French Institute. It is not usually known outside of France that the "Institut de France" is a large body that meets only once a year, and the rest of the time is divided into five academies: the French Academy, numbering 40 renowned writers, poets and dramatists; the Medical Academy, the Fine Arts, Sciences, and Moral and Political Science academies. It is not uncommon for a man who has achieved fame in more than one line to belong to two of these bodies. Such was the case with Jules Simon. As a journalist he contributed regular articles to the *Temps* and the *Matin*. His most remarkable works are: *Dieu, Patrie, Liberté*, in defense of religious and political freedom; *Nos hommes d'Etat*; *La liberté de penser*; *La liberté civile*; *Thiers, Guizot, Rémusat*, an essay on three of France's foremost statesmen; *L'école*; *L'ou-*

rière; La femme au XXième Siècle, a criticism of the principles on which is conducted the education of women of our days, etc. Although he was gifted with an excellent memory, he used to claim that his own writings were forgotten as soon as they were published. The reason was he had so many things to say and so many undertakings to forward that he did not care to waste his time recalling what was done already. The welfare of children and young men stood nearer to his heart than anything. He founded the "Union pour le sauvetage de l'Enfance," that takes care of orphans and abandoned children and protects them through their early life. He was president of the "Association Polytechnique," for the promotion of knowledge and the organization of evening schools; of the "Association pour le bien des aveugles," that helps blind people; of the Anti-Atheist League and the society against immoral literature and street licentiousness. He had been an early advocate of school gymnastics, and when I called on the French Athletic Union to favor my scheme for the introduction of athletics into the colleges, he at once supported me. One after another, athletic college clubs were formed and joined the union, of which he became honorary president. It was pleasant to see him on the Bois de Boulogne grounds, where the intercollegiate championship games are held. His usual routine was to leave the stand and go on the track talk to the boys and encourage them. When the meet was over, before handing the usual prizes to the victors, he used to make a little speech full of humor and enthusiasm, and then as he returned to his carriage amid the waving of caps and shouts of "Vive Jules Simon," he would be repeatedly cheered until his vehicle was lost to sight.

JULES SIMON AND WILHELM II.

He had been among the very first in his country who advocated wholesome lodgings for workmen as a necessary step toward their moral improvement, and when the movement was started by the Elsassian manufacturers, he wrote an enthusiastic description of the Mulhausen "cités ouvrières," and instigated others to follow their good example. He also, on many occasions, criticised severely the harsh treatment of women in the workshops and factories, and insisted on the usefulness of protective legislation to prevent hard labor being imposed upon them. His book *L'ouvrière*, published as early as 1863, had made its way the world over. Thus he had come to the front as a philanthropist and a scholar in social science. When the German Emperor called an international conference to meet in Berlin to inquire into the condition of the working people and examine the possibility of legislating on the subject, the French government sent a message to Jules Simon, asking him to represent France at the conference. This was in 1890. Jules Simon was growing old. He nevertheless willingly consented. A delegation of five was appointed, Jules

Simon being the head. Among them was also M. Burdeau, a clever and patriotic Frenchman, who became afterward Minister of Marine, and died in 1894 as President of the Chamber of Deputies. The conference was a great body of prominent men from every country in Europe and abroad. Although the result proved small and not at all what had been anticipated, the meeting of such men in the metropolis of the German Empire marked a turning point in the history of modern times. Jules Simon was by far the most illustrious of them all, and met with an extremely courteous reception. The Emperor expressed appreciation of his work in flattering words. When the conference was over a reception was given at the palace in honor of the delegates. The Empress, on that evening, came to Jules Simon and said: "Eh bien, Monsieur Jules Simon, voici le monde qui a mis sa signature au bas de *L'ouvrière*."—(The world has countersigned your book, *L'ouvrière*), alluding thus to the complete triumph of the great philosopher's ideas. Jules Simon has published since in the *Revue de Paris* an interesting article on Wilhelm II. One can admire, in reading it, the dignified and manly way in which the noble Frenchman expressed his gratitude toward the Emperor for his many kindnesses. Nor did the Emperor forget him. When the news of his death reached Berlin, Wilhelm II. sent a telegram to M. Felix Faure, deploring the loss that France had sustained, and later a splendid wreath of flowers bearing the imperial monogram was placed on the tomb by the German Ambassador.

PRIVATE LIFE.

For more than 50 years Jules Simon lived in his apartment on the Place de la Madeleine, in Paris. The house, an old-style and unpretentious one, belongs to the Prince de Broglie. On the first floor were M. Meilhac's rooms and den. The witty writer and dramatist loves Paris so intensely that he is said to acknowledge frankly that when he goes out of its fences, it is only for the pleasure of coming in again. On the fourth floor there is a milliner. Jules Simon's apartment was on the fifth floor. The house has no elevator, and till the end he often climbed the long flights of stairs twice or three times a day. His study was filled with books, medals and portraits. In the middle was his desk, crowded with letters and manuscripts. He used to answer every letter immediately, and never dictated, except for a short time, toward the last, when his sight failed suddenly, and he had to undergo an operation. Thousands of people had learned their way to his house, the foremost men and the humblest, the richest and the poorest, and none is said to have ever been rebuked. He grumbled a little at first at being so often interrupted when writing an article or preparing some inaugural address or a senatorial speech. But almost immediately his kind and lovely smile would reappear on his lips and brighten his face; and he would listen with great care and atten-



M. SIMON IN HIS STUDY.

tion to what the visitor had to say, especially if he were miserable and shy, and M. Simon felt he could be of help to him in any way. Thus giving away his time for the benefit of other people and the good of his country, he never thought of himself, and, like many of the leading republicans in France, he died poor. His beloved and devoted wife shared his noble life and made his home comfortable for him.

A priest of the Roman Catholic Church stood by his death-bed and pronounced over him the supreme words of blessing. Although a freethinker in the purest sense of the word, he was strongly attached to the Christian faith. None of his colleagues will ever forget his vehement speech of March, 1882, in the French Senate. He was pleading for some sort of religious teaching to be given in the state schools against those who were in favor of godless education. His words have often been quoted since: "Our duty, as lawgivers, is to inscribe the name of God in the laws we make, just as it is our duty, as republicans, to silence the foes of the Republic who dare to say that impiety and republic are synonymous. We are bound to do it also, because we have soldiers who are ready to die for their country, and when you send a man to death, you must be able to tell him that God sees him."

Jules Simon's funeral took place amidst great solemnity in the Church of the Madeleine, the

state paying the expense, which amounted to more than 20,000 francs. The church was splendidly decorated with black and white hangings, tricolor flags, and large shields upon which monograms of M. Simon and the Republic were entwined. The Prime Minister, the government officials and the foreign ambassadors were present, besides a vast concourse of the people.

A committee has already been formed to raise money from private subscriptions to erect a monument. The chairman of the committee is M. Loubet, ex-Prime Minister and President of the French Senate.

A PHILOSOPHER'S DEATH.

Jules Simon was as modest as he was able. He had often expressed a wish that there might not be too much laudation around his tomb. He had also mentioned a desire to be told when death was approaching. A friend fulfilled this sad duty. The philosopher showed no signs of emotion or fright on hearing the terrible news. As he could speak no longer, he motioned for a pencil and a piece of paper, and with a steady hand wrote his own epitaph: "Jules Simon—1814-1896. *Dieu, Patrie, Liberté*;" his name, the year of his birth and the year of his death, and the beautiful motto that had commanded and ruled his whole life: "God, Country, Liberty!"

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES.

IN the October *McClure's* Miss Ida M. Tarbell brings together some fresh material in regard to the famous debates of Lincoln and Douglas in the race for the Illinois senatorship in 1858. There is a timely interest in this dramatic campaign from the fact that Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., is about to celebrate, on October 7, the important joint debate which took place there in 1858 in a most impressive manner, which is discussed in detail in another department of this magazine.

From the very beginning Lincoln had a hard time in meeting the views even of his old friends the Republicans. His speech on the day of his nomination was severely criticised by his followers as being too radical and sectional.

"The speech was, in fact, one of great political adroitness. It forced Douglas to do exactly what he did not want to do in Illinois—explain his own record during the past four years, explain the true meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, discuss the Dred Scott decision, say whether or not he thought slavery so good a thing that the country could afford to extend it instead of confining it where it would be in course of gradual extinction. Douglas wanted the Republicans of Illinois to follow Greeley's advice: 'Forgive the past.' He wanted to make the most among them of his really noble revolt against the attempt of his party to fasten an unjust constitution on Kansas. Lincoln would not allow him to bask for an instant in the sun of that revolt. He crowded him step by step through his party's record, and compelled him to face what he called the 'profound central truth' of the Republican party, 'slavery is wrong and ought to be dealt with as wrong.'"

It seemed, in fact, as if the match between Douglas and Lincoln were anything but equal.

"It was inevitable that Douglas' friends should be sanguine, Lincoln's doubtful. The contrast between the two candidates was almost pathetic. Senator Douglas was the most brilliant figure in the political life of the day. Winning in personality, fearless as an advocate, magnetic in eloquence, shrewd in political manoeuvring, he had every quality to captivate the public. His resources had never failed him. From his entrance into Illinois politics in 1834 he had been the recipient of every political honor his party had to bestow. For the past eleven years he had been a member of the United States Senate, where he had influenced all the important legislation of the day and met in debate every strong speaker of North and South. In 1852, and again in 1856, he had been a strongly supported, though unsuccessful, candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. In 1858 he was put at or near

the head of every list of possible Presidential candidates made up for 1860.

"How barren Lincoln's public career in comparison! Three terms in the lower house of the State Assembly, one term in Congress, then a failure which drove him from public life."

The points at which the debates were held covered the whole State and the journeys were made at the expense of exhaustive exposure and fatigue. Both contestants spoke almost every day during the intervals between the joint debates, and as railroad communication in Illinois in 1858 was still very incomplete, they were often obliged to resort to horse, carriage or steamer. Judge Douglas, however, succeeded in making this difficult journey something of a triumphal procession. He was accompanied throughout the campaign by his wife, a beautiful and brilliant woman, and by a number of distinguished Democrats. On the Illinois Central he had always a special car, and sometimes a special train. Frequently he swept by Lincoln side-tracked in an accommodation or freight train. But on the prairies themselves, where the crowd met to hear the fierce debates, the attention that Lincoln received would have made up for the absence of state in other ways if it had not been that the ceremony of these ovations was very embarrassing to him. He had too keen a sense of humor to appreciate the enthusiasm of a deputation of ladies who would present him with flowers and wind a garland about his head and his tall, lank figure.

In the very first debate Lincoln scored a lasting advantage through a weakness of Douglas in quoting wrongly a radical platform to which Lincoln was supposed to have subscribed. Douglas was unable to explain the error and was almost universally condemned.

In the second debate, at Freeport, there came the most important utterance of a very important campaign. Lincoln had prepared several questions to ask Douglas, and the second of them was, in the opinion of his friends and advisers, too hazardous. It was: "Can the people of a United States Territory in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a State constitution?"

"Lincoln had seen the irreconcilableness of Douglas' own measure of popular sovereignty, which declared that the people of a Territory would be left to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the constitution, and the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case that slaves, being property, could not under the constitution be excluded from a Territory. He knew that if Douglas said *no* to this question, his Illinois constituents would never return him to the Senate.

He believed that if he said *yes*, the people of the South would never vote for him for President of the United States. He was willing himself to lose the Senatorship in order to defeat Douglas for the Presidency in 1860. 'I am after larger game; the battle of 1860 is worth a hundred of this,' he said confidently.

"The question was put, and Douglas answered it with rare artfulness. 'It matters not,' he cried, 'what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the constitution; the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere unless it is supported by local police regulations. Those police regulations can only be established by the local legislature, and if the people are opposed to slavery, they will elect representatives to that body who will, by unfriendly legislation, effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst. If, on the contrary, they are for it, their legislation will favor its extension.'"

Although Douglas' friends were wild with delight at the clever way in which he had escaped Lincoln's trap, it turned out in the long run that Lincoln was right; in 1860 the Democratic convention at Charleston refused to nominate Douglas for the Presidency because of this utterance.

Lincoln lost the Senatorship, but gained the Presidency by this great campaign. It was the first work which brought him before the whole nation. His friends became aware through it that he was a great man, and the distinctly eastern people awoke to the fact of a new star having risen in the West.

"It had been a long road he had traveled to make himself a national figure. Twenty-eight years before he had deliberately entered politics. He had been beaten, but had persisted; he had succeeded and failed; he had abandoned the struggle and returned to his profession. His outraged sense of justice had driven him back, and for six years he had traveled up and down Illinois trying to prove to men that slavery extension was wrong. It was by no one speech, by no one argument that he had wrought. Every day his ceaseless study and pondering gave him new matter, and every speech he made was fresh. He could not repeat an old speech, he said, because the subject enlarged and widened so in his mind as he went on that it was 'easier to make a new one than an old one.' He had never yielded in his campaign to tricks of elocution—never played on emotions. He had been so strong in his convictions of the right of his case that his speeches had been arguments pure and simple. Their elegance was that of a demonstration in Euclid. They persuaded because they proved. He had never for a moment counted personal ambition before the cause. To insure an ardent opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the United States Senate he had at one time given up his chance for the Senatorship. To show

the fallacy of Douglas' argument, he had asked a question which his party pleaded with him to pass by, assuring him that it would lose him the election. In every step of this six years he had been disinterested, calm, unyielding, and courageous. He knew he was right, and could afford to wait. 'The result is not doubtful,' he told his friends. 'We shall not fail—if we stand firm. We shall not fail. Wise counsels may accelerate or mistakes delay it; but, sooner or later the victory is sure to come.'"

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE "SOLID SOUTH."

PROPOS of the changing attitude of the South toward national politics, as shown in the present campaign, Mr. B. J. Ramage discusses the dissolution of the "Solid South" as a phenomenon in that leading Southern quarterly the *Sewanee Review*. After a rapid survey of social and political conditions below Mason and Dixon's Line since the close of the Civil War, Mr. Ramage describes the present situation in the Southern States in the following paragraph:

"Taking the whole of the South together, the good and the bad portions of that section, it would perhaps not be very far from the mark to say that the country people are more like the old-fashioned Southerners than the townspeople, while the latter more nearly approach the people of the North. In the towns, moreover, one finds the people more alert than those of the country, on the whole better informed, less prejudiced against the negro, and more inclined to break with the past. On the other hand, there is perhaps in the country a kindlier feeling toward strangers, more hospitality, a greater tendency toward mutual aid, and, all things considered, more conservatism. Briefly, therefore, there now exist in the southern states—and for the first time in a number of years—those elements which have entered into the formation of political parties ever since the rise of representative government."

SOME THINGS THAT THE SOUTH HAS LEARNED.

Mr. Ramage concludes that the outlook for a new era in Southern politics is at present very bright.

"Free government is, of course, impossible under a system which checks the growth of political parties; and this lesson the South has learned by bitter experience. Statemanship, moreover, cannot exist as long as the activity of publicists is confined to inventing schemes by which to deprive the ignorant black man of his vote without at the same time taking the electoral franchise from the ignorant white man, if such a policy is considered as really desirable at all. Greater diversity of interest necessarily creates differences of opinion. This tendency has been already indicated. The rivalries of contending parties, moreover, will call forth the negro vote to an even greater extent than is now being done; and the black man will be protected more effectively than by any application of external force.

Negro domination is as impossible as negro slavery: both belong to an irrevocable past. To many voters of the South, both white and black, the ideas of the Democratic party will always appeal strongly, and this, of course, is fortunate, for so long as that party remains true to the principles proclaimed by its intelligent leaders in the past and in the present the country will be safe in its hands. On the other hand, there is a growing body of voters at the South who have reached the conclusion that the Republican party more nearly represents their views than does the other organization; that much of the suffering the South underwent during the period of reconstruction had its origin some distance this side of the city of Washington, and that if the brave men who fought out the war have learned to forget it, it is certainly neither brave nor honorable for those who took no part in that struggle to prolong its bitter memories. Sentiments like these are rapidly coming to the front throughout the southern states, and have been doing so for years. The break-up of the 'Solid South' is of course a great gain to both parties. It was always a pretty heavy burden for the Democrats to carry, while the Republicans had just cause to complain of a state of things which dishonestly deprived them of strength that properly belonged to them. Of course the growing number of independent voters will make their influence more and more felt. Like many others of all shades of opinion, they are weary of seeing their section cutting so sorry a figure in national politics, and have resolved to do their best to put an end to a system which enables the 'Solid South' to be pledged in advance to any candidate or platform a party may choose to offer the voters of the United States. Loving their section and country as they do, many Southern voters, moreover, denounce the implied assertion that the South is a feudatory and they themselves serfs, and thousands of these, therefore, will in November next support the Republican ticket and rally around the flag of the nation by voting for its honor as gladly as they would fight for it."

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

ONE of the most noteworthy of the month's contributions to campaign literature was the article by ex-President Andrew D. White in the September *Forum*, entitled "Encouragements in the Present Crisis."

The article was partially suggested as a reply to certain hostile criticisms of Dr. White's open letter recently addressed "To Patriotic Democrats." The critics charged Dr. White with monopolistic sympathies, with the use of such epithets as "anarchist" and "socialist" as applying to the *personnel* and the platform of the Chicago convention, and with allusion to scenes in the French Revolution as fairly comparable with those at Chicago.

Dr. White enters a general denial of the first of these accusations, while he admits the truth of the

other two, and proceeds to specify the grounds of his original allegations. Our readers, however, will be less concerned with Dr. White's opinions of the leaders at Chicago and their supposed resemblance to the revolutionists of France than with Dr. White's practical suggestions to his fellow Republicans and to gold Democrats as to the conduct of the campaign. These are as follows:

"First, common sense and courage. Leading men in both the old parties, who preserve their reason and patriotism, should in this great crisis sink their differences and unite in the support of Mr. McKinley, the only candidate whom it is possible to elect who resists a revolutionary panic and crash; who would promote the interests and respect the rights of both labor and capital; who would uphold honesty, justice, individual and national honor. Democrats to-day should emulate the example of the war Democrats of the Civil War period. Republicans to-day should emulate the example of the Republicans of that time, by welcoming patriotic Democrats now as Republicans welcomed John Brough, Stanton, Dix, Dickinson, Sickles, Alvord, and many like them then.

"And just here is another difference between the struggle against the old revolution and the new, which may well encourage us. An eminent Frenchman once said to me: 'What I like best in your country is to see your men of opposing parties meeting on friendly terms, and in emergencies making common cause. In France men always adhere fanatically to their own party and will have nothing to do with men of the other.' The Frenchman's insight was good, and never was this more evident than now, when great numbers of men, who have formed the bone and sinew of the Democratic party, may be relied upon to support the only Presidential candidate who has any hope of election on a platform of honesty, honor and prosperity.

"Second, if the Republicans in the former crisis elected John Brough, a war Democrat, as Governor of Ohio, and John A. Dix and Thomas G. Alvord, war Democrats, as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of New York, and if they welcomed Edwin M. Stanton and other war Democrats to places in the Cabinet, why should not Republicans henceforth gladly welcome to similar positions such sound-money Democrats as shall boldly come out on the side of the country in this crisis?

"Third, as to nominations for Congress. Between a fifty-cent Republican and a dollar Democrat, Republicans should certainly choose the latter.

Fourth, as to the tariff question. Mr. McKinley represents more than any other man in this generation, to the working men of this country and to the world at large, the policy of developing our industries by duties laid for that purpose; but, on the other hand, the Democratic doctrine was, for many years, and those the most successful period of the party, a tariff for revenue with incidental protection. The difference between these two doctrines

seems a difference rather in degree than in kind; rather metaphysical than real. It is practically a difficulty easily bridged by good sense and good will. Let it be understood that while Mr. McKinley stands for the development of American industry, whatever tariff is hereafter established shall be the result of calm inquiry by experts, with the idea of establishing a policy which fair men of both parties, after this crisis is over, may maintain as a finality; let sound men of both parties thus unite in giving our industries not merely an impulse but a stability which they have never yet had, and we shall enter, as I fully believe, into a period of prosperity more solid and enduring than any we have ever known; a period in which the ravings of the financial schemers and fanatics will be lost among the shouts of the onward marching army of industry.

"What are to-day the causes of our worst troubles? They are mainly two. First, want of stability in our industrial policy; second, want of stability in our financial policy. This double want of stability depresses both labor and capital. In such a union as this which I advocate; with no doctrinairism on either side, but a recognition by the old Democracy of the fact that the nation must have more revenue, and that we may well obtain it in such a way as incidentally to stimulate industry; and a determination on the Republican side that whatever changes are made in the tariff shall be made for the purpose of securing adequate revenue, and at the same time developing and strengthening industries which really need support, and these alone;—honestly, faithfully, without concessions to any individuals or corporations whatever, beyond what the industrial development of the country really needs;—such a union of Democracy with Republicanism would prove to be, not merely a settlement of our present difficulties, but a bulwark against future anarchy and communism."

THE BATTLE OF THE STANDARDS.

TWO articles on the money question appear in the October *Chautauquan*—one advocating the free coinage of silver, by Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa, and a vigorous defense of the gold standard by Prof. W. G. Sumner of Yale.

General Weaver says:

"If the gold men are sincere in calling for coinage by international agreement they have practically conceded the justice of our cause. They concede that unrestricted coinage of silver is essential to our welfare. There is nothing left of the contention except the question of who shall authorize the mints to be opened. The gold men want to arbitrate the matter before the crowned heads. We want to follow the example of our fathers and proceed as an independent nation and manage our own affairs. We throw ourselves upon the good sense and patriotism of the American people. They appeal to the foes of free government.

"Our adversaries tell us that if we succeed we shall be inundated with cheap silver from every nation under heaven, gold will leave our shores, and we shall be ruined. But the writer is pained to know that neither the silver standard people nor the double standard folk can spare their silver for shipment to this country. If they ship it hither what will they use at home? They have but a trifling *per capita* circulation now, and nearly a billion of these people have no gold at all. The writer once saw that dire calamity, the departure of gold, overtake this country. During four years of war and fourteen years of succeeding peace gold refused to circulate and was kept for sale. Boys were born during this suspension of specie payments and reached military age. They grew to be handsome, stalwart, respectable young fellows without ever seeing a coin dollar. The people cared but little for specie. The greenback met every want and the people were fully employed, prosperous, and happy. All our troubles have come upon us since we closed the mints against silver, adopted the policy of contraction, and started on our insane hunt for gold. Conditions will continue to grow more and more deplorable until we have the wisdom to call a halt, about face, and retrace our steps."

The Argument for Gold.

Professor Sumner disposes of the different claims for silver in the following trenchant sentences:

"If the project is to give us silver dollars, which will be raised to gold value, then the project is a useless one for any interest except that of the silver miner. If the project is to do any good to the debtors, it must mean that the silver dollar is wanted because it is worth only half as much as a gold one, and is not expected to rise much, if any. The silver advocates cannot be allowed to argue that their scheme is not repudiation because it will raise silver to the coinage ratio (which is about the only rag of bimetallism which they have borrowed), and then argue that it will raise prices and halve debts because it will not raise the silver dollar."

On the side of the gold standard he names several positive advantages:

"The great advantage of the single gold standard is that it furnishes a simple and exact standard for transactions. It satisfies the requirement of exactness in the standard of measurement which is just as important here as in physics. The greater the transactions of civilized nations the finer the shades of difference which become decisive. Hence this class of transactions is only possible where exactness of measurement is possible. All the great transactions are credit transactions. The great function of money in such transactions is as a standard of reference for the definition of the essential terms of the transaction. In the modern world this function of money transcends all others. Coinage changes, the wear of coins, the degree of accuracy in the workmanship of a mint, the minutest facilities or obsta-

cles in the usages of banks and mints in a given country, enter into the exchange transactions of that country with every other.

"It is the study of these facts which teaches us the great importance of the highest exactitude, simplicity, and directness in the standard coinage, which is the ultimate unit of measurement for everything else. A country which exports its chief staple products is especially the one which needs to eliminate every element of uncertainty or fluctuation and to make its money as accurate and stable as possible. Of course all this applies with the greatest force to the *single* standard. There is not an argument for bimetallism which is not good for trimetallism or ten-metallism. The world has come up through a long struggle with inferior and confused coins, the history of which is as tragical as any history of war or pestilence, to a single commodity as standard money. The device for securing it is not yet a century old. To abandon it is simply to travel back on the road by which we have come.

"It is another and very great advantage of the single gold standard that it stimulates the development of credit institutions. This is one of the reasons why the outcry that there is not gold enough is destitute of importance. The gold standard makes possible the institutions and devices by which money is economized and it leads to their development. The English sovereign has become a world's money. Wherever in the world there is doubt about the local currency, parties to a contract escape from their difficulties by specifying sovereigns. The security and certainty of this coin have given solid support for all transactions of credit, all over the earth, which are normally made in terms of that coin, and have enabled Englishmen to create institutions of credit embracing the globe, and economizing capital to the utmost, from the unshakable security of the terms of the contracts."

ARE THE FARMERS POPULISTS?

IN the *North American Review* for September, Mr. John M. Stahl attempts to answer a question in which nearly everybody, these days, is deeply interested—"Are the Farmers Populists?"

Mr. Stahl shows, contrary to a popular impression, that unsound money theories have never found favor with the farmers of the country. He also denies that Populism has been more than tolerated in the greatest agricultural States of the Union. The Populist party, he says, has made a respectable showing only in the towns and cities, Chicago furnishing more than half the Populist vote of Illinois.

"Why, then, attribute it to the farmer? To do so, stamps one as either pitifully incompetent and shallow in his observations and judgments, or wilfully dishonest. Instead of being what they are so often pictured to be, the farmers are the most sensible, substantial, and patriotic element of our popu-

lation, and have never failed to uphold by their votes or their lives the honor and glory of the nation. Instead of receiving recognition and praise from those whose enterprises they have saved from disaster, their action has been persistently falsified and they have been paid only with vilifications and taunts and ridicule of their occupation and their personal appearance from those whose interests they have defended. Maligned and abused and ridiculed, they have kept the faith. In all the history of our country, no other class has shown by its votes such a sublime devotion to principle as have the Republican farmers!"

"Farmers understand the interdependence of industries. They know that any policy, whether it relates to the tariff or the currency, that reduces the output of factories and the business of merchants, must lessen the purchasing capacity for farm products; that any measure that banks furnace fires and lowers the wages of workingmen must lower the prices of beef and wheat and wool. As a shrewd business man as well as patriot, the farmer would have every spindle hum, a merry fire at every forge, and every workman's pail well filled. He agrees with the silver monometallist that our great need is more money in circulation, but he believes that to get more money in circulation we must have, not more activity at our mints so much as increased production of our factories under a protective tariff and more confidence in our financial integrity. There is as much money in circulation in the country to-day as there was in the years immediately preceding 1893—years of unexampled prosperity—save the gold called across the sea by the fear of foreigners that we will reach a silver basis and the gold hoarded at home because of the same fear in this country. The money still exists, but it is not circulating as the life blood of trade because unwise tariff legislation has stricken down American industry and created distrust, and because those who have much of our money fear that if they pay it out for stocks or bonds, or loan it to manufacturers or merchants or investors, they may have to receive in payment scarcely more than one-half of its value. What we need to get more money into circulation is not so much more money coined as a greater demand for money to pay wages and the restoration of confidence in the money that we have."

Have the Farmers Been Prosperous?

In the *Banker's Magazine* (New York), Henry Loomis Nelson affirms that "while there has been suffering in certain States and in certain parts of the country, the general history of agriculture has been one of prosperity, checked only by occasional excursions into the regions of financial fallacies. Freight charges have been reduced more than one-half; public debts are less than they were twenty years ago; taxes per capita are also less, and there is every reason to expect abundant prosperity for the immediate future if Mr. Bryan and the silver

cause are overwhelmingly defeated at the coming election."

Mr. Nelson further argues that the cheapness of manufactured articles brought about by modern inventions, so far from being the curse that it is often represented to be, is really a blessing to the farmer.

"It is a new doctrine that cheap clothes, cheap tools, cheap fuel and cheap food are a curse to the consumers. It is one of the most preposterous of all preposterous arguments advanced in behalf of the free coinage of silver. But such has been the growth of the demand for food that agricultural products, while cheaper than they were in 1860 and a little more than one-third of the price that prevailed in 1895, were a little dearer in 1895 than they were in 1840. In 1840 the average price of agricultural products was 87.3, on the basis of the index figure of 100 in 1860, and in 1895 the price was 97.1, an increase of nearly 10. But in that same period and on that same basis, clothes fell from 100.7 to 81.1, fuel from 395.8 to 91, implements from 123.5 to 74.9, house furnishings from 116.4 to 70.1.

"The increase of the price of the farmers' product during the period of inflation from '60 to '65 did not equal the increase of the prices of the commodities that he was obliged to buy. The same story would doubtless be repeated if we followed the advice of the free silver men and again adopted a depreciated currency, and added a fluctuating standard of value. Under the gold standard the price of food was maintained while the price of the commodities that the farmer must have was greatly reduced. The disastrous fall in prices did not come until the silver agitation assumed an importance which excited the alarm of the commercial world, and seemed to indicate that the United States was about to become a silver monometallic country."

THE TRUTH ABOUT LOMBARD STREET.

MR. W. R. LAWSON, writing in the *Contemporary Review* on "American Currency Cranks," calls attention to the grotesque misconception which prevails at the Democratic-Populist headquarters as to what Lombard Street really is:

"Knowing something of the real Lombard Street, he believes that impartial, unbiassed Americans will be glad to learn how widely it differs from its Chicago caricature.

A MYTHICAL VAMPIRE.

"The Lombard Street of Populist stump oratory is the headquarters of the gold monopolists, the temple of dear money and low prices, the happy hunting ground of creditors, mortgagees, landlords, financiers, and the whole 'of that predatory and piratical element' which, in the elegant language of a Kansas delegate, 'loots the Treasury, stifles commerce, paralyzes industry, and plunders the world.' Lombard Street is the universal enemy

against which a holy war is to be proclaimed by all the *bona-fide* producers, with the tramps and demagogues at their head. Possibly not a single orator who helped to draw this fancy picture and to pile lurid colors on it has ever seen Lombard Street, or read a plain account of its actual business. If they had to spend a day in it, they might be surprised to find that it is not paved with gold and that there is less show of metallic money in it than in Chicago itself. It might astonish them further to discover that its favored monopoly is the very freest of free trade; that its alleged tyranny over the silver-using countries is in the nature of things an utter impossibility, and that its blood sucking propensities are restrained by a glut of money which makes lenders there thankful to earn as much interest in a year as they would get in a month, or even in a week, in the Western States.

WHAT LOMBARD STREET ACTUALLY DOES.

"The real Lombard Street deals in money of all kinds and qualities; not gold money alone, or silver money, or paper, but any form of monetary material. It deals honestly all round, and, by so doing, it has become the monetary centre of the world. It undertakes to convert at sight the currency of any country into that of any other country. In the process it uses very little gold, and can turn over millions sterling with less handling of coin than takes place every day in a second-rate Californian city. Gold as such has little to do with the prosperity or the power of Lombard Street. Silver might have served equally well if it had been adhered to with equal persistence and had its market value been as jealously safeguarded. It was not the yellow metal, but the standard and its strict maintenance that possessed the magical virtue.

ITS ATTITUDE AS TO CURRENCY.

"In the real Lombard Street the precious metals are secondary factors. Its fundamental and disinctive basis is credit—scientific credit, the most highly organized that the world has ever seen, the most widely ramified and the most skillfully operated. This is the secret of Lombard Street's influence. Might it not be advisable for the Wild West, before raising the standard of revolt against it, to try and understand it? Are the Western men perfectly sure that it has been their enemy and oppressor, and that they would be much happier without it? Secondly, can they release themselves from it by political declamation? And if they could, are they thereby to get rid of all their troubles—mortgages, debts, bad markets and hard times?

"In the Wild West they talk glibly of extinguishing Lombard Street, but to all other civilized nations that would be an inconceivable misfortune. Lombard Street is the financial clearing house of the world—not because of its gold standard, but because of its world-wide commercial and financial relations. It is a vast telephone exchange for money.

tary purposes, by which all parts of the globe are brought into financial touch with each other.

"The Western men have got it into their heads that Lombard Street is the golden Juggernaut that has crushed silver. It is on a gold basis certainly, but it has never raised a finger to hurt silver or to discourage the use of it by countries which preferred it. Lombard Street has always said in such cases: 'Have a silver standard by all means, and make the best you can of it, so long as you let those who prefer a gold standard also do the best they can with theirs.'

"If we have succeeded in giving a clear idea of the distinctive functions of Lombard Street it will be evident that there is no occasion for it to discriminate against silver as an international form of money. All forms of money find a natural and useful place in its operations. So far as its foreign exchange business is concerned, the greater variety of moneys there are to arbitrate the more profitable for it. With the monetary substances themselves, or their comparative merits as measures of value, it has little to do. Its chief concern is with their relative market values at a given moment and in a given place.

ITS ONE AND ONLY TEST.

"These are truisms in Europe, however unpalatable they may be in Chicago. Moreover, our monetary standard has little to do with them, and it might be materially modified without affecting them. The Populist threat of free coinage at sixteen to one, so far from being alarming to Lombard Street, would hurt it less than any other part of Europe or America; far less than it would hurt Chicago, and infinitely less than it would hurt Mr. Bryan's own State of Nebraska, for the simple reason that Lombard Street could sooner than any other disturbed quarter adapt itself to the change. It is the most fluid of all markets, the most difficult to coerce or restrict, and the quickest to readjust itself to changed conditions. Of all outsiders, it has least interest in the vagaries of cheap money mongers, being farthest removed from their reach. Whatever they offer it—gold, silver, greenbacks, Sherman notes, or commercial bills—it will take at the current market price, no more and no less. All dollars come alike to it, no matter what they may be called, or how they may be rated to other dollars. Its one and only test for them is what they may be worth in pounds sterling."

A VEILED suggestion of the inevitable event appears in the *Dublin Review*, with its minute and most interesting description of Papal elections and coronations, which those who are speculating about the appointment of the next Pope would do well to study. It is curious to note that in the election of the Infallible One most ludicrous mistakes are made by the voting cardinals. Mr. A. Shield gives a very vivid account of the Cardinal of York, the brother of Prince Charlie, and the last of the ill-starred Stuarts.

IS ENGLAND HOSTILE TO SILVER?

THE editor of the *National Review* (London) complains that Great Britain is the great bugbear of American bimetallicists, and is being "held up to odium" throughout the United States in the present campaign. He protests against such procedure as unjust to the British bimetallicists.

"The habit of pouring hatred, ridicule, and contempt upon England at every turn of their affairs has become almost a second nature with American politicians, and so one accepts it as part of the order of things. It is singularly unreasonable in this case, and Americans should be shrewd enough to realize that there is no country in the world more vitally interested than we are in terminating the chaos that has reigned since the ill-considered, or rather the unconsidered, operations of the early seventies deprived international currency of its second string—silver. No country benefited more from bimetallicism while it lasted than we did, and no country has suffered more from the fall of prices, the dislocation of trade, the pressure upon production, and the impoverishment of debtor communities, attributable to that folly than we have. The Indian Empire and our Far Eastern trade make the present chaos as detrimental to this nation as to any other, while the collapse of prices has been twice as disastrous to the British farmer as to the Western farmer. The number of Englishmen alive to our true monetary interests is increasing by leaps and bounds. The present House of Commons is largely bimetallic in its composition, and has recorded its views in a favorable resolution, upon which the monometallicists did not care to divide. Moreover, the Ministry is pledged to reopen the Indian mints, which every economist knows would be a splendid contribution toward the rehabilitation of silver. Lord Salisbury's Cabinet, which only contains one thorough-going monometallicist, is indeed the most benevolent toward bimetallicism that has ever held power in this country."

Four members of this Cabinet the editor groups as "convinced bimetallicists"—Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chaplin, Sir M. White Ridley, and Lord James of Hereford. Each of these gentlemen is a vice-president of the Bimetallic League, the object of which is "to urge upon the British Government the necessity of co-operating with other leading nations for the establishment, by international agreement, of the free coinage of gold and silver, at a fixed ratio."

Lord Salisbury himself, Lord Lansdowne, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Goschen, Lord Cross and Mr. Akers Douglas are classed as "benevolent toward bimetallicism;" Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh are regarded as "open minded" on the question, while Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is set down as distinctly "hostile," and five members remain unclassified.

The editor concludes:

"Such being the disposition of our political leaders, it is absurd to represent this country as the

uncompromising foe of American wishes. The truth is that the interests of both nations are identical, but both have the misfortune to be to some extent held in bondage by Rothschilds, Vanderbilts, and other products of our common civilization, not easy to persuade and most difficult to dethrone."

THE RECENT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Cause of the Great Failure.

"BLACKWOOD" in its article entitled "The Last Chapter of Party History," makes no bones about emphasizing the fiasco of the Education act. It says:

"Here we see an administration at the head of a commanding majority, conducted by men of consummate ability and great parliamentary experience, strong in numbers, strong in brains, and strong in their acquaintance with business, completely foiled by a feeble minority numbering only one man in its ranks who has any claim to be called a statesman of the first class. The fact itself is of immense significance.

"The causes of this one great failure we have endeavored to trace with brevity. They are three in number: Miscalculation, obstruction, disorganization. The first was really very trifling, and without the other two would have done no harm. The second was the immediate and obvious agent in bringing about this unfortunate result. The third is a legacy from 1886, when a reconstruction of the party system became necessary—a reconstruction which is still in progress, and therefore necessarily the source of some embarrassments. Great allowances must be made for the leader of a party during this period of transformation. But it cannot go on forever. Either it must terminate very soon, or some new way of carrying on the Queen's government must be found. Deference to sections which are in the party, but not of it, may be carried so far as to make confusion worse confounded, and even perhaps to check the more complete amalgamation of other and more congenial elements."

Mr. Greenwood's Lament.

Mr. Greenwood, in the *Contemporary Review*, wrings his hands bitterly over what he regards as the sacrifice of a great opportunity by the Unionist Ministry. He has never been able to reconcile himself to the commanding position which the Liberal Unionists have been allowed to occupy in the Cabinet, and he sees in the history of the late session only too much to justify his forebodings. He is naturally wroth at the release of Daly, the dynamitard, and he can hardly speak for tears concerning the Irish Land act. He says:

"Everybody who knows the new Irish Land bill also knows that much in it signifies and clearly signifies a complete abandonment of Conservative principle for the Gladstonian idea."

But far worse than any betrayal of Irish landlords

is the extent to which Ministers have weakened the parliamentary party system. As to this he is quite certain:

"It is not as if our party system—for which no one has yet suggested a tolerable substitute—remained at the end of the first session of the new Parliament no weaker than at the beginning. It is distinctly weaker than when this Parliament met; and it has been weakened at its foundations. I can but think that a great opportunity—one which, if turned to good account, would have made at least one coalition glorious—has been misused."

Mr. Chaplin's Failure.

The editor in his monthly survey falls foul of Mr. Chaplin, whom he regards as one of the failures of the Ministry. He says:

"Mr. Chaplin has shown himself to be quite incapable of understanding the principle or expounding the details of even a secondary measure, and his conduct of the Rating bill left everything to be desired—in fact, he treated it as a mere *pero*-Rating bill. It is to be hoped that the London Water bill with which we are threatened next year will be confided to different hands. Mr. Hanbury, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has disappointed the expectations encouraged by the acumen and zeal which he has displayed for some twenty years as a Treasury critic, and Mr. St. John Brodric has failed to get a single one of the important military bills entrusted to him on the statute book, which must be due to a singular want of diplomacy."

A Word to Mr. Balfour.

An anonymous writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, in an article entitled "The Schoolmaster of St. Stephen's," takes upon himself to hint mildly that Mr. Balfour is not quite up to his work, and that he had better endeavor to improve next session. Speaking of Mr. Balfour's leadership, he says:

"In his anxiety, perhaps praiseworthy, certainly not imperceptible, to avoid the tendency to play to the gallery which characterized his former associate, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Balfour at times seems in danger of mistaking a highly superior indifference to the public opinion of the Chamber which he leads for independence and strength in its leader. The consequences revealed themselves with increasing frequency as the session drew to its close. The weekly droppings of journalistic gush may, unless Mr. Balfour is careful, have the proverbial effect of the water falling on the stone, and may yet undermine instead of assuring his position. Perhaps, therefore, it may not seem impertinent to suggest that when Mr. Balfour's visit to Hawarden has closed, it would not be altogether lost time if, instead of the strains of Wagner at Bayreuth, the sands of St. Andrews, or the levels of Berwick, the leader of the House of Commons were to cultivate, under the auspices of Sir William Harcourt at Malwood, the genius and the traditions of the parlia-

mentary management whose most successful exponent was the jaunty and virile master of the contiguous Broadlands."

Justin McCarthy's Views.

In the *North American Review* for September, Mr. Justin McCarthy makes some caustic remarks on the failures of the session:

"The programme of the session was crammed full of measures, every one of which was to have proved to the country what practical administrators the Tory statesmen were and what good they could do for England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, now that Mr. Gladstone and his Home Rule policy were out of the way. What now is to come of all these promises? There is no time left to give a chance to any substantial part of the legislation which the government announced that it was its business to carry to success. The one great declaration of the Tory statesmen when they took office was that they were going to do substantial good for the people of Great Britain and Ireland and not to waste any time in absurd and impossible schemes of Home Rule for Ireland. Ireland they were going to satisfy by a great measure of land-tenure reform. England they were going to satisfy by an Education bill and various other measures of an equally practical nature. Scotland was to have something all to herself, and Wales some peculiar measures of propitiation. Each and every measure was to be of the practical and not the visionary order. Now I think the most disputatious minds will admit that the first business of practical statesmanship is to be practical. It is of little use calling one's self a practical statesman if one brings in measures which cannot be carried into law. But this is exactly the condition of the present Tory government. Whatever any one may say of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill, it must be admitted that he carried it through the House of Commons and that it was rejected only by the House of Lords. Whatever may be thought of Mr. Balfour's Education bill, it must be admitted that it had to be withdrawn from the House of Commons. There is actually no time left in the present session during which to carry any substantial measures through Parliament. The Tory members are almost all of them gentlemen who are given up to the moors at the regular season, and whom the stoutest cart-ropes could not hold in their places at Westminster after the 12th of August. Most of the government measures will be withdrawn just as the Educational bill was withdrawn. Nobody cares about the Irish Land Tenure bill, except a few Irish landlords, and these do not care about it in its original form, and only stick to it in the hope that it may be so much improved in their sense as to give them some direct advantages. Therefore there is no rashness in the assumption that the session of 1896 is an absolutely wasted session. In truth, the huge majority of the Tories was in one sense a disadvantage to them. It made them too confident and cocksure."

LI HUNG CHANG.

What He Thought of England.

IN the *United Service Magazine* for September an anonymous writer, who evidently knows what he is writing about, gives some account of the impressions of Li Hung Chang. It would seem that Li left Great Britain firmly determined to introduce railways into China without any loss of time.

"I think I may say that he has quite come to the conclusion that of all forms of travel, the most comfortable is a good saloon carriage, with comfortable seats or sofas, in a railway on a well laid line. On one occasion, when he had been driven some ten miles out of London in one of Lord Lonsdale's excellent carriages, he peremptorily declared that nothing should induce him to go back that way, and he returned by a special train.

"Visions of the dusty travelers who arrived at Eynesford rise before me when I hear of the emphasis with which the veteran Chinese statesman has announced his intention of as quickly as possible getting extensive railways introduced into China. The contrast of a thoroughly dusty road immediately preceding the transit by a well conducted special train, with a special saloon, charmingly decorated with flowers, and with ample room to move or be moved about, may not have been unfortunate or unimportant if its effect on the body and mind of Li Hung Chang leads to the early introduction of railways into that vast Empire.

"Very striking, too, was the fact, to which those who saw him at Portsmouth all testify, that the thing about which he was even then most interested was the story he had heard of our Horse Artillery guns traveling wherever cavalry could go, and that they could go at a rapid pace over banks and ditches. Of the power of our fleet he was well aware, but for him, so far as army training was concerned, the point of importance was not the numbers that we could put in the field at Aldershot or elsewhere, but the nature of the training we are able to impart. Egypt and India and his own experience with Gordon have taught him what sort of armies English officers can make out of native troops. What he wanted to see was a specimen of some of our training at home. No one who watched the keen eye and vivid interest with which he watched, as a specimen of horsemanship, the musical ride, or the eagerness with which he saw the Horse Artillery gallop past and then ride over the *manèges* on Woolwich Common could have much doubt what was passing through his mind, and it may make itself better known hereafter. The tone of the press in Russia, Germany and France was one of disappointment that he had not been more amazed than he was at what he saw."

A French View of Li.

A well known French missionary, Père Coldre, in the *Revue de Paris*, gives a curious account of

Li Hung Chang, from a French and slightly critical point of view; but the article is one of the most notable contributions to French periodical literature, and is written by one who has had the advantage of knowing both the man and the country he describes.

Père Coldre draws a striking contrast between the Chinese and Japanese Envoys sent by their respective countries to the Czar's Coronation. Marshal Yamagata, the brilliant little Japanese soldier, was clothed in the freshest of European uniforms. Li, majestically draped in the ample robes of a Mandarin, might have been a contemporary of Confucius. The following facts about our late Chinese visitor are not without interest. Born on February 16, 1823, he comes of a cultivated and literary Chinese family; he was educated with the greatest care, and became in his twenty-fourth year what we should style First Wrangler, in an examination which gathers together all the intellectual *élite* of China. There was at that time nothing of the soldier in Li Hung Chang, for it was not until the year 1850 that the great rebellion turned China into a vast battlefield, and ultimately caused the death of twenty million men. Then followed years of fighting; and it was not until 1866, says Père Coldre, that Li first entered into relations with General Gordon. The writer evidently believes that the Chinese Bismarck allowed and even promoted the late Japanese-Chinese conflict. The incognate collection of provinces which go to make up the Chinese Empire had become torpid, and Li Hung Chang saw that nothing he could do would rouse them from their apathy. In spite of all his efforts, bribery and corruption reigned supreme, and although he worked unceasingly at the strengthening of the army and the fleet, he saw that only a war—and a war at this particular stage—would save his country. Once peace was declared, Li Hung Chang proved his extraordinary cleverness, and, thanks to his marvelous astuteness and diplomatic ability, China has come out of the affair with no loss of territory and with the payment of a comparatively small indemnity. One result of his late tour in Europe will be the expatriation of a hundred German officers, who, tempted by the promise of enormous "pay," will reorganize the Celestial army.

THE *Land of Sunshine*, edited by Charles F. Lummis, is now in its fifth volume; its pages breathe the spirit of Southern California and the great Southwest. The series of illustrated articles by Mr. Lummis on "The Southwestern Wonderland," the description of "The Old California Vaquero" by Flora Haines Loughead, and the entertaining account of Southern California Indian life and customs by David P. Barrows, which we find in the August number, are among the representative contributions which have recently appeared in this unique periodical. The *Overland* must look to its laurels.

JOHN BULL'S INTERESTS IN SAMOA.

Who Is the Predominant Partner?

IN the *Westminster Review* for September, Mr. J. F. Rose-Soley publishes an elaborate paper on German and English interests in Samoa, which will not be read with satisfaction at Berlin. For Mr. Rose-Soley's point is that, excepting the great firm of Goeddefroy, which might be bought out tomorrow by any English capitalist—its interests being purely commercial—Samoa is virtually a British settlement.

GOEDDEFROY ET PRÆTEREA NIHIL.

Mr. Rose-Soley's paper is a valuable feature of the extent to which a single commercial firm can create a political interest and establish a position which becomes essential to an Imperial policy. But in Samoa, outside Goeddefroy's firm, the Germans are nowhere. Mr. Rose-Soley says:

"Once we have done with the German firm and its plantations we have done practically with German influence in Samoa. If the German company, as is quite feasible, were to be bought out tomorrow by an English or French syndicate, the national interest in the group would entirely cease. The removal of this one company would leave British influence predominant in every direction, whether in the matter of land, population, or wealth. Let us take possession inland first. The Germans own 75,000 acres, nearly the whole of which belongs to the German firm; the British came next, with 36,000 acres and following were the Americans, with 21,000 acres; the French, with 1,300 acres; and the people of various nationalities with 2,000 acres. Of the cultivated land, 8,100 acres went to the Germans, 2,900 to the British, 500 to the Americans, 780 to the French, and the balance to people of various nationalities. Thus Germany again stands first on the list, but if we deduct the area (7,850 acres) of the plantations owned by the firm, the German landed interest takes the lowest place. Even in the matter of residential white population, Germany, in spite of her many plantation employees, does not come first. Great Britain leads with 193 residents. The Germans are next with 122, then come the Americans, 46; a number, however, which includes 20 Mormon missionaries. There are only 26 Frenchmen, and the total foreigners resident in the group is but 412.

SAMOA ENGLISH BY LANGUAGE—

"Out of the German population, nearly one-half are employed by the German firm; the balance are mainly store—or hotel keepers. The professional men, the lawyers, accountants, and so on, are of the English race, the two newspapers published in Apia are printed in the English language, the head of Victoria appears on all the coin in circulation, and the natives, whenever they speak a foreign tongue at all, speak English. The German language has no hold on the land; it is spoken only among a limited

circle, and for all intercourse with natives, or business correspondence, the Teuton has to fall back on English. It is a significant fact that the German firm, though it employs exclusively clerks of its own nationality, keeps its books in English. The import returns are decidedly in favor of the British, for out of £90,000 worth of goods imported in 1894, £75,500 came from Great Britain and her colonies, £16,600 direct from Germany, and the balance from the United States.

—AND BY RELIGION.

"It is more than sixty years since the London Missionary Society first commenced operations in Samoa, and to-day the whole group is nominally converted to Christianity. As far as all outward signs go, the Samoan of to-day is a most devout Christian.

"The missionary of to-day has become a school-master rather than an evangelist. Thus we arrive at the significant fact that the Samoan people have been, and are being, entirely educated by the missions. The utterly incapable and impecunious Samoan government contributes not a penny toward the cost of teaching its own people. The work has been performed almost entirely by English money and English brains. The London Missionary Society, first in the field, has done the giant's share, and to-day it claims as adherents some 27,000 Samoans. In the absence of a census, whether religious or secular, exact figures as to population are not obtainable, but it is estimated that the group is inhabited by about 35,000 natives. Of this number the Roman Catholics, who have many workers in the field, may have 5,000 converts, the Wesleyans perhaps an equal number, the remainder belonging to the London Mission. Thus, with the exception of the small French Catholic Mission, the whole credit of Christianizing these islands belongs to the English, an achievement which certainly ought to rank higher than the purchase of a few thousand acres of land, at a low price, from half savage native chiefs."

THE CONVICTION OF DR. JAMESON & CO.

A Dangerous Development.

MR. EDWARD DICEY contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* an article on this subject, in which he expresses misgivings that have occurred to many minds as to the extraordinary development which the principle of the Foreign Enlistment act has received at the hands of the Lord Chief Justice.

QUESTIONED.

Mr. Dicey says :

"I think it well to point out that there are various aspects of the trial at bar hardly justifying the general approval with which its result has been received. These aspects, as I hold, may involve very awkward consequences, and I greatly doubt whether, when the sensation of immediate relief has passed

away, the trial in question will be regarded as redounding to the credit of British law, of British administration, or of British policy. It would be absurd for me to discuss the technical legal issues on which the case turned.

"According to the interpretation now placed upon the Foreign Enlistment act by the trial at bar, the Englishmen who sympathized with Kossuth in Hungary, with Mazzini and Garibaldi in Italy, with Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc in France, and who aided and abetted their attempts to overthrow the established governments of their respective countries would, one and all, if the ruling of the court had been accepted in their day, have been guilty of criminal offenses against the law of England. I do not wish to mention names of individuals. Most of us—I myself among the number—have seen cause of later years to modify the opinions of our hot youth, of the days when we, as young men, 'dreamed dreams' with respect to political refugees. But this much I can honestly say, that if as late as 1870 the Foreign Enlistment act had been understood to render it impossible for Englishmen to show active sympathy on behalf of foreign revolutionists without rendering themselves liable to be punished as criminals in the courts of their own country, the act would have had as little chance of being passed by the British Parliament as Doctor Barnard, a few years before that date, had of being convicted by an English jury for having conspired against the author of the *Coup d'Etat*. I am not saying that this popular sentiment was right, I am only saying that it did exist, and that the mere fact of its existence would have been fatal to the passing of the act in question, if it had been even rumored that it might be construed as debarring Englishmen from 'aiding and abetting' foreigners who had risen in insurrection against their own established governments.

"It is worth while to consider how the principles enunciated in the recent trial would work in practice under contingencies of by no means improbable occurrence. Supposing the Turks should elect to put down the Cretan insurrection by the same system of wholesale massacre and outrage by which they restored order in Armenia, there would, in all likelihood, be foreign expeditions fitted out to assist the insurgents."

Does any one imagine that in such a case as this the persons who were risking their all in order to aid an oppressed population, struggling, and rightly struggling, to be free, should be sent to jail as Dr. Jameson? Mr. Dicey rightly thinks that such a doctrine would be repelled with horror by the national conscience, yet it follows logically from the Lord Chief Justice's ruling.

Approved.

This is brought out very clearly by the enthusiastic comments of the editor of the *National Review*, who heartily indorses the doctrine. The *National Review* says :

"It has been the function of Lord Russell as the trampler on frivolous technicalities to put his heel on this great Rhodesian stand-by. The following exposition of the law of the Foreign Enlistment act from his lips shows that the promoter of an illegal expedition is in the eyes of the law in the same boat as the leader of it. For once the scapegoat system receives no sanction from the law: 'What must be proved to constitute an offense under the statute? It must be proved as the foundation of the offense that a person has, without the license of the Queen, in a place within her dominions where the act is in operation, prepared or fitted out a military expedition to proceed—that is, with the intention that it should proceed—against the dominions of a friendly state. It is not necessary to constitute the offense that it shall proceed, or shall have proceeded. The cardinal point is the intention. *The offense is complete if the person prepares, or assists in or aids and abets the preparation with that intention.* . . .

If that foundation is established, the statute applies, and these consequences follow: First, every person engaged in such preparation, or fitting out, or assisting in it, or aiding, abetting, counseling, or procuring it—that is to say, aiding, abetting, counseling, or procuring the preparation.' It will not, we think, be denied, even by Rhodesianism incarnate, that Mr. Rhodes' promotion of the raid brings him well within the law thus expounded. Indeed, a strong *prima facie* case exists against the millionaires which the government, to our minds, incur a grave responsibility in disregarding, and if for reasons of policy, which have not been divulged, it is decided not to prosecute Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Beit, a very damaging blow will be struck at the independence of British law, of which we hear so much on the strength of its success in dealing with comparatively small men."

ENGLAND AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Various Voices.

A WRITER styling himself Ypsilorititis in the *Contemporary Review* argues strongly in favor of England adopting the cause of Greece.

ENGLISH POLICY IN GREECE.

He maintains that recent events have completely destroyed any illusions at Athens as to the policy of Russia or France:

"French influence, once paramount in Greece, is now as dead as that of Russia has been for the last thirty years. The Greeks now look exclusively to England; and it is to be fervently hoped that this tendency, remarkable for its unanimity and strength, will not be disregarded. Love of liberty, civilizing power, commercial aptitude, seafaring habits—all mark the Greeks as the only element in the Levant which offers a sure foothold to English policy. The Slavs are irrevocably committed to subservience to Russia."

"If Crete is not now blockaded, if her sons can confidently hope for the satisfaction of their just demands, this is due to the supreme resolve of the great statesman who presides over the destinies of England, to be no longer a party to the maintenance of the most iniquitous rule which ever disgraced Europe. It is a departure so important that it will leave his name indelibly marked on the foreign policy of this country; it already centres in him the blessings, the confidence, and the hopes of those healthy elements in the East, upon which alone the prestige and power of England can safely rest."

In Armenia.

Prof. W. M. Ramsay, writing on "The Two Massacres in Asia Minor," draws a parallel between the massacre sanctioned by Diocletian and the massacre of the Armenians in our own time. The latter he evidently thinks the worse of the two. The conclusion of his article is that unless we are prepared to deliver the Armenians, we had better get them killed quickly.

"That it should be burned alive in thousands, slain in tortures in thousands more, killed by famine and nakedness and cold in tens of thousands, should surely gain for it some mercy in the judgment of the Western nations; but that the scheme should be deliberately carried out to ensure by a system of outrage that no Armenian woman over a large tract of country shall become the mother of an Armenian child, is an enormity such as surely never before entered into the mind of man to devise. And yet the civilized peoples stand idly by and talk, and allow this poisoning of the fountains of life to proceed month after month unchecked; surely mere selfish apprehension of the punishment that must follow such callous indifference to crimes should have roused them to action. Winter will soon be upon Armenia again, with snow lying deep for many months; the people will be almost naked, quite starving. Let us remember this time that the kindest way is to let them die quickly, and not dole out again enough bread to preserve them for longer misery. Let us kill them outright, rather than save them to suffer."

And in Crete.

The writer signing himself "W." in the *Fortnightly Review* discusses the Cretan question. His theory is that Crete should be detached from the Ottoman Empire and annexed to Greece. He says that the arguments in favor of doing this are strong, but that there are no arguments against it. He forgets the very strong argument there exists in the shape of the reluctance of the Turk to quit his prey:

"It was advocated by the Czar Alexander in 1824, and by both France and Russia in 1866. Prince Bismarck was also strongly in favor of it. He told Lord Augustus Loftus at the time of the Cretan insurrection, thirty years ago, that 'if England would

assist in obtaining the cession of Crete to Greece all present difficulties in the East would be at once arranged,' adding, curiously enough, 'that the civil war in Crete could not continue without danger to other portions of the Ottoman Empire'—the very argument which is now used for disarming the struggling patriots."

THE PRAYER OF THE CZAR.

THE Bishop of Peterborough contributes to the *Cornhill Magazine* an account of the coronation at Moscow. From this brilliantly written article we extract the following description of the culmination of the ceremonial, which evidently made a deep impression on Dr. Creighton.

THE TITLES OF THE CZAR.

After the crowning of the Czar and his wife, "the Emperor again taking the sceptre and globe, sat in his throne, while the deacon, in tones throbbing with exultant joy, proclaimed the imperial titles. Louder and louder rose his voice as the long list went on, till it rolled through the building and broke upon the ear in almost overwhelming waves of sound. Rarely could the majestic effect of territorial names be more distinctly recognized, or more magnificently expressed: 'To our mighty Lord, crowned of God, Nicolas Alexandrovitch, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, of Moscow, Kieff, Vladimir, Novgorod, Czar of Kazan, Czar of Astrachan, Czar of Poland, Czar of Siberia, Czar of the Tauric Chersonese, Czar of Georgia; Lord of Pskoff; Grand Duke of Smolensk, Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia and Finland; Prince of Esthonia, Livonia, Curland, and Semgallen, of Bielostok, Coria, Tver, Ingria, Perm, Viatka, Bulgaria, and other lands; Lord and Grand Duke of Nijni Novgorod, of Tchernigoff, Riazan, Polotelsk, Rostoff, Jaroslavz, Bielolersk, Udoria, Obdoria, Condia, Vitebsk, Mstislaff, and all northern lands, Ruler and Lord of the Iverskian, Kartalian, and Kabardimshian lands, as of the region of Armenia; Ruler of the Circassian and Hill princes and other lords; Heir of Norway; Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Stornmarn, Ditmarsch, and Oldenburg; grant O Lord, a happy and peaceful life, health and safety, and prosperity in all good, victory and triumph over all his foes; and preserve him for many years.' The choir took up the refrain 'for many years,' and repeated it antiphonally till the sounds softly died away. Again the deacon began: 'To his wife, the orthodox and religious crowned, and exalted Lady, the Empress Alexandra Feodrovna, for many years;' and again the choir repeated the good wish.

THE CZAR'S PRAYER IN THE SILENCE.

"The coronation ceremony was now accomplished, and the bells clanged out and the cannons thundered, to announce the fact to the dense throng outside, who shouted out their joyful congratulations.

The members of the imperial family left their places and did homage. It was pathetic to see the wistful look in the face of the Dowager Empress as she tenderly embraced her son, and both were overcome by deep emotion. Then all others in the cathedral bowed low three times to the Emperor, who stood to receive this acknowledgment of their fealty. The bells and cannon ceased, and there was profound stillness, as the Emperor knelt, and in clear, earnest voice prayed for himself: 'Lord God of our fathers, and King of Kings, Who hast created all things by Thy word, and by Thy wisdom hast made man, that he should walk uprightly and rule righteously over Thy world: Thou hast chosen me as Czar and judge over Thy people. I acknowledge Thy unsearchable purpose toward me, and bow in thankfulness before Thy Majesty. Do Thou my Lord and Governor, fit me for the work to which Thou hast sent me: teach me and guide me in this great service. May there be with Thee the wisdom which belongs to Thy throne; send it from Thy holy heaven, that I may know what is well pleasing in Thy sight, and what is right according to Thy commandment. May my heart be in Thy hand, to accomplish all that is to the profit of the people committed to my charge, and is to Thy glory, that so in the day of Thy judgment I may give Thee account of my stewardship without blame; through the grace and mercy of Thy Son, Who was once crucified for us, to Whom be all honor and glory with Thee and the Holy Ghost, the Giver of Life, for ever and ever. Amen.'"

DR. CREIGHTON'S IMPRESSIONS.

The Bishop, summing up the last total of his impressions, says:

"Such a ceremony cannot be measured by our standards; it was an expression of national sentiment, penetrated by a poetry and a passion unknown to us, or rather I should not say unknown in the sense of unfelt, but such as we should not care to express in any visible form. It was an exhibition of national self-consciousness upon a mighty scale, and as such produced a deep impression in all beholders. It focussed many national characteristics, and showed a serious sense of a great national mission, with which every Englishman could feel himself in fundamental sympathy."

THE *Bachelor of Arts* issues a vacation number for August-September. The leading article is an appropriate eulogy of the late ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts, by John T. Wheelwright. S. Scoville, Jr., writes on "The Proposed American Henley." Wm. H. Hale contributes an article on the novel topic of "The Monetary Standard." One of the best things in the number is an account of Poe's writing of "The Raven," by Francis Aymar Mathews. "Canada's Change of Government" is reviewed by Stanbury R. Tarr. There are the usual editorial, athletic and book departments.

THE MASSACRES AT VAN.

MANY who read Dr. Grace Kimball's account of the relief work at Van as published in our April number were doubtless the more keenly interested in the newspaper reports of the atrocities committed there by the Turks less than three months later. Miss Kimball's own story of these outrages has been graphically told in several recent publications. We quote below from her article in *Lend a Hand* for September:

"Van's turn came at last. The disturbances were brought about by the worst element from among the revolutionists—scamps from Russia and Bulgaria—men who had no local interests, no families, and no lands or property at stake, but who came as absolute dictators of the destiny of the entire community. The Armenians were too broken spirited and hopeless to oppose this energetic band of criminals, under the guise of heroes and patriots, and it is hard to say of whom the people stood most in fear, the incensed Turk, on the one hand, or these men, on the other, who insisted, under threats of murder—which were several times carried out—on quartering themselves on the peaceful inhabitants and demanding money and other assistance from them. So great was the terror they inspired that even in the relief work the native helpers were afraid to advise as to who should and who should not receive assistance, lest they incur the animosity of these men. For many months they used every means to force the young men to join, furnished them with arms brought from Russia and Persia, and dressed in a wild, striking sort of uniform, went back and forth by night, from one rendezvous to another, frequently meeting the Turkish patriot, and thus adding constantly to the smoldering fire of Turkish hatred and fanaticism. During the spring one of these bands met the patrol, was challenged, shots were exchanged, and a Turkish soldier killed. The authorities with difficulty calmed the wrath of the soldiers. Since Bahri Pacha's dismissal the local government, under Nagin Pacha, has honestly and successfully labored to defend the town against outbreaks, and the advent of this lawless band was, therefore, doubly unfortunate and fatal to the interests of the community at large.

"When the snows disappeared the revolutionists began, in spite of the warning and advice from the Governor-General, the British Vice-Consul and the American missionaries, to send armed bands against the Kurds, to avenge the wrong done the Armenians in the fall. So the government saw that no compromise was possible and that the city must be cleared of the revolutionists; their haunts were surrounded and searched by the police, but such is the configuration of the town that it was perfectly easy for the rebels to elude their pursuers. Finally the storm broke; at midnight on Sunday, June 14, an encounter took place at the edge of the town between the Turkish patrol and an armed band, the Armenians say, of Kurds smuggling salt; the Turks

say of revolutionists. A soldier and the officer in charge were badly wounded. By noon the long expected outbreak was well under way. In all quarters of the town, where the population was mixed, Turkish and Armenian, and in quarters abutting on Turkish neighborhood, crowds of hundreds of low Turks, Kurds, gypsies, and irregular soldiers and gendarmes arrived with guns and swords and every kind of weapon, and broke loose on the utterly defenseless and unsuspecting people. They swept from house to house, from street to street, from quarter to quarter, killing all whom they could reach, pillaging the houses of everything, and, in the case of better houses, destroying them by fire. It was, I think, due to the fact of the excessive poverty of the Turks, and especially the soldiers, that the pillaging engaged their attention most largely, and for this reason the killing was not so great as might have been expected from the terrible animosity existing. The greater part of the Armenians were able to save their lives by flight. Probably about 500 were killed, while many were badly wounded. The riot continued for eight consecutive days. When the affray was well begun the revolutionists took up fortified positions, and stood siege by the mob. Twelve or fifteen of these men, well armed, easily withstood all assaults, and inflicted severe loss on their opponents; probably 150 or 200 Moslems were thus killed, and for every Moslem killed the wave of fanatical frenzy rose higher. Soon after midnight of the fifth day, one or two mountain guns reduced these strongholds, and their doughty defenders sought refuge in the compact Armenian quarter, which had been protected by the British Vice-Consul. The government, acting in consultation with the British Consul, offered them the most easy and merciful terms of surrender, and these were urged as the only way to restore confidence and save their co-religionists from further violence and plunder, but the whilom leaders were too much impressed with the desirability of insuring their own lives to listen, and, now that they had precipitated the avalanche of destruction, they, with the arms they had brought with them, left for the mountains and secured personal safety across the Persian frontier. Thanks to Major Williams' herculean efforts, the compact Armenian quarter—something like a mile square—was largely saved, and for days the American mission, protected by the Union Jack, gave refuge to something like 15,000 people."

At the time when Dr. Kimball wrote, shortly after the outbreak, her relief department was giving out daily rations of bread or soup to over 15,000 people, fully 10,000 of whom were homeless and destitute.

Dr. Kimball throws much blame on the revolutionary party of the Armenians. Notwithstanding the savage and brutal character of the Turks, Dr. Kimball says that the local government acted well, largely because of the influence of the British Vice-

Consul, Major Williams, who was probably the means of preventing a general slaughter of Christians.

AMERICA'S DUTY TO AMERICANS IN TURKEY.

IN an open letter to Senator Sherman published in the *North American Review* the venerable Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, for many years a missionary in Turkey, replies with crushing force to the implication in one of the Senator's speeches that American missionaries in Turkey are beyond protection from their home government. He shows that existing treaty provisions are ample to secure all the rights accorded to "the most favored nation."

"Had our country defended the treaty rights of her citizens, as all the nations of Europe have defended theirs, the massacres that blot with innocent blood the last pages of the century would never have been perpetrated, as I shall briefly show.

"The present Sultan, Hamid, came to the throne with an inveterate dislike to all Armenians who would not apostatize and thus follow his mother's example. He began his career by displacing them from office. Many hundreds of them were in various offices of government. He next began to oppress their schools with new and vexatious requirements and to spoil their school-books by an absurd censorship. Many schools were closed, many school-books destroyed for containing forbidden words, such as 'courage,' 'patience,' 'patriotism,' 'progress.' In this work he encountered our schools, school-books, and teachers, and began cautiously his war upon them. He has destroyed our school-books printed and issued by the authority of his government and owned by Americans, an invasion of rights perpetrated upon Americans alone. Our government was often appealed to for redress, which was generally promised in the sweetest and most gracious words, of which our diplomats have been very proud. But no penalty was ever exacted, no promise was ever fulfilled, excepting the case of Mr. Bartlett's house, in which the moving force was the threat of an ironclad. Now every outrage thus treated during the last few years has been a distinct permission to go on to greater outrages upon property and personal rights. The Sultan has seen that it is a safe thing to perpetrate every indignity upon Americans and their property, until now the destruction of American property has amounted to nearly \$200,000. Not a dollar would have been destroyed had our government from the beginning protected our rights as all the governments of Europe protect their citizens.

"It must be remembered that the destruction and the looting of the buildings at Harpoot, Marash, and other places were done in the presence of government officials and troops, and the plea 'done by a mob' cannot be accepted.

"It must also be remembered that every building destroyed had been built in strict accordance with

all the laws of building; their plans, measurements and proposed uses had all been laid before the proper authorities and received their sanctions. The government in destroying such buildings and looting them of all their contents of furniture, food and clothing has gone back upon itself in its eagerness to show 'its contempt of America and Americans.' In all this the Sultan is backed up by Russia. No indemnity has been exacted, or if any demand has been made it is understood that some high Russian diplomat whispers that now is not the proper time to enforce it, and it is dropped. Thus the 'Great Republic' is justly the derision of other nations and cowers before a poor Sultan who cannot pay a piastre of his public debt, nor make the smallest loan in the money markets of Europe.

"No Turk has yet been punished for robbery, pillage, murder, rape, rapine, torture unto death of women and children, and the horrid work still goes on. Why should it not? The nations, our own nation especially, have for two years been giving the Sultan *carte blanche* to do as he pleases; and his pleasure is the extermination of all Armenians who will not Islamize, the expulsion of the American missionaries, the destruction of their property, and the showing of himself as superior to all treaties and to all the claims of truth, justice, and humanity toward all men of the Christian faith."

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO CIVILIZATION.

THE October *Atlantic Monthly* begins with an important article by President Charles W. Eliot, which he entitles "Five American Contributions to Civilization." The very first of these in importance is the advance the United States has made toward the abandonment of war.

"If the intermittent Indian fighting and the brief contest with the Barbary corsairs be disregarded, the United States have only had four years and a quarter of international war in the one hundred and seven years since the adoption of the Constitution. Within the same period the United States have been a party to forty-seven arbitrations, being more than half of all that have taken place in the modern world. The questions settled by these arbitrations have been just such as have commonly caused wars—namely, questions of boundaries, fisheries, damages inflicted by war or civil disturbances, and injuries to commerce. Some of them were of great magnitude, the four made under the treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, being the most important that have ever taken place. Confident in their strength, and relying on their ability to adjust international differences, the United States have habitually maintained, by voluntary enlistment for short terms, a standing army and fleet which in proportion to the population are insignificant."

Professor Eliot places no belief in the sentiment

that war is desirable on the ground of its developing certain noble qualities in some of the combatants and giving opportunity for the practice of heroic virtues. He says: "In the first place this view forgets that war, in spite of the fact that it develops some splendid virtues, is the most horrible occupation that human beings can possibly engage in. It is cruel, treacherous and murderous. And in the second place the weaker party may have the worse cause."

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

The second eminent help which the United States has given to the progress of civilization President Eliot sees in the religious toleration to be found in America. "The church as a whole in the United States has not been an effective opponent of any form of human rights. For generations it has been divided into numerous sects and denominations, no one of which has been able to claim more than a tenth of the population as its adherents. The constitutional prohibition of religious tests as qualifications for office gave the United States the leadership among the nations in dissociating theological opinions and political rights. No one denomination or ecclesiastical organization in the United States has held great properties, or had the means of conducting its ritual with costly pomp or its charitable works with imposing liberality. No splendid architectural exhibitions of church power have interested or overawed the population. On the contrary, there has prevailed in general a great simplicity in public worship until very recent years. Some splendors have been lately developed by religious bodies in the great cities, but these splendors and luxuries have been almost simultaneously exhibited by religious bodies of very different, not to say opposite kinds."

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

The third contribution is the safe development of manhood suffrage. He does not think that all the problems of suffrage have been solved in the experience of the United States, but many principles have been made clear which were not before comprehended, such as the fact that a gradual approach to universal suffrage is far more advantageous than a sudden leap; also that universal suffrage has an educational effect by permitting the capable to rise through all grades of society and thus stimulating personal ambition. President Eliot thinks that the actual experience of the American democracy proves: "1, That property has never been safer under any form of government; 2, that no people have ever welcomed so ardently new machinery, and new inventions generally; 3, that religious toleration was never carried so far, and never so universally accepted; 4, that nowhere have the power and disposition to read been so general; 5, that nowhere has governmental power been more adequate, or more freely exercised, to levy and collect taxes, to raise armies, and to disband them, to maintain public order, and to pay off great public debts,

national, state, and town; 6, that nowhere have property and well being been so widely diffused, and, 7, that no form of government ever inspired greater affection and loyalty, or prompted to greater personal sacrifices in supreme moments."

THE AMALGAMATION OF RACES.

The fourth and a very hopeful impetus which the United States has given to civilization is seen in the demonstration that people belonging to a great variety of races and nations are, under favorable circumstances, fit for political freedom. Not only in this century have a vast number of foreigners been assimilated in the life of the United States, and in many cases proved themselves serviceable citizens of the republic, but in the eighteenth century, before the Revolution broke out, there were English, Scotch, Dutch, Germans, French, Portuguese and Swedes in the colonies.

A HIGH STANDARD OF LIVING.

Fifth, no country in the world can approach the United States in the diffusion of well being in the population.

"It is seen in that diffused elementary education which implants for life a habit of reading, in the success of the voluntary system for the support of religious institutions, and in the habitual optimism which characterizes the common people. It is seen in the housing of the people and of their domestic animals; in the comparative costliness of their food, clothing, and household furniture; in their implements, vehicles, and means of transportation; and in the substitution on a prodigious scale of the work of machinery for the work of men's hands. This last item in American well being is quite as striking in agriculture, mining and fishing as it is in manufacturing processes. The social effects of the manufacture of power, and of the discovery of means of putting that power just where it is wanted, have been more striking in the United States than anywhere else. Manufactured and distributed power needs intelligence to direct it; the bicycle is a blind horse, and must be steered at every instant: somebody must show a steam drill where to strike and how deep to go. So far as men and women can substitute for the direct expenditure of muscular strength the more intelligent effort of designing, tending and guiding machines, they win promotion in the scale of being, and make their lives more interesting as well as more productive. It is in the invention of machinery for producing and distributing power, and at once economizing and elevating human labor, that American ingenuity has been most conspicuously manifested. As proof of the general proposition, it suffices merely to mention the telegraph and telephone, the sewing machine, the cotton gin, the mower, reaper and threshing machine, the dish washing machine, the river steamboat, the sleeping car, the boot and shoe machinery and the watch machinery."

THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF AMERICAN WORKINGMEN.

THE eminent French economist, Emile Levasseur, has recently made a careful study of the wages received by workingmen in the United States and of the cost of living. The summarized results of this investigation are published by M. Levasseur in the *Yale Review*. These are his principal conclusions:

"1. Real wages are equal to nominal wages multiplied by the coefficient of the commercial power of money.

"2. Food, light and heat being cheaper in the United States than in France, ordinary stuffs and ready made clothes being probably not more dear, the rent being in many cases more expensive only because the lodging is larger, it follows that *the articles of ordinary consumption—the quantity and quality being assumed to be equal—cost rather less than more*, and certainly do not cost more for the workingman's family in the cities of the United States than in those of France, and that consequently the real wages are, like the nominal wages, much higher in the United States than in France.

"3. This high rate of nominal wages and real wages has created for the American workingman a standard of living and type of existence *above that of the French, and even that of the English workingman*. The life of the workingman is broader in America than in Europe. His well-being shows itself in the expenditure of a larger sum under almost all the heads of his budget,—by a dietary, which if not more varied, is at least more abundant and substantial; by the luxury of his dress, by the comforts of his dwelling, by the amount expended on trade associations and savings, on travel, on moral needs and amusements; on the other hand, by the proportional amount charged to each of these heads, food absorbing hardly one-half of his income, while it absorbs three-fifths in other countries. If he occasionally wastes, this is a fault which comes from a lack of education; but to carry the amount of his consumption to the level of his earnings, is his right, and if in one way or another he saves, he cannot be charged with prodigality.

"4. It is true that the cost of living of the American workingman is dear. Indeed, the social power of money is less for him than for the European; that means that he has more needs to satisfy in order to live like his peers and to maintain the social position in which he is placed. His wants being more numerous, he requires more money. If an accident, such as a reduction of wages or lack of work, temporarily obliges him to retrench, he suffers from the privation, as people suffer in all classes of society from a diminution of their comfort, and he thinks himself miserable. With 5 francs a day a French workingman is in ease; with \$1 the American is pinched.

"5. Below the average rate of wages there are in America, as in Europe, *a considerable mass of work-*

ingmen who cannot reach this standard of living, because, being without technical education, they have nothing but their arms to offer, and who live in discomfort because they cannot live like their comrades.

"6. Below this mass there is also in America, as in Europe, a class of people who are unable to live on their earnings, and one may see in the large cities of America heartrending misery.

"7. *Since 1830 the nominal wages of the American workingman have almost always been rising*, this increase having been interrupted only apparently when the depreciated paper money took the place of the good money.

"8. From 1830 to 1860 the price of commodities increased, but in a proportion which seemed only one-fourth as great as the increase of wages. From 1860 to 1891, disregarding the exaggeration produced by paper money, it has diminished 9 per cent.; the result is that from 1830 to 1860 real wages had increased a little less than nominal wages, but from 1860 to 1891 they increased more."

HOW TO SPEND MILLIONS.

E. L. GODKIN has in the October *Scribner's* a plain-spoken and sensible essay on "The Expenditure of Rich Men." He describes the splendor which was considered the appropriate result of riches in the middle ages, and tells how all this is now changed in Europe. With the subtraction of real power from the upper classes display has ceased.

"To be quiet and unobserved is the mark of distinction. Women of Madame de Sevigné's rank travel in dark-colored little broughams. Peers in England are indistinguishable, when they move about in public, from any one else. Distinction is sought in manners, in speech, in general simplicity of demeanor, rather than in show of any kind. An attempt to produce on anybody, high or low, any impression but one of envy, by sumptuousness of living or equipage, would prove a total failure. It may be said, without exaggeration, that the quietness of every description is now the 'note' of the higher class in all countries in Europe—quietness of manner, of voice, of dress, of equipages, of, in short, nearly everything which brings them in contact with their fellow-men. Comfort is the quest of the 'old nobility' generally. Ostentation is left to the newly enriched, but there can hardly be a doubt that this is largely due to loss of power. Wealth now means nothing but wealth. The European noble was, in fact, everywhere but in Venice, a great territorial lord. It was incumbent on him as a mark of his position, as soon as he came out of his mediæval 'keep,' to live in a great house, if only for purposes of entertainment. His retinue required large accommodation; his guests required more, and more still was added for the needs of the popular imagination."

Mr. Godkin calls our attention to the fact that in

America there is no "world" or "*monde*," in which there is a stock of common traditional manners and topics and interest which men and women have derived from their parents, and a common mode of behavior which has assumed an air of sanctity. The existence of such a world in Europe has made the path of every rich man perfectly plain. If he was of good family he would do what his fathers had done before him without thinking of an alternative; if a *nouveau riche*, he would simply imitate the manners of those who are well born. But in America the suddenly rich—and there are a great many more of them and very much richer than in Europe—have not so easy a path toward the goal of learning how to spend their riches. They must find out for themselves by devious studies and travel, or by acquiescence in the general belief that whatever they do must be right.

One of the things which an American multimillionaire is most apt to do in his imitation of European models is "still the most conspicuous European mode of asserting social supremacy—the building of great houses." But in this, Mr. Godkin points out, they make two radical mistakes. In the first place, they have not the great territorial possessions which great houses in Europe generally are signs for, nor the practice of hospitality on a vast scale. These are the excuses for great houses in England, France and Austria. "The owner is a great landlord, and has in this way from time immemorial given notice of the fact; or he is the centre of a large circle of men and women who have practiced the social art, who know how to idle and have the means to do it; can talk to each other so as to entertain each other, about sport, or art, or literature, or politics; are, in short, glad to meet each other in luxurious surroundings.

"No such conditions exist in America. In the first place, we have no great landholders, and there is no popular recognition of the fact that a great landowner, or great man of any sort, needs a great house. In the second place, we have no capital to draw on for a large company of men and women who will amuse each other in a social way, even from Friday to Monday. The absence of anything we can call society—that is, the union of wealth and culture in the same persons—in all the large American cities, except possibly Boston, is one of the marked and remarkable features of our time. It is, therefore, naturally what one might expect, that we rarely hear of Americans figuring in cultivated circles in England. Those who go there with social aspirations desire most to get into what is called 'the Prince of Wales's set,' in which their national peculiarities furnish great amusement among a class of people to whom amusement is the main thing. It would be easy enough to fill forty or fifty rooms from 'Friday to Monday' in a house near New York or Boston. But what kind of company would it be? How many of the guests would have anything to say to each other? Suppose "stocks" to

be ruled out, where would the topics of conversation be found? Would there be much to talk about except the size of the host's fortune, and that of some other persons present? How many of the men would wish to sit with the ladies in the evening and participate with them in conversation? Would the host attempt two such gatherings without abandoning his efforts in disgust, selling out the whole concern and going to Europe?

A SUGGESTION FROM MR. GODKIN.

Mr. Godkin, after showing that the ordinary modes of attempting display in America are not even considered as vanity, suggests that there is a means of getting rid of cumbersome money which is untried and is full of honest fame and endless memory. We mean the beautifying of our cities with monuments and buildings. "This should really be, and I believe will eventually become, the American way of displaying wealth."

"Considering what our wealth is, and what the burden of our taxation is, and, as shown by the Chicago Exhibition, what the capabilities of our native architecture are, the condition of our leading cities as regards monuments of sculpture or architecture is one of the sorrowful wonders of our condition. We are enormously rich, but except one or two things, like the Boston Library and the Washington public buildings, what have we to show? Almost nothing. Ugliness from the artistic point of view is the mark of all our cities. The stranger looks through them in vain for anything but population and hotels. No arches, no great churches, no court houses, no city halls, no statues, no tombs, no municipal splendors of any description, nothing but huge inns."

A THOUSAND YEARS OF THE MAGYARS.

IN the *Canadian Magazine* Mr. Thomas Lindsay recalls several interesting phases of Hungarian history which seem to have been very generally overlooked in most of the literature suggested by this year's millennial celebration.

While it is true that the Magyars suffered occasional defeat, Mr. Lindsay declares that neither the Turks on the one side nor the Germans on the other were ever able to gain and hold one foot of Magyar territory.

"If Arpad rose from his grave to-day he would find that his descendants had remembered the oath of the seven, had been true to his memory, true to themselves, and were steadily Magyarizing the whole of southeastern Europe. Strong in their unity, there is no people in Christendom who can, so to speak, see so clearly through their past history, and for none is the future so bright. The union with Austria was a union of dynasties, not of peoples. The Magyar celebrates the millennial of Hungary, not of Austro-Hungary. If we would study the Hungarian we must forget his political name, which

only misleads us. We may study him as the result of an evolutionary process, which can be traced in most minute detail, leading from the barbarian of the Caucasus to a race not less cultured than the highest in Europe.

"In these days of celebrations, anniversaries and centennials among our own people, we are apt to forget that there are other people in the world who have histories to look back upon. Hungary's millennial may possibly awaken us. We may send greetings to the courtly Magyar in English but a few centuries old, and he will answer in the language spoken on the plains of Asia when the world was young.

"It is to be hoped that the western world may become better acquainted than it has hitherto been with the literature of Hungary. A people with such a glorious record must give expression to their feelings and their aspirations—we would like to know just what they think of their past and of their possible future."

AN AUTHOR'S VIEWS OF HEALTH.

IN the October *McClure's* Elizabeth Stuart Phelps continues her "Recollections of a Literary Life," and with some apologies on the score of taste, gives several pages to a discussion of the relations of health to authorship. One can easily read between the lines tragical things of her own sleepless experiences. She has a deep sympathy for the creative artist struggling with the incubus of a weak body, and she agrees with the phrase "the insolence of health" and the saying of Longfellow, "No truly sensitive man can be perfectly well."

"Far be it from me," says the authoress, "far be it from me—to the farthest limit of good sense—to seem to undervalue by a semitone the supremacy of physical sanity. Next to holiness, nothing is so enviable as health. I am not ashamed to say it, I would rather be well than be Shakespeare. I would rather be a hearty, happy, strapping motorman, or woodchopper, or stoker, than—but would I? How can one tell? 'To understand the psychology of sheep,' said George Eliot, 'one must have been a sheep.' To understand the mental attitude of health, one must have been descended of health and chosen of it. Ideally speaking, the robust mind in the robust body *ought* to be the keenest as well as the finest in this world. In point of fact, it often partakes too much of its own muscle; the nerve of perception is bedded a little too deep in the fiber."

Mrs. Phelps-Ward goes on to say that she has always had before her the wish to write, before her pen was stopped, what she had learned about "the relation of illness to energy, to sympathy and to fortitude."

"The world has learned fast how to treat the other defective classes—the criminal, the insane, the shiftless, the pauper—in all these branches of investigation we are developing a race of experts.

In the comprehension of the physically disabled and disordered, it is my conviction that we are behind the age. I do not mean by this to cast any petty or ungrateful fling upon the usefulness of physicians. As a class, I think them men and women of courage and of unselfishness far beyond the line at which most of us exhibit these qualities. But the scalpel will never perform the finer surgery, nor the prescription formulate the hidden therapeutics that I have in mind. The psychology of sickness and of health are at odds; and both the sick and the well suffer from the fact. I believe that great pathological reformations are before us, and that a mass of human misery, now beyond the reach of the kindest patience which handles it, will be alleviated. In truth, I believe that sympathy as a fine art is backward in the growth of progress, and that the subtlest and most delicate minds of the earth will yet give themselves to its study with a high passion hitherto unknown to us."

AN AUTHOR'S ADVICE TO INVALIDS.

"Avoid dependence upon narcotics as you would that circle in the 'Inferno' where the winds blow the lost spirit about forever, and toss him to and fro—returning on his course, and driven back—forever. Take the amount of sleep that God allows you, and go without what He denies; but fly from drugs as you would from that poison of the Borgias which cunningly selected the integrity of the brain on which to feed. Starve for sleep if you must—die for lack of it if you must—I am almost prepared to say, accept the delirium which marks the extremity of fate in this land of despair—but scorn the habit of using anodynes as you hope for healing and value reason. This revelation is sealed with seven seals.

"Expect to recover. Sleep is a habit. The habit of not sleeping, once diverged from, may at any time swerve back to the habit of rest. The nervous nature is peculiarly hung upon the Law of Rhythm; and the oscillation, having vibrated just about so far, is liable, or likely, to swing back. But, if you are to recover, the chances are that you must do it in your own way, not in other people's ways. To a certain extent, respect your own judgment, if you have any, as to the necessities of your condition.

"Cease to trouble yourself whether you are understood, or sympathized with, by your friends or by your physicians. Probably you never will be, because you never can be. At all events, it is of the smallest importance whether you are or not. The expression of sympathy is the first luxury which the sick should learn to go without. This is peculiarly and always true of nervous disorder. A toothache or an influenza, a cough or a colic, calls forth more commiseration than these trifles deserve. Disease of the nervous system is, as a rule, and among enlightened and kindly people, regarded with the instinctive suspicion and coldness natural to a profound ignorance of the subject. Do not be afraid to act for yourself. Define your own conditions of

cure. Follow them faithfully. Do not be impatient to be as you were before the liberty of healthy nerves departed from you. It may become needful for you to readjust your life and all that is therein.

"Obey the laws which you have discovered for yourself to be good government for you; and probably, by respecting them, you will regain yourself, and receive once more the natural renovation of your soul and body. Common human sleep, once indifferently accepted, like light, or air, or food, will then become the ecstasy of living. With it, all hardships can be borne; without it, none."

OUR HYPNOTIZED ANCESTORS.

IN the October *Century* Boris Sidis has a suggestive paper on "Mental Epidemics," written from the point of view of the expert psychologist, in which he presents most of the great emotional religious movements of mediæval and modern times as so many cases of hypnosis. Our mediæval parents were strikingly susceptible to hypnotic suggestion. "Man carries with him the germ of the possible mob, of the epidemic. As a social being he is naturally suggestible; but when this susceptibility to suggestion becomes, under certain conditions, abnormally intense, we may say that he is thrown into a hypnotic state. We know that a limitation of voluntary movements induces light hypnosis, which is characterized by inhibition of the will if the memory is unaffected; self-consciousness remains intact, and the subject is perfectly aware of all that goes on; a loss of voluntary movements is one of its chief phenomena. Keeping this in mind, we can understand to a certain extent mediæval life. The mediæval man was in a state of light hypnosis. This was induced in him by the great limitation of his voluntary movements, by the inhibition of his will, by the social pressure which was exerted on him, by the great weight of authority to which his life was subjected."

It was nothing more nor less than this self-hypnotization, according to this writer, that caused the crusades, which agitated European nations for about two centuries and cost them seven million men.

"The mediæval ages present us with an uninterrupted chain of epidemics. No sooner did the crusade mania abate than another epidemic took its place—that of the flagellants. The initiator, the hero of the solemn processions of the flagellants, is said to have been St. Anthony. In 1260 the flagellants appeared in Italy. 'An unexampled spirit of remorse,' writes a chronicler, 'suddenly seized on the minds of the Italians. The fear of Christ fell on people noble and ignoble, old and young; and even children of five marched through the streets with no covering but a scarf round the waist. All carried a scourge of leathern thongs, which they applied to their bodies, amid sighs and tears, with

such violence that the blood flowed from the wounds. The flagellant epidemic spread into Germany, and penetrated even into Poland. As it was slowly dying out, there arose another terrible epidemic, the 'black death,' with its horrible persecutions of the Jews. No sooner was the black death over than another epidemic, the dancing mania, began to spread. In the year 1374, at Aix-la-Chapelle, men and women began suddenly to dance in public, on the streets and in the churches. In wild delirium, and for hours together, they continued dancing, until at length they fell to the ground in a state of exhaustion. While dancing they neither saw nor heard, being insensible to external impressions. From Aix-la-Chapelle the epidemic spread to the Netherlands."

We are confronted with a table of our mediæval ancestors' successive manias, showing an unbroken record of epidemics covering a period of nearly five centuries, as follows:

Pilgrimage mania.....	1000-1095
Crusade mania.....	1095-1272
Flagellant mania.....	1260-1348
Black death.....	1348-1350
	1383
Dancing mania.....	{ St. John's dance. 1374 } To the end { St. Vitus' dance.. 1418 } of the fifteenth { Tarantism..... 1470 } century.

This is an impressive array, but we need not flatter ourselves that hypnosis on these gigantic dimensions was a disease peculiar to our forefathers. We are told that the American is very highly suggestible, and that even in his short history a large and varied array of manias have been prevalent—for instance, the "Kentucky revivals."

"The first camp-meeting in Kentucky was held at Cabin Creek, and continued four days and three nights. The scene was awful beyond description. The preaching, the praying, the singing, the shouting, the sobbing, the fits of convulsions, made of the camp a pandemonium. Religious suggestion soon affected the idle crowd of spectators, and acted with such virulence that those who tried to escape were either struck by convulsions on the way, or impelled to return by some unknown, irresistible power. The contagion spread with great rapidity, and spared neither age nor sex. The camp-meeting of Indian Creek, Harrison County, is especially interesting and instructive for its bringing clearly to light the terrible power of suggestion. The meeting was at first quiet and orderly. There was, of course, a good deal of praying, singing and shouting, but still nothing extraordinary occurred. The suggestion, however, did not fail to come, and this time it was given by a child. A boy of twelve mounted a log, and, raising his voice, began to preach. In a few moments he became the centre of the religious mob. 'Thou, O sinners,' he shouted, 'shall you drop into hell, unless you forsake your sins and turn to the Lord!' At that moment some one fell to the ground in convulsions, and soon the whole mob was struggling, wriggling, writhing and 'jerking.' In some camp-meetings the religious

mob took to dancing and at last to barking like dogs. Men, women and children assumed the posture of dogs, moving on all fours, growling, snapping the teeth and barking."

ANTITOXIN TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA A SUCCESS.

THE last word on the subject of the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria seems to have been said in the report of the American Pediatric Society's investigation, recently published. In the September *Forum*, Dr. W. P. Northrup reviews the conclusions of this report, which he summarizes as follows:

"Of 4,120 cases injected during the first three days, excluding moribund cases, the mortality was 4.8 per cent.

"The most convincing argument, and, to the minds of the committee, an absolutely unanswerable one in favor of serum therapy, is found in the results obtained in the 1,256 laryngeal cases (membranous croup). In one-half of these recovery took place without operation, in a large proportion of which the symptoms of stenosis were severe. Of the 533 cases in which intubation was performed the mortality was 25.9 per cent., or less than half as great as has ever been reported by any other method of treatment.

"The committee, in editing its report, sought to exercise a judicial fairness while submitting antitoxin to a most exacting trial. Tonsillar cases of mild type unconfirmed by bacteriological culture, recovering, were excluded as doubtful. Fatal diphtheria cases, whose diagnoses were unconfirmed by cultures, were included.

"Animals are susceptible to the diphtheria of man. Antitoxin is a 'specific' to this diphtheria in animals. There is every reason for believing it is 'specific' in man. If it could be conceived humanly possible for a healthy baby one year old to receive by injection ten times a fatal dose of diphtheria toxin, produced by a virulent bacillus, and at the same time a proportionate dose of Antitoxin, there is every reason to believe that the baby would suffer only the transient pain of injection; would in fact behave exactly like the guinea-pig.

"More than 600 physicians in their reports pronounced themselves as strongly in favor of the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria, a great majority of them being enthusiastic in its advocacy.

"Finally, to him who still feels distrust, who avers that statistics bring no conviction, that strong men are on either side, I would say: when he has seen one severe case of diphtheria clear up like darkness into daylight, he will look for no more argument. Since the days when Lister proposed antiseptics in surgery, medicine has not taken so great a step in advance."

THE VIVISECTION QUESTION.

THE vexed question of animal vivisection is reopened in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* by Prof. C. F. Hodge of Clark University, who boldly advances to repel the attack on the practice led by the valiant promoters of the Anti-Vivisection Society.

Professor Hodge protests that the real issue has been obscured throughout the controversy, and that the purpose of biological science has not been comprehended by opponents of vivisection. That purpose he thus explains:

"Man finds himself in company upon the earth with an infinite number of living things, and he has found it of inestimable value to learn something about this maze of life. The science which has come to embody this knowledge is now known as biology. It falls naturally into two great divisions: the study of the form and structure of organs and organisms—*anatomy* or *morphology*—and the study of the functions, of the actions, which the organs perform. This is *physiology*. Dividing further, *physiology* falls into the sciences of healthy actions, *physiology* proper, and diseased action, *pathology*, from *παθος*, a suffering. It is evident that for the study of form alone the dead body is in general sufficient. But for the investigation of the activities of health and disease it is as evident that the physiologist and pathologist require vital action as much as the chemist requires chemical action or the physicist requires motion. It is continually being urged that the dead body is sufficient for every scientific purpose. As well say that the dead body is as good as a live man. It would be precisely as reasonable to agitate against driving live horses, contending that dead ones will go just as fast, as to oppose the use of live animals for physiological or pathological research. And those who make this claim prove conclusively that they have no conception of what the word *physiology* means."

NATURE SANCTIONS VIVISECTION.

Professor Hodge finds his warrant for the practice of vivisection in the operations of Nature. Every animal life, he says, is cast into the world as an experiment, often of the severest and most painful type, but in this life-long vivisection, Nature provides neither ether, chloroform, chloral, nor morphine.

"By this very dispensation of Nature God clearly gives to man every sanction to cause any amount of physical pain which he may find expedient to unravel his laws. Not only this, the situation places upon man heavy duties, which he is bound to perform. These we will consider in a moment. As far as biological science is concerned the whole argument may be summed up as follows: Biology is not an exact science like mathematics and physics. These sciences are exact simply because it is possible in them to obtain as many equations as there are unknown quantities to be determined. Hence, with

the solution of all possible equations, every unknown quantity in these sciences may be exactly determined. In biological sciences the case is thus far quite different. Here the unknown quantities are legion in every equation. Hence the extreme difficulty of any solid advance; hence the many mistakes, the many disagreements. In the best of experiments it is only possible to mass one series of unknown quantities against another series of unknown quantities so that they balance as nearly as possible, and then with our one unknown quantity, about which the experiment turns, make the best temporary solution of our problem possible. Thus the science must be content to proceed until the vast series of unknown conditions which influence life have been dealt with one by one. Thus, if the science is to advance, if we are ever to learn under what conditions life is most favorably placed, we must vary the conditions in every possible way—*i. e., experiment physiologically*; and, as we have seen, everything in the divine ordering of Nature is in complete harmony with this method, and bids man Godspeed in this great work."

SOME WORLD RECORDS

Yet to be Broken.

THERE is an article in the *Gentleman's* for September which will be read with interest by a very wide public. It is entitled "Extremes of Human Achievement," and is in fact an account of "Records" which the modern athlete has established, and which it is the object of all athletes to break with as little delay as possible. The writer thinks that "the introduction of the present day system of athletics in this country dates from about 1850, when the great athletic meetings began to be held." Here are some of the facts and figures:

CYCLING, SKATING AND STILTING.

"One mile has been cycled in 1 minute 50 seconds, 100 miles in 3 hours 53 minutes; in one hour 28 miles 1,034 yards have been covered, and in 24 hours 529 miles 578 yards. As *tours de force* of endurance, note may be specially taken of the cycling of 1,404½ miles in six days of eighteen hours a day, of 1,000 miles cycled on the road in 5 days 5 hours 49 minutes, and of Mill's wonderful ride from Land's End to John o' Groat's, 900 miles, in 3 days 5 minutes 49 seconds. The skater far outstrips the runner in speed, but does not nearly come up to the cyclist. A mile has been skated in 2 minutes 12½ seconds, five miles in 17 minutes 45 seconds, and 100 miles in 7 hours 11 minutes 38½ seconds.

"A form of competition quite unknown in this country—stilt walking—is practiced to a considerable extent in some districts of France. Recently, at Bordeaux, a young man beat the record by covering 275 miles in 76 hours 35 minutes. The stilts used were about six feet long and weighed 16 pounds. With these rather ungainly implements he took

steps of four feet in length, thus being enabled to cover the ground with comparative ease.

RUNNING AND WALKING.

"There is little doubt that twenty-five years ago there were very few men who could run a mile in five minutes, whereas now four minutes and a half for the same distance is considered to be below the standard of first-class performances. The mile, indeed, was actually run, in 1886, by W. G. George, in 4 minutes 12¾ seconds. Briefly to recount some of the most prominent present day 'bests on record,' in running, one hundred yards has been run in 9½ seconds; half a mile in 1 minute 53½ seconds; five miles in 24 minutes 40 seconds; twenty miles in 1 hour 51 minutes 6½ seconds, and a hundred miles in 13 hours 26½ minutes. The celebrated 'Deer-foot,' in 1863, ran 11 miles 970 yards in an hour, and in 1882 another performer ran 150 miles 395 yards in 23 hours.

"In walking contests, which are by no means so attractive to the ordinary spectator, a mile has been done in 6 minutes 23 seconds; five miles have been walked in 35 minutes 10 seconds, and a hundred miles in 18 hours 8 minutes 15 seconds. In one hour 8 miles 270 yards have been covered by walking. The only other pedestrian feat of which mention need here be made is the remarkable distance of 623 miles 1,320 yards done in a six days' contest in 1888 by Littlewood of New York—a truly remarkable example of what can be done by unaided human effort.

JUMPING AND THROWING.

"In no department of athletics has a more remarkable improvement taken place than in jumping. At the first Oxford and Cambridge meeting in 1864 the best high jump was only 5 feet 6 inches, and the best long jump 18 feet. Not many years ago it was supposed to be beyond human power to jump higher than 6 feet, and to cover by a long jump more than 22½ or 23 feet was thought little short of an impossibility. Yet these have all been exceeded, to the incredulous amazement of foreigners who take the trouble to interest themselves in such matters. The record for high jumping stands—and probably will long remain—at the remarkable height of 6 feet 5½ inches, and a running long leap has been made of 23 feet 6½ inches. In pole jumping, in which human effort is aided by the use of a pole, a height of 11 feet 9 inches has been cleared.

"In other branches of athletics, which do not attract so much public attention as the more showy walking, running, or jumping, weight-putting and hammer throwing have also had their champion performers, who, by training other muscles, have been able to make remarkable records. The sixteen-pound weight has been thrown a distance of 47 feet 10 inches. This performance dates only from last year, and this year the hammer, also weighing sixteen pounds, was thrown 147 feet. An

apparently much more astonishing performance is that of throwing a cricket ball the extraordinary distance of 127 yards 1 foot 3 inches before it struck the ground, which has not been surpassed since 1873."

A PROPOSED AMERICAN HENLEY.

A WRITER in the *Bachelor of Arts*, Mr. S. Scoville, Jr., waxes enthusiastic over the Henley Regatta, the glories of which he longs to see reproduced, in some measure, in America. He shows that we have nothing "on this side" that at all fills the place of the English Henley. As to the feasibility of maintaining such a regatta here, he says:

"The successful way in which the Continental nations have imitated England's Henley should lay all doubts on this question. In Germany the Hamburg Amateur Regatta was instituted in 1884, closely imitating the English model, and within the decade the Teutons have proved themselves apt enough pupils to defeat some of the crack English crews. The Union des Sociétés des Sports Athletiques holds a successful regatta every year, and frequently enters crews at Henley, as does the Deutscher Ruder Verband, and both are accorded special privileges at Henley, while the Neptunus and Nereus boating clubs of Amsterdam hold annual aquatic meetings. The former has the proud distinction of being the only foreign rowing club that has ever produced a winner of the Diamond Sculls, while the Amsterdam University crew won the Visitor's Challenge Cup in 1895. Austria, too, has her regattas, and turns out some creditable crews, as Cornell learned to her cost in 1881. Some of the members of the Bohemian eight that won the Senior and Junior eights at Harlem Regatta in New York in 1894 and 1895 first began their rowing on Austrian waters. If such a boating festival can succeed among races where the love of sport is an acquired characteristic, it should of a certainty flourish in athletic America."

DECLINE OF INTEREST IN ROWING.

At present there are hardly more than five "rowing colleges" in the whole country, though many years ago there was a time, the writer recalls, when thirteen colleges competed "all in a row."

"Princeton, Amherst, Brown, and a host of smaller colleges all supported strong crews. But in the old days there was none of the management or that system which has made the English Henley such a success. The crews all started in a helter skelter line, and the regattas were marred and finally killed by the constant fouls and resulting bad feeling that were a necessary consequence of this clumsy system. But assume that an American Henley be founded, an event held pre eminently in the interests of college oarsmen, with a distance that does not require tedious months of training (the winners of the Grand Challenge Cup this year at Henley trained together less than a month); and

how quickly the colleges would swing in line! None of the present annual regattas, such as the Harlem, the People's or the National, appeals to the distinctively college element, and many of them are marred by professional events. But a week that would offer to every small college an equal chance with the larger ones, that would encourage class crews and offer a cup for fraternity and public school crews, that would persuade the club whose membership is composed of college men to go in for rowing—such a regatta would fill a long felt want, and once more put rowing well up in the front as a branch of collegiate athletics. There is no reason why St. Paul should be almost the only public school that goes in for boating, nor why the university clubs—the University Athletic Club, the Harvard Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, and a score of others—should not support crews of ex-college men, as the Leander Boating Club does on the other side."

Mr. Scoville would do away with the present system of tedious four-mile races, which now keeps the smaller colleges out altogether, and would introduce several English features. He is confident that the new methods would react favorably on the athletic spirit of American colleges.

DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION.

THE address delivered by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler before the National Educational Association at its Buffalo meeting last July is published in the September number of the *Educational Review*. The address is wholly devoted to the relations existing between democracy and education. We quote Professor Butler's concluding paragraphs:

"The difficulties of democracy are the opportunities of education. If our education be sound, if it lay due emphasis on individual responsibility for social and political progress, if it counteract the anarchistic tendencies that grow out of selfishness and greed, if it promote a patriotism that reaches further than militant jingoism and gunboats, then we may cease to have any doubts as to the perpetuity and integrity of our institutions. But I am profoundly convinced that the greatest educational need of our time, in higher and lower schools alike, is a fuller appreciation on the part of the teachers of what human institutions really mean and what tremendous moral issues and principles they involve. The ethics of individual life must be traced to its roots in the ethics of the social whole. The family, property, the common law, the state, and the church, are all involved. These, and their products, taken together, constitute civilization and mark it off from barbarism. Inheritor of a glorious past, each generation is a trustee for posterity. To preserve, protect, and transmit its inheritance unimpaired, is its highest duty. To accomplish this is not the task of the few, but the duty of all."

"That democracy alone will be triumphant which has both intelligence and character. To develop both among the whole people is the task of education in a democracy. Not, then, by vainglorious boasting, not by self-satisfied indifference, not by selfish and indolent withdrawal from participation in the interests and government of the community, but rather by that enthusiasm, born of intense conviction, that finds the happiness of each in the good of all, will our educational ideals be satisfied and our free government be placed where the forces of dissolution and decay cannot reach it."

THE "NEW WOMAN'S" EDUCATIONAL DUTIES.

"THE 'New Woman' and Her Debts" is the subject of an article by Miss Clare de Grafenried in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*. This writer warns the "new woman" not to desert the home.

"Clearly, too, we shall continue at an ethical as well as a commercial disadvantage unless we replace the handicrafts of the primitive woman and build up the industrial arts—the all-important, ever-dignified and beautiful pursuits of cooking and sewing, cleaning and repairing, needlework, embroidery, carving, coloring, and house decoration. The most unlovely homes in the world are the bare, untidy homes of our working population. The most wasteful housewife on earth is the thriftless American housewife. To reinstate the skilled industries, to weave in beauty with the life of the people, we must carry manual and technical training and applied art to the point of action, as it were, down among the degraded, the belated, the neglected, the submerged. In the 'slums,' where ignorance revels, crime festers, and decent poverty hides, we should found cooking, sewing and housekeeping schools, with carpentry centres, wood-carving, brass-hammering, drawing, modeling, and other creative pursuits that will fascinate the roughest street girl and transform the boy 'tough' into an eager, industrious artisan. Belgium and France, whose products we in vain try to equal, have planted industrial and domestic science schools in every hamlet, technical schools in all the manufacturing towns, dairy and farm schools in the agricultural districts. The teaching is adapted to local industries: on the coast, to ship-building and fisheries; in the quarries, to stone-cutting; around textile mills, to weaving and dyeing; with drawing everywhere. Hence the industrial supremacy of these countries, their excellent food, absence of waste, national thrift, and the love of art that pervades even the humblest classes. To educate by the same methods the children of America, to improve our homes, to bring order, skill and beauty into the barrenest lives, to carry on the propaganda for universal industrial and art training, is the privilege and duty of the 'new woman.'"

FRENCH BOYS AND GIRLS.

IN the October *Century* Th. Bentzon has an unusually interesting paper entitled "About French Children," in which she especially dwells on the difference in the methods of the family and school training between France and America.

THE MANNERS OF FRENCH CHILDREN.

"It is needless to say that we teach our children not to sop up their sauce with bits of bread, not to gulp down their soup audibly, and not to eat with their knife; but we specially require that they should not leave anything on their plate after having accepted it from the dish. It is not the waste alone; it is the absolute impoliteness of the act, which consists in a guest leaving half of what he has been helped to untouched, under the anxious gaze of the hostess, who naturally supposes that nothing is to his taste. From the moment our children know how to handle a knife and fork they are told never to express an opinion, favorable or the reverse, as to what they are eating, and to eat everything put before them. The habit clings through life. In general they do not try to attract attention, do not express opinions, are not as loud and noisy as American children."

FRENCH JUVENILE LITERATURE.

Madam Blanc says that French children are practically forbidden literature, which in France is supposed to exist not so much for amusement or instruction as for the cause of art. She says:

"I except fairy-tales. Perrault has written masterpieces; Mme. d'Aulnoy and others have followed him; the fairies of other countries may have been more poetic, but they have never been as witty as the French. Leaving fairy-tales aside, children were obliged for a long time to be satisfied with the very slight collection bequeathed by Berguin, Bouilly, Mme. de Genlis, those clever people who know how to coat a moral lesson with a thin layer of pictures, as bitter pills are coated with sugar. In fact, this is the French parents' very ideal in the matter of story-books, and to please them the lesson must not be too well coated, or hard to find, for the spirit of investigation is not encouraged in young readers.

"During the past twenty years, however, the meager library at their disposal has grown wonderfully; celebrated pens have contributed toward it; we need but mention Jules Verne, whose scientific fairy-tales have, alas! almost completely dethroned those that appealed to the imagination alone. But neither in his books, nor in those of any of his competitors, will you ever find what both English and American writers currently permit themselves to do—namely, to arraign a relative, as, for instance, the wicked uncle in 'Kidnapped,' or to make teachers hateful, or merely ridiculous, as is the case in Dickens' works. This would be an outrage upon the respect due them in the aggregate. For this reason translations are nearly always expurgated.

The friendly adoption of poor Laurie by the four girls in 'Little Women' would be considered very unseemly. Yet, for all that, they were good little New England girls. T. B. Aldrich's 'Story of a Bad Boy' was deprived of one of its prettiest chapters, the one about his childish love for a big girl. 'It is useless,' they say, 'to draw attention to that kind of danger.'

"Authors and editors are often greatly perplexed before this severe tribunal of French parents. The difference between the books children are allowed to read in France and those sought by their elders, the contrast between the tasteless pap on one side and the infernal spiciness on the other, must greatly astonish both English and American readers, who nearly all accept the same literary diet, young and old, parents and children."

CONVENT EDUCATION.

Of the system of educating young girls in convents, about which so much has been said *pro* and *con*, Madam Blanc says:

"To show the transformation that woman's education has undergone in France, and to indicate as clearly as possible what still remains of the old forms, and what new ones the future promises, I ask permission to go back to the last century, when a little girl, far from being her mother's inseparable companion, as she is now, was merely brought to her once a day by her governess. When eleven or twelve years old she was taken to a convent, where, we are told, she acquired 'the accomplishments necessary to the status of a woman who is to live in society, hold a certain place there, and even manage a household.'

"This may seem very extraordinary to those who imagine a convent as a prison or a tomb, but it is certain that the unchanging convent has remained just what it was when Rousseau was both praising and blaming it. The boarding pupils still play many games and have plenty of exercise, and the result is that they are usually in very good health; the calm serenity of the moral atmosphere surrounding them seems to preserve them from all nervous excitement. Besides, the convents—and I refer to the great convents such as the Sacred Heart, the Roule, or Les Oiseaux—are still the places where women are best prepared for appearing well in society. How is this done? By keeping up old traditions, the special formulas of a fortunately varnished period when a young girl left the convent only to be married. She was then at once supposed to ignore no single shade of etiquette, to do nothing awkward, to be armed from head to foot for the grand ceremony of her presentation at court."

AMERICAN INFLUENCE.

The girls' *lycées* cannot plead guilty of any worse charge, Madam Blanc thinks, than that they are "badly made up;" that is, that society holds aloof from them and continues to think that the only true

method of instilling good breeding in a French girl is by the convent. The *lycées* are destined to take the place of the declining boarding-schools, and when they do, the French girl will be under much more nearly the same influences as the American girl.

"It is quite clear that whether it be for better or for worse, we are gradually approaching an order of things more American than French, in the old sense of the word. As regards children, the prison-like school has opened its doors, boarding *lycées* seem to be losing favor, and scholars can enjoy all the bodily exercise that tempts schoolboys on the other side of the Atlantic. At the same time, the number of those who finish their course in the 'humanities,' that splendid name that nothing else can replace, is growing smaller; some are content to follow merely the so called modern course. The hurried and curtailed education which permits an early entrance into practical life has numerous partisans."

THE BOY KING OF SPAIN.

IN the *English Illustrated Magazine* a writer discourses pleasantly concerning Alfonso XIII., the Boy King of Spain, who is the youngest sovereign in Europe:

"Alfonso XIII., when I saw him first, seated in his carriage, was a pale, thin, and delicate looking little fellow. With his fair hair inclined to be curly, his blue eye, and his face gentle in its expression of languor, the little king reminded me of that Philip IV. made famous by the pencil of Velasquez. The thin lips were almost bloodless, the features seemed too fatigued to possess any definite expression except for the far off look of dreaming and patience in the eyes. He smiled, nevertheless, continuously and rather drearily, and looked unmistakably bored. He seemed to be going through his afternoon's drive as he would go through any other of his innumerable royal duties, obediently but mechanically. He was dressed in a sailor costume, his head bare—a small head, moreover, giving no promise of intellect; and the little boy, looking like one in the first days of convalescence from some almost fatal fever, still smiled mechanically as the carriage rolled slowly on.

"Alfonso XIII. has an English governess among other instructors, but his education is under the direct and personal supervision of his mother. His exalted rank prevents him indulging in the usual sports of boyhood, and one of the stories related of him has a pathetic side in this respect. He was seen one day gazing with uncommon interest out of one of the windows of the royal palace in the direction of the Manzanares. He was asked what he was looking at, and he pointed out a couple of urchins who were busy and happy making mud pies, and Alfonso XIII. begged, even with tears in his eyes, to be allowed to go and make mud pies

with them. He was little consoled by the information that etiquette forbade kings to indulge in pastimes so unexalted. At other times Alfonso takes his monarchy more seriously, and frequently clinches an argument by announcing autocratically, 'I am the King.'

"Not long ago the King was taken to his first bull fight. He was much pleased at first with the pomp and glitter and gorgeous pageantry that the Southern races know so well how to make effective, but when it came to the bull goring the defenseless horses with his 'spears'—as they call the horns in bull ring parlance—Alfonso turned pale, became much terrified, and demanded to be taken home. This display of aversion to the national sport of Spain made an unfavorable impression on the populace."

CHILDREN'S SECRET LANGUAGE.

SOME interesting information about the languages employed by children among themselves when they desire secret means of communication is furnished by Oscar Chrisman in the *Child-Study Monthly*. These languages are not confined, says Mr. Chrisman, to any one place or to any set number of places, but abound wherever children are found.

"They occur in all parts of America, from Maine to California and from Canada to Texas. They are spread over Europe and are reported by travelers as being in Asia and other parts of the world. Nor do they exist only among civilized people, for even our American Indian children are reported to be adepts in their construction."

"How old these languages are cannot be known. One of the writers in *Am Ur-Quell* mentions that the one he gives was in use sixty years ago. Some parties have written me that their languages were used by them as children fifty years since. One gentleman states that one of the most common languages used by children now was very common among his playmates in 1840-50. This time differs with my informants as their time of childhood differs from more than fifty years ago, in regular series down to the present. And they are being made now, as I have an alphabet formed only a short time since by a little eight-year-old girl, who volunteered to make other secret alphabets if desired.

"The duration of the use of these languages differs very much. Some were used only a very short time—a few weeks—as the fever came and went rapidly. Some lasted a year, some two years, some eight years, some ten, and others twelve years. Some began at ten or twelve and now at seventeen and eighteen are used, although this is rare and the language is used mostly at odd moments. A period of five years is perhaps the limit to any extended use of these, yet usually a much shorter period is named as a fever-heat time of use. These secret languages very rarely begin before the eighth year and generally disappear before the fifteenth year or about

that age. One gentleman confesses to have used his boyhood secret language, speaking it to himself, during all the fifty years that have passed since his childhood.

"The names of these languages are numerous and varied. *Hog Latin*, though, is by far the most common name and is used to designate languages which are very far apart in their construction. Why this term is so common can only be guessed at. There is one form of these languages which, in every instance but one, goes by the name of *Hog Latin*, so it may be that this is the mother-tongue and is strong enough to give name to many other tongues formed after the parties had learned of this."

Mr. Chrisman is inclined to think that the term *Hog Latin* may be exclusively an American phrase. *Dog Latin*, he says, is the next most popular name. *Tut*, *Hash*, *Bub*, and *A-Bub-Cin-Dud* are named from these words occurring in their alphabets. *Is-olo* gets its name from the fact that the syllables alternately end in *s* or *o*, *is* or *lo*. Mr. Chrisman mentions several other names of similar origin.

"Most of these languages are spoken only, and some of the writers found trouble in writing them for me. Quite a large number are written, and many are both written and spoken. Many of the writers commented upon the great facility they acquired in the speaking of these languages. In some cases they seemed to have usurped the place of English and to have become so natural to use as to require no thought on the part of the children to hold them in mind. Nor are these languages so easily understood, for when spoken by the thorough linguist they are no more intelligible to those outside the charmed circle than are any other foreign tongues."

"One rather common form consists of an alphabet which uses the vowels as in the regular alphabet, and the consonants are formed by using each before and after a short *u*, as *t-u-t*, *tut*. One such alphabetical language was traced back through its use in three different localities in the state of Texas to the island of Jamaica."

CIPHER LANGUAGES.

"Some of the same cipher alphabets are found in localities very wide apart, but most of such languages are distinct and have been invented by the parties using them. Some of them are most ingenious and show that much thought and pains have been given to their formation, or else the inventors are geniuses of the highest rank. There are a number of languages that consist in the transposition of letters. One of the most common forms here is the removing of the consonants at the beginning of a word to the end and then adding long *a*, as *look* would become in this *ookla*. I have learned of two cases of mirror writing (called backhand by the parties sending). One of the parties sending this states that she and her mate became so proficient in its use as to be able to write it as rapidly as they could good writing in the ordinary way. One very

peculiar language is 'the Santipee language, in which the meaning of every word was reversed, so that English lies become truth in Santipee.' The most common form of all is the addition of a syllable to words. The favorite suffix is 'gry.' This 'gry' form is scattered over this country, being in Maine, New Jersey, Missouri, California, and in many other states. In some places it has been changed to *gery*, *gary*, *gree*, *gre*. Other endings are *vers*, *vus*, *ful*, etc."

"Many of these languages were handed down from mother to child or from older members of the family to younger ones, but in the great majority of cases they were learned from schoolmates. Sometimes they were gained by giving close attention to conversation held in them. One boy who had used a rather difficult language and which was always used to the exclusion of English by himself and mates on their rambles and camping parties, removed to another town where his schoolmates used an entirely different language. He found that his language was of very great benefit to him in the learning of this new language, and thus he soon got this other in mind and was often amused at the conversations concerning himself which the boys held in his presence, as they supposed him to be totally ignorant of their language just as other newcomers. Although the great majority of these languages were learned from others, yet a good number are pure inventions."

Mr. Chrisman is fully convinced that the energy displayed by children in the construction of these languages should be turned to account.

"It only remains for a genius to find some way to lead this wonderful faculty of child-nature into the learning of useful foreign languages. The believer in *Volapük* surely will hold that this period of the child is the very time for the introduction of a world-language, if such is possible or necessary."

WHY NOT A THEATRE IN EVERY VILLAGE?

A Hint from Switzerland.

IN *Blackwood's Magazine* for September, Canon Rawnsley describes a visit which he paid this year to Selzach to see the Passion Play, which is rendered by the villagers in imitation of the famous original at Oberammergau.

THE THEATRE AS A UNIVERSITY.

It is impossible to overestimate the effect produced upon the peasants of Oberammergau by the habit of acting plays—sacred and profane. If in any other English or American village of the same size, similar pains were taken to train the laborers and peasants and handicraftsmen and housewives in the representation of the sacred or classical drama, the effect would be incalculable. It has been said that the circumstances of Oberammergau are so exceptional we have no right to expect that anything of the kind could be done in other villages.

But here we have Canon Rawnsley telling us the story of the Selzach Passion Play, as if for the express purpose of proving that what was done at Oberammergau can be done elsewhere.

WHAT WAS DONE AT SELZACH.

The following is the story as told to him by a friend whom he met at Selzach:

"In 1890 the mayor of the village, who, as the owner of the large watch making factory, is the principal employer of labor hereabout, happened to visit Oberammergau. He, with a few Selzach companions, was so impressed that he determined if possible to create on a simple scale some representation of the kind here in his own home. He knew his people well, and believed they would enter into it in the earnest spirit which alone could either justify or give success to the attempt. There was a natural love of music in the village—perhaps the making of watches may induce a feeling for time, as it certainly encourages a feeling for exactness; and he knew also that there was a native ability to act. The village dramatic society had proved that. Herr Schäfli, the mayor, is an enthusiast, and his enthusiasm has struck right through the village. You would be surprised how the players themselves have consulted books, have visited galleries to see old pictures."

HOW IT WAS BEGUN.

The first indispensable thing was to secure some one who could train the people. Fortunately, a new teacher had just been engaged in the schools who possessed more than ordinary musical ability:

"This new teacher threw himself into the scheme heart and soul, and at once set about the training of a choir and orchestra capable one day of undertaking the task. They are not a large community to furnish orchestra, choir, and players to the number of 200, as you will see to day. I think the village—man, woman and child—only numbers 1,500 inhabitants; but the village is united, there are no cliques or sets, and perhaps the very trade that occupies their hands—the trade of watch making—has sharpened their wits. After little more than a year's training the Selzach choir performed Witt's 'Jubilee Mass' and Romberg's 'Lay of the Bell,' supplying both orchestra and voice for the rendering of these. They next undertook to present at Christmas of the following year, 1892, Heming's 'Christmas Oratorio,' with readings and eight *tableaux vivants* interspersed in the musical part of it.

THE PASSION PLAY.

"The same year, 1892, one of the cathedral clergy at Fulda, Henrich Fidelis Muller by name, published his 'Passion Oratorio.' The Selzach players determined to present it, and, having obtained leave to make such alterations as were necessary to allow of their undertaking it, they provided themselves with suitable prologues and declamatory text, and, following closely the line of the Passion Play per-

formances at Hôritz in Bohemia, they were enabled to present the play in the summer of 1893 with such care and reverence, such real religious feeling and devotional earnestness, as to disarm whatever hostile criticism existed, and to astonish all who came to see."

THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE STAGE.

Canon Rawnsley bears testimony to the astonishing enthusiasm with which those watchmakers of Selzach threw themselves into the new study in which they were enlisted. Speaking of the Selzach villagers, Canon Rawnsley says:

"In this play acting he is a working part of the whole, and feels the joy of completeness of labor. This in itself is a real recreation. You would be astonished at the amount of work in common which has been bestowed upon this representation to-day. All through the winter months the chorons and orchestra and players practiced or rehearsed five times a week, coming together at eight o'clock each evening, and often working on till one o'clock in the morning. This, for men who had to go to the factory or to begin their day's work at early hours in the morning, is proof positive that their hearts were in it."

The theatre in which the play is presented has been erected by the villagers themselves at a cost of \$10,000, which is not bad considering the whole population of the village is 1,500. Probably those who declared that Oberammergau stood alone will now argue that Selzach is equally an exception; but until the experiment has been fairly tried by some enthusiast like Herr Schäfi in the United Kingdom or the United States, some people will continue to believe in the possibility of using the dramatic instinct latent in our people for purposes of religious and literary culture.

THE EDUCATIONAL CHURCH.

A PLAN of enlarged educational work for churches is outlined in the *American Journal of Sociology* by the Rev. E. M. Fairchild of Troy, N. Y. This writer's conception of the proper function of the church as a social institution is revealed in the following paragraphs, which we quote from his article:

"The usual function of institutions is to serve the individual in his development. The progress of society comes through the development of the individual. The state furnishes the freedom which results from protection against interference by others, and freedom must be had in order to make the realization of the individual, personal ideal possible. The college assists in gaining intellectual strength. It serves other ends, but serves this chiefly. The home plays a large part in the fulfillment of the individual ideal by giving opportunity for the perpetuation of life in children, and for gaining the completeness of the individual.

"The proper function of the church is like to that of the state, the college and the home. The church has all along been of service, though indirectly and by somewhat crude methods, in the struggle for self realization. The church, to perform its function, needs to render direct and skillful assistance. The ideal self is gained by personal growth, and if the church is to help in the gaining of this ideal self, it must be an institution for the production of development. But the production of development is education, and the church is, therefore, in the last analysis, an educational institution.

"A common use of the word 'educational' makes it mean the disciplinary processes connected with intellectual strength-gathering. The process of strengthening physical life is called 'training.' But educational processes are not always directed toward the development of intellectual life. The gymnasium teacher is an educator. It is educational discipline by which he produces physical strength and perfect control of strength. The church, producing as it does a development of life, is in the full sense of the word an educational institution, and is to be classed with institutions of this kind.

"The special work of the church is the education of the ethical and religious life. The discipline of the college will contribute to this, and that of the church will contribute to intellectual development, but the centres of the activities of the two institutions are distinct. It is the business of the church to educate humanity into highly developed ethical and religious life.

"If the above analysis of the relation of the church to society is correct, it becomes clear that society has a right to ask each church organization to furnish each human being entrusted to its care a discipline calculated to produce growth into developed ethical and religious life. Each church is to be judged according to its fruits. The young, crude life of its children is to be skillfully assisted in its efforts to gain fully developed ethical and religious manhood and womanhood. That church which produces men and women who live intelligently and in perfect devotion to the fulfillment of their highest ideals, is the church that is greatest, because it serves society's needs."

A PRACTICAL SYSTEM.

Starting with these high ideals, Mr. Fairchild has worked out a somewhat elaborate scheme of instruction which he terms a "course of discipline," the controlling principles of which he states as follows:

"The life of the child, the boys and girls, the young people, those of middle age, and of the aged, is to be supplied its proper food. Those who have large capacity for religious experience are to be furnished a religious service far richer than that furnished by most propaganda loving churches. People who have little or no capacity for religious

experience are to be impressed with the sociologic sanctions for conduct, to be stimulated by lectures in applied ethics and by the presentation of the beauty of ethical ideals. The crude methods of the churches of the ordinary type are to give place to more skillful."

The proposed course embraces ten grades, ranging from the kindergarten department of the children's school of ethics and religion, intended for children from six to eight years of age, up to the classes in religious philosophy, comparative religious and social problems for adults. The plan involves three leading departments, the Senior Church, with its religious and ethical services, the Junior Church, and the Children's School of Ethics and Religion. There will also be various clubs and classes supplementary to these. As Mr. Fairchild himself remarks, most well conducted churches are already working on these or similar lines. The advantage of such an outline as the one proposed by Mr. Fairchild seems to lie in its systematic arrangement of work and in the increased thoroughness likely to result therefrom. It is said that a large part of the plan has already been tried with success in Mr. Fairchild's Troy church. The necessities of the situation which confronts the ordinary church of to-day are well summarized in Mr. Fairchild's closing paragraph.

"In order to become an Educational Church, the ordinary church has but to give itself heart and soul to the perfecting of the ethical and religious life of its members, to look upon the children as worthy of skillful help, and to test itself by its ability to send forth into society men and women free from ethical crudeness, devoted to the fulfillment of their highest ideals, and aglow with the deep and wide sympathy which is religion."

THE RELIGION OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

IN the September *Bookman* appears an essay by W. J. Dawson on the religious element in the character of Robert Louis Stevenson as revealed in his work. As this side of Stevenson has received comparatively little attention from the critics, we commend to our readers Mr. Dawson's presentation of the subject, which is certainly suggestive.

"It would be easy to arrange in opposing categories the novelists who have a religious sense, and those who are destitute of it. The first usually spoil their art by making it the abject vehicle of something that they want to teach; the second usually fail of the most difficult success, because when they come to the greatest episodes of life they lack the spirituality which can alone interpret them aright. Stevenson belongs to neither of these classes. He does not profess that he has anything to teach, and has no temptation to the didactic. He aims at one thing only, to tell his story in what seems to him the completest and most perfect man-

ner. His ethical views are to be found in his essays, and of these we are not speaking now. But nevertheless Stevenson is a moralist or nothing. The Scot can rarely escape the pressure of those profound and serious thoughts which constitute religion; and Stevenson carried religion in his very bones and marrow. That which gives his great scenes their most impressive element is not merely their force of imagination or truth; it is this subtle element of religion which colors them. The awful, the distant, the eternal, mix themselves in all his thoughts. The difference between a great scene of Scott and a great scene of Stevenson is that the first impresses us, but the second awes us. Words, phrases, sudden flashes of insight, linger in the mind and solemnize it. We feel that there is something we have not quite fathomed in the passage, and we return to it again to find it still unfathomable. Light of heart and brilliant as he can be, yet not Carlyle himself moved more indubitably in the presence of the immensities and eternities. Wonder and astonishment sit throned among his thoughts, the wonder of the awestruck child at divine mysteries, the enduring astonishment of the man who moves about in worlds not recognized. It is this intense religious sense of Stevenson which sets him in a place apart among his contemporaries; it is, to use his own phrase, a force that grasps him 'ineluctable as gravity.'"

WAS STEVENSON "PIOUS"?

Stevenson was too modest a man, says Mr. Dawson, to pose as a thinker; yet a thinker he was, of great originality and insight. In the truest sense of the word, Mr. Dawson thinks, he was a pious man.

"He knew what it meant, as he has put it, to go up 'the great bare staircase of his duty, uncheered and undepressed.' In the trials of a life unusually difficult, and pierced by the spear's points of the sharpest limitations, he preserved a splendid and unbroken fortitude. No man ever met life with a higher courage; it is safe to say that a man less courageous would not have lived nearly so long. There are few things more wonderful and admirable than the persistence of his energy; ill and compelled to silence, he still dictates his story in the dumb alphabet, and at his lowest ebb of health makes no complaint. And through all there runs a piety as invincible as his fortitude; a certain gaiety of soul that never deserts him; a faith in the ultimate rightness of destiny which holds him serene amid a sea of troubles. Neither his work nor his life have yet been justly apprehended, nor has the time yet come when a thoroughly accurate and balanced judgment is possible. But it will be a painful surprise to me if coming generations do not recognize his work as one of the chief treasures of our literature and the man himself as one of the most original, rare and entirely lovable men of genius of this or of any time."

EDMOND DE GONCOURT.

IN Edmond de Goncourt French literature has lost a fine historian, a notable art critic, and a great novelist. His work is but little known to American readers, yet he was the master and precursor of Zola, and scarce a French writer of any note from Daudet to Rosny—who both pay him eloquent tributes in the *Revue de Paris*—but must acknowledge their indebtedness to the author of "Germinie Lacerteux," "Renée Maupérin," and "La Sœur Philomène."

M. J. H. Rosny deals with De Goncourt rather as a writer than as a man, although he touches incidentally on what was after all the central fact and motif of his master's private and literary life, his culte and love for his dead brother, Jules de Goncourt, said by many, M. Rosny thinks unjustly, to have been the most gifted of the brothers.

DAUDET'S TRIBUTE.

Under the curious, well-chosen title, "Ultima," M. Alphonse Daudet, in whose country house at Chamrosay M. de Goncourt spent the last week of his life, gives a touching and vivid record of the conversations and little events which preceded his dear friend and adopted father's last illness, and this closing chapter, dedicated to the friends of Edmond de Goncourt, is worthy to take place with that passage in the famous "Journal des Goncourt," where Edmond noted down day by day, hour by hour, during the June of 1870, the progress of his young brother's last illness and death.

Incidentally M. Daudet reiterates his determination not to become a member of the French Academy. Indeed, the die is now cast, for he is, by the terms of M. de Goncourt's will, the virtual head of the much discussed Académie de Goncourt, an institution which will have for its object that of providing eight or more young literary men with the wherewithal to live while producing masterpieces. During his long life Edmond de Goncourt often had occasion to see how lack of means hindered the production of good work, and what bitter struggles some of his own friends, notably Daudet and Zola, went through in their youth. Thanks to his and to his brother's generous thought, the mute inglorious Molière or Montaigne of the future will be given a chance of proving his worth.

THE ACADEMIE DE GONCOURT.

On M. Daudet and the surviving members of this original Round Table will fall the delicate task of filling up each vacancy and selecting one from the many candidates who are sure to present themselves for election. Each member of the Académie de Goncourt will be entitled to an annuity of \$1,400 a year, but on becoming one of the Forty—in other words, when he has joined the Académie Française—all his privileges in connection with the institution founded by the author of "Germinie Lacerteux" will cease entirely.

THE LATE SIR JOHN E. MILLAIS.

I. As an Illustrator.

MR. AND MRS. PENNELL, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* on "John Everett Millais, Painter and Illustrator," devote most of their space to a consideration of his work in black and white. At present, they say, until his paintings are collected and hung together, it would be premature, if not impossible, to give a just and thorough criticism of Millais as a painter, but his work as a book illustrator can be discussed.

THE MODERN DÜRER.

Of this they speak very highly. They say:

"It is strange that, up to the present, only the original drawings by the Old Master have been collected; though, during this century, and especially the latter half of it, original drawings in black and white have been made which are equal to those by Dürer. The work of Dürer, which we now rave over, and, in an ignorant fashion, try to imitate, was made for the people, even as were the drawings which Millais did for *Once a Week*, *Good Words*, and the *Cornhill*, or Moxon's edition of Tennyson.

WHERE HIS WORK IS TO BE FOUND.

"In 1859 he commenced work for *Once a Week*, and his name appears on the cover of the new magazine as one of the regular artist contributors. He continued during 1860 to work for it, and in the following year, with the starting of the *Cornhill*, he was given 'Framley Parsonage' to illustrate. In this story he really finds himself. The last drawing in the volume, 'Is it not a Lie?' is as good, as distinguished, as anything he ever did in his life."

The Pennells say his drawings in black and white are distinctly English:

"Far more important, they are thoroughly artistic. Some, especially his illustrations for Trollope's 'Framley Parsonage,' 'Orley Farm,' and the 'Small House at Allingham,' are perfect presentations of the life of his own time, and the volumes which contain these masterpieces can be purchased at out-of-the-way, second-hand book shops for eighteen pence each."

HIS SUCCESS.

"Millais did not confine himself to the subjects of his own time in black and white any more than in paint. History sacred and profane, poetry, old and new, were treated by him with the same enthusiasm, the same energy, the same endeavor to illustrate the author's meaning. Though among his drawings, as well as his paintings—and the same can be said of every other great man—there were failures, still the larger part of his work was an unqualified success.

HIS BIBLE PICTURES.

"As though to make it clear that he was not tied to modernity, in 1863 there appeared in *Good Words*

his illustrations to the 'Parables of Our Lord,' a series of Bible pictures which, it is safe to say, have never been equaled. In these there is the same conviction and realism that one finds in the work of Rembrandt and the old men. The Parable Series was reprinted in 1864, in book form, by Routledge, and of all the books of this period it is the rarest. The prey and the sport of the Sunday school and the nursery, it has vanished. Some day the intelligent collector and dealer will struggle for this shockingly bound, pastel board printed, gilt-edged volume, as already he struggles for the etchings of Rembrandt and Whistler.

"The black and white art of the sixties was a genuine and original movement in this country, and to Sir J. E. Millais belongs the credit for much of it. At the exhibition, which is sure to be held before long, a room should be devoted to his contributions to what justly may be called 'the Golden Age of English Illustration.' To leave such a record in paint and print is to have made life for him worth living."

II. As a Painter.

In the *Magazine of Art* for September, Mr. M. H. Spielmann, the editor, mourns the loss of "England's greatest painter of the century :"

"Millais was the most universally beloved man, who, through his genius, has ever made his way into the heart and the affections of a nation. . . . A life of glory, prematurely cut short, has been snatched away, leaving English art deprived of its brightest, if not its greatest, ornament."

AN UNCOMPROMISING ENGLISHMAN.

Millais came of an old Jersey family, and he claimed that his family and that of the French Millet could be traced to a common ancestor. But there was nothing French about him, for Mr. Spielmann continues :

"He was an uncompromising Englishman—a point on which I would insist in view of the contention urged by foreign critics that his attitude toward art was essentially a 'Latin' one; by which is roughly meant that the painter's business is to paint, exclusive of all considerations of the subject and the morality of it."

THE PRE-RAPHAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. Spielmann's estimate of the art of Millais is interesting. Referring to the Biblical pictures, he writes :

"There was always that impressiveness in these religious works which belongs to manly sincerity and devotion; but they lacked the note of grandeur when Millais was left to himself. 'The Widow's Mite' was intellectually inadequate—for in spite of the happy arrangement and composition of the work, the figure of Christ was lacking in divine dignity—just as in his latest work, 'The Forerun-

ner,' the figure of St. John was, as a creation, intellectually deficient.

"Millais' great pictures of the Pre-Raphaelite period—in many qualities really great—are the combination of others' powers besides his own. His is the wonderful execution, the fine composition, the brilliant drawing; but Dante Rossetti's imagination was on one side of him, and Holman Hunt's intellect was on the other.

"There were some who could appreciate the religious symbolism which was one of the principles of the Brotherhood; others, though fewer, forgave the artist for the sake of his sincere and careful elaboration of detail; fewest of all who could see eye to eye with the painter how the 'Carpenter Shop' should be made like a carpenter's shop, and how realism, with eloquent symbolism enforced, could make as pious and passionate a piece of painting as the grace, the picturing, and attitudinizing of any of the Old Masters you may choose to name."

In 1859 came the "Vale of Rest." It was received with a tumult of criticism and protest. How came Millais, then, to attain his high position in the art world? Mr. Spielmann makes answer :

"It was the universality of his genius in every section of the pictorial arts which constituted his claim to the position which he conquered. He was a dramatist with the true artist's instinct of leaving his drama unfinished, though sometimes suggested; he had feeling for color unsurpassed in England; his drawing was irreproachable; his line and composition were almost inspired; his black and white has never been excelled. In portraiture, in landscape, in flower painting, as well as in simple drama, he has been supreme."

THE TRUE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

MAJOR-GEN. MAURICE contributes to the *Cornhill Magazine* for September an article, the effect if not the object of which is to give us a picture of the Iron Duke much less ideal than the somewhat glorified picture round which patriotism and gratitude have thrown a mythical halo. Colonel Maurice's Duke was a strong, hard man, by no means a lovable or amiable personage. Besides these disagreeable qualities in private life, he charges him with having done an injustice to the army. Colonel Maurice says:

"It always seems to me that the disorders of the retreat from Burgos, and the famous circular letter dated Frenada, November 28, 1812, in which he frankly scolded the whole army for them, made a complete change in his feelings toward the men who had fought under him, and in theirs to him. Even Maxwell, his devoted and enthusiastic biographer, is obliged to admit that, as addressed to the whole army, it was thoroughly unjust. It did the worst thing that reproof addressed to the correction of abuses can do.

"When, on his return to England, he almost kicked off his connection with the army as with a worn out shoe that had done its work, no doubt the influences upon him were mixed. He had an unrivalled position in society, one which, at least till the Reform bill began to loom in the distance, was of supreme influence both in the country and in the House of Lords. Many of the statesmen with whom he associated were suspicious of a soldier as such, and the less he appeared to bind himself up with the army, the more easy was it for him to take the high offices which almost inevitably, despite the suspicions of many of his colleagues, opened to him.

"He had been in the Irish Office even before he had seen fighting, and had associated on intimate terms all his life with leading statesmen. His military career was obviously over; the largest career which opened before him was that of statesmanship. The habits of hard, businesslike work which he had acquired in the field made an active career necessary to him. He was still young—only forty-six when Waterloo was fought. Probably the extent to which he threw himself into society, and preferred to be known as a man of fashion rather than a soldier, was at first simply due to yielding to the attractions of a life which had been always familiar and pleasant to him, all the more attractive because of long years of campaigning. Nevertheless, I feel tolerably sure that the cause which made him cut himself off from all association with his old comrades in arms, so that hardly any of them were ever to be seen at Strathfieldsaye, was something more than this. When once the relations between him and his army, which began in 1812, and must have been increased by his undoubtedly just but most unpopular denunciations of the army which had won Waterloo for him, had been established, he was, as the stories of his relations with his own sons show clearly enough, not the man to take one step to clear them."

SIR MARTIN CONWAY ON MOUNTAINEERING.

Advice to Beginners.

THE *English Illustrated Magazine* for September publishes an interesting illustrated article describing an interview with Sir Martin Conway, the great mountaineer, on the eve of his departure for Spitzbergen. The writer says:

"To-day, when these lines are read, Sir Martin is almost as much cut off from the world as though he were at the North Pole itself—mid sleet and ice, fog and rain, living on canned meats and sleeping in a mummy tent about six feet long by four wide and two high, undergoing hardships and privations, and with no chance of getting away from that frost-bound land till a month hence, when a vessel will be sent to Advent Bay to pick him and his companions up and bring them home."

The interview took place at his London residence. The interviewer says:

"At first Sir Martin would not strike you as the sort of man physically capable of arduous climbs and of sleeping among the snow. He is of quite medium stature, inclined, if anything, to be slim. He is as restless as a schoolboy, and cannot remain two minutes together sitting in a chair. He must keep walking up and down. Sitting, he seems ill at ease, and talks hesitatingly; but the moment he is on his feet and pacing the study from one end to the other, his words come freely; and when he gets on a clear run of narrative, you become conscious he is arranging his thoughts and words, for it is not conversation, but almost like the dictation of a chapter in one of his books. Indeed, he told me that he wrote his books marching about the room."

In replying to a question as to the best advice to be given to beginners in mountaineering, Sir Martin Conway answered as follows:

"The first thing one should learn to do is to walk properly. You should not go on your toes, springing up, for that brings a tension on the small muscles in the calf of the leg, which soon tire. A swinging step, with a slight sway of the body, is the most comfortable plan. There is the use of the rope, which is rather difficult. A length of 60 feet is sufficient for three men. Two men, mountaineers, should not be roped together, and the number on each rope should not exceed four. Three is the best. It wants a trained mountaineer to know the time to put on the rope. When you set out for a climb it is always well to have a definite plan, and a leader, whose decision should be law. It is popularly thought that coming down a mountain is more difficult than ascending. So it is with a beginner, but after some experience you find it is really easier."

"You would advise a man to study mountaineering under a guide."

"Most certainly. Yet I would not urge that he place too much reliance on the guide, but let him gain information for himself. What I would suggest to a beginner is that he spend his first season in a great mountaineering centre climbing with a guide. Then the next season, in company with a couple of friends more experienced than himself, he starts on expeditions. But there are a hundred-and-one things every man must learn for himself, and which cannot be taught. The observant man, who is also fitted by nature for climbing, will soon experience the absorbing fascination of conquering mountains."

"What is the most difficult thing in mountaineering?" I asked. "It is not the mere climbing of steep places, is it?"

"The hardest work is crossing a glacier. You see, you have so often to travel over rotten snow, and there is the constant risk of avalanches, besides which most of the time you are floundering and glissading."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

FROM the October *Century* we have selected the article by Boris Sidis entitled "A Study of Mental Epidemics," and that by Th. Bentzon, "About French Children," to be reviewed among the "Leading Articles."

Among the "Open Letters" is one by Catherine Baldwin describing an enterprise of English college women on somewhat similar lines to the Toynbee Hall. This association was formed in 1887 by certain members of Oxford and Cambridge colleges, and is called by the formidable title of "The Women's University Association for Work in the Poorer Districts of London." The work is carried on very much as in the college settlements in America. There is a head worker, assisted by four or five residents in the settlement, who remain there for not less than two weeks, and in some cases indefinitely, as the good these women hope to do as members of various local committees and indirect work among the people must depend largely upon personal influence that only time and knowledge can give. Private alms giving is not allowed. There are also non-resident workers, who either help occasionally in special work, or regularly on one or two evenings in the week, when there are meetings of library, club, art needle work, part-singing club, or sewing, reading, and writing classes, lectures, etc. Most of the young women entering into the scheme have occupations of their own aside from their work in the settlement, as the committee think it an advantage for workers to have such occupations, partly because a variety of interests helps to keep the minds fresher, and partly because workers are more likely to be in sympathy with other workers. The efforts of these earnest women have been, this writer says, most markedly successful, and it is a striking evidence of the increased sensitiveness on the part of educated men and women to the claims of their wide outside duties toward humanity.

Prof. William M. Sloane's long history of Napoleon Bonaparte comes to an end with this October number of the *Century*. The last paragraphs describe the deathbed scene of Napoleon. Professor Sloane says that the imperial prisoner had a double object in his life at St. Helena—release and self-justification. The former he hoped to gain by working on the feelings of the English Liberals; the latter by writing an autobiography which, in order to win back the lost confidence of France, should emphasize the democratic, progressive and beneficent side of his career, and consign to oblivion his inordinate tyrannical personal ambitions.

The *Century* for October is taken up to an unusual extent by fiction. There are chapters of "Sir George Tressady" by Mrs. Humphry Ward, William Dean Howell's serial "An Open Eyed Conspiracy," and short stories by Ruth McEnery Stuart and Agnes Blake Poor. There is a considerable installment of the diary of E. J. Glave, rather the most interesting of the several chapters which have appeared, describing the young explorer in the heart of Africa. He tells of the war that was being carried on in 1894 in the region between Lakes Bangweolo and Tanganyika.

HARPER'S.

THE feature of the October *Harper's* is the first chapter of DuMaurier's new novel "The Martian." The scene opens in Paris, and the story is being told by a schoolboy there. The style is strikingly the same as that of "Trilby." A very handsome portrait of DuMaurier forms the frontispiece of the magazine, and four large drawings of his embellish this chapter of the story.

In the series of articles on the "Great American Industries," edited by R. R. Bowker, the place is given this month to electricity. Naturally it is difficult to say anything about electricity in the space of a magazine article, but in the twenty-five pages given to it there is a remarkably good *résumé* of the electrical achievements of the last generation, with some good and really explanatory illustrations.

One of the most attractive features of the magazine is a description of "A Black Settlement," by Martha McCulloch-Williams. Mrs. Williams is a Tennessee woman who knows the blacks as well as it is possible to know them. Her picture is perfect and is one of the few perfect pictures of negro life that have been given. Kemble makes the illustrations, and comes about as near portraying the darkey as any of the illustrators. This is understood to be one of Kemble's best lines of work, and yet one wonders how such an accomplished artist is willing to put forth such untruthful sketches. To tell the truth, no illustrator has yet given us even fair pictures of darkey characters.

In the "Editor's Study" Mr. Charles Dudley Warner protests against the deforestation of the country, which he calls "grabbing the continent," and commends heartily the measures which are contemplated to enlarge and preserve the government forests. He thinks that all the coast ranges and mountains from the North down to San Diego County, Cal., ought to be preserved as part of the public domain and be forever secure from private speculation and destruction. If this is not done California will lose its source of irrigation, and what is true of California is true of vast regions of the middle far West.

SCRIBNER'S.

FROM the October *Scribner's* we have selected Mr. E. L. Godkin's essay on "The Expenditure of Rich Men" to review among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

Francis V. Greene contributes an article on "The Government of Greater New York," in which he outlines the reforms which should be inaugurated in the new municipality in the light of the experience of London, Paris and Berlin. He thinks it clear that the positions in the executive department should constitute a life service, and the subordinate officers appointed by the head of the department.

"The chief executive officer should be a mayor elected by universal suffrage for a term of not less than four years, and having absolute power of appointment and removal of heads of departments. The various depart-

ments should be administered without exception each by a single head, appointed by the mayor, having the same term of office as himself, and responsible solely to him. The legislative power should be vested in an assembly of two houses; the upper house to consist of not exceeding twenty-one members, elected on a general ticket for a term of six years, one-third of them going out of office at the end of every two years. They should receive large salaries, or, preferably, should be paid a fee, say \$50 for every day's service in the house or in committee. They should give the greater part, if not all, of their time to the city's service, and have powers corresponding to those of the directors or trustees in a private corporation. The lower house should be more numerous, consisting of sixty or more members, elected annually, on a district or ward ticket, and each should be a resident of the district or ward which he represents. They should receive small salaries. All legislative power extending to every detail of the city's affairs should be vested in this municipal assembly."

There is an excellent article on "The New York Working Girl" by Mary G. Humphreys. She says that the typical New York working girl does not go to school after she is thirteen years old, her education subsequently being dependent on experience and the newspaper. Her ambition is to be the cleverest of workwomen. Her enemies are the sweating establishments and the foreigners who take home work to do with their whole families engaged upon it. Her vice is suspicion. Distrust is fostered in the trades. A new superintendent puts her on piecework. Nothing could be better; she is a clever workwoman. But the work gives out. She is laid off a half-day, a day, two days. She discovers that the work is sent out of town to women in their homes who can afford to work for less prices. She can have the work if she will work at their rates. Or she discovers she is working on high-grade work for low-grade prices; the numbers by which the grades are known have been changed. A shrewd manager is fertile in ruses for lowering wages in return for his own advance in salary. "Her most admirable virtue is self-sacrifice. The girls in the unions, as with the men, are always the cleverest, the most skillful in their trades. They are the workers who have the least need of a union. For a working girl to pledge each week a certain sum from her scanty wages in the interest of those who are less able to stand alone is an act of self-denial which by no means gets the recognition to which it is entitled." The description of the work and the pleasures at the working girls' clubs is very well worth reading.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE October *Atlantic* opens with a paper by Charles W. Eliot entitled, "Five American Contributions to Civilization," which we have reviewed in another department.

In a brief essay Prof. John Trowbridge makes a vigorous remonstrance against the treatment of scientific experts by the legal lights who conduct the cases in which these scholars are employed. The insistence of the lawyers leaves no opportunity for the scientist to be otherwise than partisan. The lawyer who calls him in will not accept a broad and exact analysis, but must have cock sure opinions. The opposing counsel is utterly unfair in his cross examination, and by demands for broad assertions is probably able to secure expert affidavits which sound to the judge like an exact denial of those

which he has first heard. "One expert is balanced against another, and the court is plunged into a state of great perplexity. What wonder that, in a recent case, a judge remarked that one side having brought forward four experts and the other side five, and the learned professors on one side having testified in direct opposition to those on the opposing side, he would give a verdict to the side which brought the greater number of experts; and he therefore ordered an injunction to be issued in favor of the latter." Professor Trowbridge suggests as a remedy for this very undignified state of affairs, that the judges call to their assistance professors of science of high attainment, who are not engaged by either of the parties in dispute. "If the judge appealed to the state to provide him with scientific advice, and if men eminent in science were selected by the state to aid the judge in his endeavor to arrive at the truth on scientific points, both the bench and the professional chairs would gain in dignity, and the pursuit of truth would again be considered one of the chief characteristics of a scientific life."

Edward Everett Hale describes the Harvard curricula, government and customs of sixty years ago, and compares them with the university of to-day. Sixty years ago the only choice an undergraduate had was between the modern languages he would study, and, after he became a senior, whether he should go on with Latin and Greek or not. "It followed that every man, when he graduated had a certain knowledge of the externals of science and criticism, which I think the graduates of to-day can hardly claim. He had an outside knowledge, little more, in the half dozen ranges of inquiry which were then classified as separate sciences. On the other hand it was simply impossible for a man to go as far as any well intentioned undergraduate can go now, in any study."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE October *Cosmopolitan* contains an article on the work of Mr. Tomlins in training children's voices. Mr. Tomlins is a Londoner who came to the United States a quarter of a century ago. Soon after he took up the work of teaching large classes of children in Chicago. The most eminent musicians, Theodore Thomas, Christine Nilsson, and others, have appreciated most highly his work in this direction. Mr. Tomlins' chorus class of twelve hundred children was a feature in the World's Fair music, and now, through the aid of some of Chicago's philanthropists, six classes are being taught, each of which numbers about three hundred children. Most of these children are from families in indigent circumstances. Another class of six hundred boys meets on Saturday mornings. Miss Mary B. Powell, who tells of the work, says that the children look forward eagerly to each week's trial, and nothing except serious sickness prevents regular and prompt attention. Miss Powell says:

"I wish all my readers might see for themselves one of Mr. Tomlins' class drills, as I saw it February 22, 1896. On that morning I visited the Handel Hall class—the large central one, you remember—and while Mr. Nash was preparing work on the blackboard, Miss Nash, as usual, opened the class. By a quarter past nine nearly every one of the six hundred chairs was occupied, and work began in earnest. In all of Mr. Tomlins' classes the first requisite is perfect relaxation of all the muscles. To this end are employed physical exercises, em-

bracing the whole body, given in time to appropriate music on the piano; heads, hands, arms, necks, feet and trunks sway forward and backward, up and down—in fact, in every conceivable and indescribable manner, but always in perfect time and harmony. It certainly is the very 'poetry of motion' to see these classes in this exercise not vigorously but 'softly' given."

Anna W. Sears contributes an essay on "The Modern Woman Out of Doors," in which she holds up to our admiration the physical enthusiasm of the young lady of to-day. She says that Americans are very rapidly overcoming the prejudices, due chiefly to Mrs. Grundy, against following the example of their English sisters in a whole-souled devotion to sport and exercise. She describes the day of a typical young lady of the time. Rising betimes for a plunge in cold water, then a few minutes exercise, a canter on her horse, breakfast, and then a ride on her wheel to market or the post office. Then home for a row on the river, a tramp in the woods, or a ride to the golf links, or tennis; next on her wheel to the nearest surf or bathing place for a bath and swim. Sailing, with the boat personally conducted, fishing, shooting, canoeing, driving a four-in-hand, and even cricket and hockey are now the fashionable accomplishments of many English and not a few American girls.

MCCLURE'S.

MCCLURE'S" for October contains a sketch of the Lincoln-Douglas debates by Miss Ida M. Tarbell which we have quoted from in the "Leading Articles of the Month." There will also be found some excerpts from Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward's "Recollections of a Literary Life." The magazine begins with a sketch of Dr. John Watson—Ian Maclaren—by the Rev. D. M. Ross, M.A., who was associated with Dr. Watson in Edinburgh University in a circle of students who lived in especial intimacy, and which included Prof. Henry Drummond. Dr. Watson was born in the same year as Stevenson, 1850, and the two were fellow students at the University. Up to 1893, his forty-third year, "Ian Maclaren" had given no opportunity to the reading public to estimate his literary gifts, but he was by no means unknown before that date. He had made a great reputation as a preacher of the Presbyterian Church after he went to Liverpool. It was through Dr. Robertson Nicholl that his literary genius was made known. Dr. Nicholl, who had ascertained the clergyman's powers as a story teller, induced him to send a sketch or two to the *British Weekly*. These sketches were instantaneously successful, and in a few months the celebrated preacher found himself still more celebrated as an author. Dr. Ross says that notwithstanding this fame, literature will never be more than a by work with Ian Maclaren. "Like Charles Kingsley, the divine whom in many respects he most vividly recalls, he is a born preacher, with an irrepressible interest in the social, ecclesiastical, and theological movements of his day."

Chester Holcombe has a sketch of Li Hung Chang mainly devoted to the work which the great Chinaman has accomplished in the face of most undesirable difficulties in introducing Western methods in China's life. He tells us that of the four offices which Li has held almost continuously since 1870, the viceroyalty is far the least in importance, though we usually speak of him as Viceroy Li. These four offices are: Viceroy of Chihli, Secretary to the Grand Council of State, Super-

intendent of Foreign Trade for the Northern Ports Superintendent of Coast Defense for the Northern District. Mr. Holcombe's enumeration of the executive responsibilities which come under these official heads is something stupendous, and one is left without any more wonder at the amount of official duty which the old Chinaman was able to go through with on his recent visit. As to his introduction of Western arts, Mr. Holcombe says that instead of criticising the thoroughness of his work in this direction we should be satisfied that anything was accomplished in the face of the difficulties he had to contend with. The actual achievements implied an almost superhuman versatility of talent, a capacity for labor without rest, a power of organization and an executive ability almost without limit. Li was hampered, interfered with and deceived on every hand by his subordinates and his rivals. Aside from the internal difficulties, the Westerners did all they could to make the Viceroy's task a difficult one. The guns purchased at large prices could be safely guaranteed to explode at the first discharge and foreigners hired into the Chinese service considered their most serious labor should be signing a monthly receipt for their salaries.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE two articles on the silver question appearing in the October *Chautauquan* have been quoted in our department of "Leading Articles."

A strong feature of the October number is the prominence given to French subjects, in line with the "required reading" of the C. L. S. C. course. Eugene L. Didier describes "A Group of Eminent French Women," from Madame Rambouillet to Rosa Bonheur; Prof. Charles M. Andrews contributes a paper on the French Republic; James Breck Perkins offers a sketch of Cardinal Richelieu; Prof. Charles F. A. Carrier outlines the geographical position of France, while Prof. Frederick J. Turner writes on "The Rise and Fall of New France." Frederick J. Masters gives an illustrated account of "The Opium Traffic in California." This writer protests strongly against longer delay on the part of our government in the matter of prohibiting the importation and sale of the drug. He urges that this be done before the traffic has got a hold on American capital.

An appreciative study of Joel Chandler Harris, by Prof. W. M. Baskerville, appears in this number, and there are other interesting and timely articles.

THE BOOKMAN

THE October *Bookman* states editorially that Mr. Oscar Wilde is in a distressing physical state which threatens his life. The official who is the *Bookman's* informant is persuaded that Mr. Wilde will lose either his life or his reason before his term of imprisonment is at an end. This has only six months more to run. The prisoner is unable to assimilate food, and digestive disorders have become chronic and reduced him to greatest weakness.

Some paragraphs with a most eulogistic character are given to Mr. Clement K. Shorter, the writer whose name is seen in almost all the prominent English weeklies and magazines. Mr. Shorter is described as the ideal editor. He has doubled the circulation of the *English Illustrated Magazine*, though this has not been so much of a success as the *Sketch*, which Mr. Shorter and

Sir William Inghram have brought within a very short time to become a great paper. But even that success has not been greater than Mr. Shorter's triumph with the *Illustrated London News*, which he made a literary paper, and which at once took a place in the very first rank of English weeklies after he succeeded the veteran editor, Mr. John Lecky. The interesting thing in our minds that the *Bookman* has to say about Mr. Shorter is that while he can achieve such success in current journalism, and while his omnivorous reading includes practically all that the younger writers are doing, still he by preference turns to the classics, and has acquired one of the best private collections of first editions in London.

The *Bookman* says that Mr. Dunbar, the negro poet whose work has lately attracted so much attention, is in New York arranging to give a series of readings from his work. A new edition of Mr. Dunbar's poems is being prepared, and Mr. Howells has written an introduction. "Mr. William D. Howells is not alone in his generous appreciation of the young negro poet's work; indeed, he has made quite a conquest among our men of letters."

In the Paris letter by R. H. Sherard there is some information about Pierre Louys, the author of the novel which has come near to taking Paris by storm. "Aphrodite" is in its thirty-fifth edition. It is a story of Greek times written in the most beautiful French prose, the charm of which, however, scarcely compensates for the *morale* of the work. Pierre Louys is, Mr. Sherard tells us, a young man of twenty-four, of the most marked elegance in bearing. He wrote "Aphrodite" while he was serving as a soldier at Abbeville, during the greatest physical and mental suffering. After four months his health broke down completely, and he was retired from further service.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

IN the October *Lippincott's* Miss Isabel F. Hapgood takes a rather dismal view of the results of education in her article on "Russian Girls and Boys at School." In the case of the girls she thinks that the horrible alternative is present to Russian parents of educating their daughters thoroughly and thereby injuring their attractiveness to men and their chances of getting married, or, on the other hand, of consigning them to a superficial training and a questionable behavior which, in Miss Hapgood's opinion, is the sort of thing that is calculated to catch the eye of the Russian beau. She says: "I was discussing this question one day with the wife of Count L. N. Tolstoy. The countess, who is an acute observer, pronounced a verdict similar to the above on Russian men and Russian society. She even went further, and said, 'Men don't like nice, respectable women. All the nicest and best women I know in Moscow are unmarried.' I have heard many other people say the same thing. Another Russian friend said to me, 'Thank God I have no daughters.' It is enough to drive one crazy to know how to bring up girls nowadays. If you rear them in such a way as to escape the reproaches of your own conscience, you deprive them of every chance in the world, and lay yourself open to their just reproaches for having spoiled their lives. Secure their social success and the good things of life by an education adapted for that purpose, and your conscience gives you no peace, you pave the way for moral catastrophes in your own family, and in other families, and you are by no

means sure of escaping the reproaches of the girl in the end."

Ellen Olney Kirk has a pleasant little description of scenes in the great art palaces of Florence and Paris and Rome, which she describes under the title "The Last Resort in Art." She tells of the many types of unsuccessful artists who are to be seen every day making copies of the old masters in the Uffizi. Some are professional copyists and paint a picture of Fra Angelico's a dozen times over, and the curious part of it is that they actually have an almost inspired love for this copying work. "At the Louvre one sees faded and wrinkled old women working on these commissions, feeling out the details of some great picture with blind, loving, almost inspired fidelity, and, although they toil on without any outward sign of enthusiasm, their patient labor finally results in excellent copies. In striking contrast to these are certain of the younger copyists in the Louvre, who draw away attention from the pictures by their costumes, often as impertinent as artistic, and their general manner and pose, more impertinent than artistic. Their work is apt to be to a certain degree clever, but after that point is reached it declines. Many of these copyists have to employ the photograph, especially in reproducing frescoes or skied canvases. But for that matter some of the greatest of the original painters are indebted to photography; Meissonier used the instantaneous method of taking horses while in motion, besides studying the actions of animals by the hour at the Hippodrome."

FRANK LESLIE'S.

MR. ARTHUR HORNBLow has a readable article on "The Road to the Stage" in the October *Frank Leslie's*. He is nothing if not positive. He says as a rule any young man or woman, possessing good looks and a little ability, can succeed in obtaining employment, and if he or she happens to possess ability above the average, the pecuniary reward which awaits him or her exceeds that to be earned in any of the other professions. "Actors like Richard Mansfield, W. H. Crane, DeWolf Hopper, Francis Wilson and Fanny Davenport, make from \$30,000 to \$50,000 during a season of thirty-five weeks." He says that the actor with an assured position is always the avowed enemy of the dramatic school, or "actor factory," as he is apt to call it. Mr. Hornblow states, however, that the graduate of the dramatic school is apt to be far better equipped for a stage career than many of those who have been associated with the stage for years. "He has had the advantage of a special education, which the old actor never had. In two years he has been drilled in fencing, elocution, diction, physical culture, vocalization, literature, dialects, stage effects, rehearsing, stage business, make-up, costuming, dancing, etc., all of which arts the uneducated actor has to pick up as best he can, but which he never masters thoroughly in a lifetime." Mr. Hornblow asks, "Why do so many even of our successful actors talk so unintelligibly on the stage? Simply because they have never paid proper attention to elocution. Even Henry Irving does not know how to talk. His audiences have to guess half what he says." It is the same with Ellen Terry, Mrs. James Brown Potter, and many others.

In describing the duties and equipment of the United States revenue cutter service, Joanna R. Nicholls complains that the compensation of the revenue cutter serv-

ice is inadequate and that the officers are the poorest paid of any commissioned officers under the government. The salary of the highest grade, that of Captain, is only \$2,500 per year. "Besides its habitual military character in time of peace, there is no branch of public service which is required to perform such continuously laborious and hazardous duties. When designated to cruise during the winter months for the relief of distressed navigation, the officers are instructed not to put into port unless absolutely compelled to do so by stress of weather or unavoidable circumstances. To maintain this proximity to the shore, ever close to the dangerous breakers, without incurring frequent accident, demands a superior degree of skill and discretion as well as an intimate knowledge of the coast line. Furthermore there is no pension provided for the widows or orphans of the men engaged in the revenue cutter service, though it is an exceptionally hazardous one, nor is there any retired list."

GODEY'S MAGAZINE.

IN *Godey's Magazine* for October Marmaduke Humphrey has an article on "The Present Campaign in Cartoon," in which he reviews the work of the newspaper artists who are playing so prominent a part in the political agitation of this summer, and he considers that Mr. C. G. Bush of the *New York Herald* is the dean of newspaper caricature, with Mr. Davenport of the *New York Journal* a close second. Mr. Davenport, he tells us, has had no artistic schooling. He makes up for lack of training by the caustic vividness of his strokes.

In the series of "Talks by Successful Women" there is an interview with Miss Bessie Potter, the sculptress, whose portrait work and figurines have recently excited so much admiration. Miss Potter is, according to her own statement, a typical Western girl, born in St. Louis. Her opportunity for the best study was given by the World's Fair, which commissioned her to make an eight-foot figure for the Illinois building. Miss Potter thinks it unfortunate that the foreign scholarships are denied women, for those institutions are an immense help to beginners. She gets her models wherever she can find them, sometimes from her girl friends who are willing to pose, sometimes from professional models.

SOME BRITISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES.

Pearson's.

A GOOD number. Melbourne and Sydney are described this month as "Ports and Pillars of the Empire." Lady Violet Greville's paper on "Lady Athletes" is interesting, but she has confounded Miss Elizabeth Robins with Mrs. Joseph Pennell.

The Windsor.

THE *Windsor* continues to do its best with the aid of exciting serials to compete with the *Strand*. The interesting paper on the Australian cricketers is noticed elsewhere. Mr. Coulson Kernahan is developing quite unexpected resource as a writer of sensational fiction.

The Woman at Home.

IAN MACLAREN is to contribute to the next volume a series of short stories. His serial in the present volume is rapidly drawing to a close. The article on "Stafford House" is chiefly devoted to views of the interior. The article on "Women Cyclists in Paris" is somewhat disappointing.

Ludgate.

Ludgate contains one notable feature—a series of short papers by the younger novelists of the day upon "Fiction of the Future." The men thus selected to prophesy are Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Frankfort Moore, Mr. E. W. Hornsby, Mr. Walter Raymond, Mr. G. Manville Fenn, Mr. Eden Philpotts, Mr. Arthur Morrison, Mr. Gabriel Setoun, Mr. F. W. Robertson, Mr. Morley Roberts, Mr. Bertram Mitford, and Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson.

The Badminton.

THE *Badminton Magazine*, which is devoted to sports and pastimes, is admirably illustrated. The Marquis of Granby writes enthusiastically of partridges; Lady Middleton discourses on pets in the articles on "Petland;" Mrs. Batten supplies an article on swimming for ladies.

Good Words and the Sunday Magazine.

Sunday Magazine is strong in natural history papers. Mr. Cornish illustrates his article on nightingales' nests with excellent photographs of nests not exclusively of the nightingale. Sophia Beale's paper on "Zoology in Wood and Stone" is illustrated by many pictures reproducing the quaint birds and beasts carved in gargoyles and in choir, in cathedral and abbey. There is an article describing Principal Caird in Glasgow University Chapel. In *Good Words* Canon Dickson concludes his description of Ely Cathedral. Mr. Jane attempts to make us realize what a cruise in a submarine torpedo-boat would be like.

The Pall Mall Magazine.

THE *Pall Mall Magazine* for September is supplied for 1s. net. One of the most interesting papers is that describing the late Lord Lilford's vivaria, in which he had acclimatized many strange birds and beasts, in Northamptonshire. The most interesting story, and one that is quite worthy of special notice, is that written by Lord Ernest Hamilton—I did not know that any of the Hamiltons could write so well. If Lord Ernest can turn out much more work like this, we have an addition to our short story writers of no mean merit. Lord Gough contributes reminiscences of his adventures at the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny. Another article that calls for notice is the first installment of the whitewashing of Marat, who is presented to us as quite an irreproachable personage.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE September number announces a change in the ownership and editorship of this review, Lloyd Bryce having retired from all connection with the enterprise which he has conducted so successfully since the death of his friend, Allen Thorndike Rice. The new editor is Mr. David A. Munro, who has been associated with Mr. Bryce in the management of the *North American* for several years. There will be no departure, it is said, from the policy and methods of recent years, and we are assured that this venerable periodical (now in its eighty-second year) "in dealing with subjects on which respectable opinion is divided, will continue to present both sides with absolute impartiality."

We have quoted elsewhere from Mr. Stahl's reply to the question, "Are the Farmers Populists?" and also from the Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin's open letter to Senator Sherman on "America's Duty to Armenians in Turkey," and from Justin McCarthy's review of the recent session of Parliament.

The Governor of British Honduras relates the experience of that colony in making the transition from a sil-

ver to a gold standard. The experience was noteworthy, and afforded financial lessons for other British dependencies similarly situated, but its bearing on the present agitation in the United States is remote.

The Rev. Prof. W. Garden Blaikie describes "Woman's Battle in Great Britain" for higher education and admission to the universities, medical education, and the right of suffrage. Although the marked progress made on these three lines indicates that woman will hereafter find many employments open to her from which she was formerly debarred, Professor Blaikie has no fears of an invasion of men's professions and offices by the weaker sex. He predicts, on the other hand, that "the strongest forces of nature will still remain to draw women generally in the old directions." For the great majority, he says, marriage will still be the outlet.

Dr. J. H. Girdner publishes a sensible study of "The Plague of City Noises." The various sounds that tend to make metropolitan life unendurable are here classified and abolished—on paper. The most unsatisfactory part of the article is the concluding paragraph, which proposes as a solution of the problem nothing more nor less than the organization of another society! As if the multiplication of societies, philanthropic and other, were not in itself well-nigh as great a "plague" as the city noises complained of.

E. Sowers finds "An Industrial Opportunity for America" in the making of beet-root sugar.

"If France, Germany, and Austria can obtain from beets grown on their own lands and made by their own manufacturers their supply of sugar for domestic uses, and have left besides three-fourths of a million tons for annual exportation to foreign countries, why should not the farmers and manufacturers of the United States grow the beets and make the sugar needed for domestic uses, and so save for all the wages and profits incident to such an industry? It cannot be doubted that the natural conditions in the United States are as favorable for this object as they were in France, Germany, and Austria; and hence no reason in the nature of things exists why this industry should not flourish among us, nor why our farmers, manufacturers, and capitalists should not save this large annual foreign expenditure, and assist to further diversify our industries, and increase the skill of our artisans, by a new addition thereto of immense value and of great practical usefulness."

In an article entitled "The Coming Struggle on the Nile," Arthur Silva White describes Great Britain's position in Egypt with reference to the other great powers.

Miss Frances M. Abbott presents the statistics of "The Pay of College Women," recently obtained by the Association of Collegiate Alumne.

"To recapitulate: There are 238 who receive less than \$75 a month, and 165 who receive from \$75 to \$300 and over. Perhaps the profession of teaching deserves to be especially considered. Of the 161 teachers who reply to this question, 34 receive under \$50 a month; 64 receive between \$50 and \$75; 42 receive between \$75 and \$100; 29 between \$100 and \$200; one between \$200 and \$300, and one over \$300. There is but one other woman who receives between \$200 and \$300 a month, and she is an editor."

The Hon. Warner Miller and the Hon. R. P. Bland discuss "The Duty of the Hour," i.e., the political duty. Strange to say, this duty does not seem to present itself to both of these distinguished statesmen in precisely the same light, but each makes a very good stump speech for his own candidate.

THE FORUM.

IN another department will be found quotations from ex-President White's "Encouragements in the Present Crisis," and from Dr. Northrup's conclusions on the value of the antitoxin treatment for diphtheria.

The *Forum* gives neither aid nor comfort to the enemies of the gold standard. Its opening article on the work of the Chicago Convention, by Isaac L. Rice, bears the significant caption, "Thou Shalt not Steal."

Clarence King has an interesting article on "Fire and Sword in Cuba," in which the races the whole history of the insurrection from its inception down to the resignation of Captain-General Campos. The valor of the Cuban rebels is fully demonstrated in Mr. King's account.

Mme. Jeanne E. Schmahl presents a less hopeful picture of the progress of the women's rights movement in France than that of the English movement given by Professor Blaikie in the *North American*. Still she affirms that as a result of the higher education of women "the old days are fast disappearing when earnest and active women who did not marry had no alternative but convent life, where their faculties were atrophied and all individuality and initiative were destroyed."

The Rev. Dr. John Talbot Smith reviews Purcell's much-reviewed "Life of Cardinal Manning" from the point of view of American Catholicism. His criticisms are searching and severe. He concludes:

"The note of incapacity is everywhere. The book, however, helps to confirm the old conclusion, at which so many observers had long ago arrived: that Manning was the greatest churchman of his day, and the most splendid figure which English Christianity has given the world in five centuries. And indirectly it helps to a new one: that he was very much greater than he or his contemporaries suspected; otherwise he would not have chosen his biographer, and Mr. Purcell would not have dared to compose what the majority of Catholic Americans will call 'his voluminous libel.'"

The Hon. W. K. Townsend, commenting on our judge-and-jury system, says:

"There should be no antagonism between judge and jury. They are not adverse parties to a cause at issue, but joint parties in a common cause, harmonious co-workers in furtherance of the ends of justice. It will be found that any possible jealousy or antagonism which may formerly have existed between judge and jury has very much decreased, and as a consequence failures to agree are much less frequent now than formerly. This result is in great measure due to the increased flexibility of the system as now practically administered. With such a system developed by such modifications as the courts may from time to time adopt, I am a firm believer in the omniscience of a petit jury to discern, and its omnipotence to secure, the essentials of substantial justice."

Mr. J. J. Lalor says of the "Crime of '73":

"The intention of our legislators, in the acts of 1792, 1834, and 1837, to make the coinage ratio of the two metals agree with the market ratio, and the value of the pure metal in our gold and silver coins equivalent to their commercial value in the form of bullion, was praiseworthy; but, while they might make the two agree to-day, to keep them in accord to-morrow, by the same law, was beyond their power. The act of February 12, 1873, which, in express terms, provided for the single gold standard, respected all these principles, as had that of 1853 which first introduced it."

THE ARENA.

THE *Arena* is as unreservedly and whole heartedly for free silver as the *Forum* is for the gold standard. The leading editorials in the September number are directed against the so-called "gold trust." An article by Mr. Bryan on the currency question, which appeared in the *Arena* of February, 1895, is reprinted in this number. The article criticises President Cleveland's plan proposed in his message of December, 1894.

A REPORT ON TAXATION.

James Malcolm reviews the statistical report on taxation recently issued by the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics. This report purports to be an *exposé* of taxation methods in Illinois, with especial reference to their effect upon labor interests, and to recommend such reforms in the tax system of the state as may tend to ameliorate the condition of the laboring class. The report advocates a constitutional amendment permitting home rule in taxation, and the adoption of such an amendment is one of the issues in the present campaign in Illinois.

"The famous tall buildings or 'sky scrapers' of Chicago figure prominently in the report. Upon seventy of the most expensive business structures and their sites the assessor placed an average valuation of but 9.67 per cent. of their true value, his valuation upon the buildings alone being 12.38 per cent. and on the ground 7.36 per cent. of the real value. Contrary to popular opinion, the total value of the land upon which these towering and elegantly equipped office buildings stand by far exceeds the value of the improvements, even when the latter are perfectly new. This will be a revelation to farmers who are inclined to oppose the single tax plan; for are not the improvements on the average farm worth from two to four times as much as the bare land? Comparing the total value of seventy of the largest office buildings with the value of the land they occupy, the report shows that the former represents 44.51 per cent. of the whole, while the sites are worth 55.49 per cent."

Dr. William Howe Tolman describes the experiences of English and Scotch cities in the erection of municipal "model tenements." From the results of these experiments Dr. Tolman concludes that where the municipality has been compelled to provide for the proper housing of its citizens by becoming landlord and agent, the tenements in a majority of cases yield a fair return on the invested capital, and that such provision by the municipality is not philanthropy, but justice.

THE NEGRO IN HISTORY.

In an article on "The Negro's Place in History" Prof. Willis Boughton expresses a hopeful view of the black man's future. He says:

"If the colored Egyptian, beginning at the zero point of culture, could independently evolve a civilization, having had no model, what can we not hope from the American negro, who has for a model the highest civilization the world has ever seen and who has already proved himself such an apt scholar? Let no one, then, visit Egypt and view her pyramids, her obelisks, her temples, her tombs, her sphinx, and still claim that the blacks have no place in history. They furnish the almost isolated example of a civilization developed without a model, even though other racial factors may have entered into that civilization."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for September contains several good articles. One of the best articles of general interest is Mrs. Walter Creyke's "Sailing for Ladies in Highland Lochs." Mrs. Creyke writes well, and is evidently quite familiar with her subject.

THE IRISH SISYPHUS.

Mr. Arnold Forster contributes a gloomy survey of the results of the Gladstonian land legislation in Ireland. He says:

"Since 1870 no fewer than twenty-four acts dealing with Irish land have been passed by the Imperial Parliament, and the present year has produced the twenty-fifth.

"Year after year the land law of Ireland has been ripped up, patched, tinkered, amended, repealed, till no man knows, or has means of knowing, what are his own rights or those of his neighbors. This is hardly the way to encourage the growth of confidence. With regard to the law itself, no man in Ireland knows what it is. In the 261 pages of statute law and the countless thousands of pages which contain the judicial decisions or the *obiter dicta* of the judges, there is no real body of law at all. There are, it is true, an infinite number of casual and often contradictory provisions, thousands of categorical propositions, every one of which is modified, or nullified, by some cross reference, by some decided case, or by some expression of opinion in Parliament or in court."

His own recommendation is thus expressed:

"It is, therefore, not only desirable, it is essential, that the whole system of Irish land tenure as it now exists should be destroyed. Dual ownership must cease to exist. The land courts must be abolished and men once more allowed to earn their living with some confidence in the future. Purchase—the one and only method by which we can escape from our present difficulty—must be made easy, universal and just."

LADY PONSONBY AS OPTIMIST.

In a short but suggestive paper of three pages Lady Ponsonby places the conclusions at which she had arrived as the result of her experience of life. The infinite expanse of the unknown, the unknowable, that surrounds us encourages her to fly from the gloomy conclusions that may be drawn from the infinitesimal. She says:

"In everyday life we must needs adopt the ways of science and stand courageously by our relative knowledge, and, in homely language, 'do our best' according to the light that is in us; but when weighed down and crushed by the sense of evil apparently incurable and by the incomprehensibility of the most elementary data, it would be well bravely to turn to the other side. Surely the balance is more evenly hung than pessimists would have us think. In considering the unknown and the inexplicable, the cup of cold water, the silent look which lived in St. Peter, will assume proportion they never had before when works were weighed and accounted great or small."

THE JEWS AND JESUITS.

Dr. Emil Reich contributes an interesting article upon the "Jew-Baiting of the Continent," in which he draws attention to the extraordinary similarity which there is between the Jews and the Gentiles. He says:

"The modern Jews are, in history, the only class of people that, being openly attacked, recoil from openly fighting their assailants. And this is the historic

novelty. Or, rather, not quite novel. For there has been indeed, and there still is, another class of people equally hated as the Jews by immense numbers of civilized men, and who have likewise never resisted attacks in an open and recklessly bold manner. The Jesuits, then, and the Jews are the great types of the stranger. Being clearly distinguishable—one by their costume and organization, the other by certain physical features and social habits—they cannot submerge in the mass of the strangers generally. When, therefore, circumstances prepare an attack on either of them, they are a clear aim, and the simplest know where to hit."

"As in the case of the Jesuits, nothing will convince or can convince the Antisemites, and for the simple reason that their existence as a strong political party depends on the belief in those alleged atrocities. And if all the Jews of Germany and Austria suddenly left Europe altogether, the Antisemites, far from ceasing their agitations, would continue to exist as heretofore. They would fight the 'semitic' element in Christians generally or in Turks, Russians, or—Englishmen. This is no mere assumption. For so far have things Antisemitic come to develop that the word 'Semite,' again, and precisely as the word 'Jesuit,' is used in a general sense, and quite irrespective of Jews."

THE BAPTISM OF CLOVIS.

Dr. Jessopp tells in his own bright way the story of the conversion of the great founder of the Frankish dynasty. He says:

"I do but aim at pointing out briefly the meaning of a single anniversary and the transcendent importance of the event which Frenchmen are celebrating now. Few great conquerors have achieved so much as Clovis with resources, at first sight, so inadequate to the success achieved. When he died he was but forty-five years old. At fifteen he began his career as little more than the leader of outlaws; he ended by being king of almost the whole land from the Pyrenees to the Rhine. He founded a dynasty; but he did very much more; he founded an empire. The dynasty came to an end, the empire lasted."

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF CARDINAL NEWMAN.

Mr. Aubrey de Vere, in an article that is somewhat disappointing, gives us some recollections of the great Cardinal. One of the brightest passages is his description of Newman at Oxford. He says:

"Early in the evening a singularly graceful figure in cap and gown glided into the room. The slight form and gracious address might have belonged either to a youthful ascetic of the Middle Ages or a graceful and high-bred lady of our own days. He was pale and thin almost to emaciation, swift of pace, but, when not walking, intensely still, with a voice sweet and pathetic both, but so distinct that you could count each vowel and consonant in every word. I observed later that when touching upon subjects which interested him much he used gestures rapid and decisive, though not vehement, and that while in the expression of thoughts on important subjects there was often a restrained ardor about him, yet if individuals were in question he spoke severely of none, however widely their opinions and his might differ. As we parted I asked him why the cathedral bells rang at so late an hour. 'Only some young men keeping themselves warm,' he answered. 'Here,' I thought, 'even amusements have an ecclesiastical character.'"

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly* for September contains articles on Dr. Jameson's raid by Edward Dicey; "The Marquis of Rudini, an Italian Politician," by "Onida;" and "John Everett Millais as Painter and Illustrator," by Mr. and Mrs. Pennell. These are noticed elsewhere, together with two articles bearing more directly on current politics.

ITALIAN OPINION ON THE ABYSSINIAN WAR.

Mr. J. Theodore Bent makes some remarks on the war in Abyssinia which we do not remember to have seen elsewhere. He says:

"The war in Abyssinia in the past and the policy of the future is very definitely a contest between southern and northern Italy, and gives us another proof, if there was one wanting, that thirty years of union has not succeeded in uniting Italy, that the cautious Lombard is no fitting mate for the hot-blooded Neapolitan; and to this fact, more than to any other, is due the recent series of disasters in Abyssinia, and the enormous outlay of capital forced upon an already greatly impoverished exchequer.

"So as to arrive at a clear conception of what has happened in Abyssinia, and to form a better idea of what is likely to happen in the future, we cannot do better than consider closely the arguments put forward by the exponents of these two lines of policy in Italy itself, for, as matters now stand, the conditions are exactly the same as they were before the recent disaster, only accentuated. Northern Italy is still louder in her cries for the abandonment of colonial aspirations and peace at any price, whilst southern Italy is equally loud in demanding the recovery of national glory, and the continuation of the war until the Emperor of Ethiopia is entirely crushed."

ALCOHOL AND EVOLUTION.

Professor Ray Lankester reviews the book recently published by Mr. Archdall Reid on "The Present Evolution of Man." This summarizes Mr. Reid's teaching on the subject of liquor traffic:

"Like the diseases of the white man, unlimited alcohol blights the races of the New World and of Africa. The tendency of evolution is to produce a race immune to phthisis, syphilis, and the acute fevers, and capable of sitting down in the presence of floods of alcoholic liquor and barrels of opium without the desire to get drunk or narcotized. With a view to hastening the maturation of this race of the future, Mr. Reid is disposed to deprecate a repression of the liquor traffic—Let the drunkard drink and perish, and his seed with him, is Mr. Reid's motto."

WANTED—A CHILD'S ANTHOLOGY.

E. V. Lucas contributes some notes on "Poetry for Children." In an article suggesting the compilation of two anthologies, one of children's poetry for adults, and another a child's anthology for children, Mr. Lucas says:

"That for the child should, I think, come first, because he has been defrauded too long; because, for too long, he has been offered little but doggerel on the one hand, and fine, but to him incomprehensible, poetry on the other. Such a collection might be satisfying enough to discourage parents and guardians in the purchase of other and less worthy new children's books, and so, in turn, deter publishers from adding to the congested yearly output of this kind of literature. For there is no

doubt that the children of to-day are too wantonly supplied with reading. Our grandmothers and grandfathers, whose nursery shelves held a poor dozen books, but who knew that dozen well and remembered them through life, were more fortunate than their descendants, who are bewildered by the quantity of matter prepared for them by glib writers, and who, after reading everything, find little or nothing worthy of recollection."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mademoiselle Yetta Blaze de Bury writes one of her brilliantly-descriptive articles on Edmond de Goncourt. Mr. J. A. Steuart praises Ireland up to the skies as an ideal field for tourists, but rightly insists upon the urgent need to supply decent hotels, in which to lodge the tourists who are invited to come. Mr. H. S. Salt, in a paper on "The Humanities of Diet," puts in a kindly word for vegetarianism.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE first paper in *Blackwood's* is devoted to the Soudan advance, and asks "What Next?" *Blackwood* answers the question as follows:

"The advance into the Soudan greatly increases our responsibilities to Egypt, and renders it absolutely imperative that we remain in our position of guardians of its interests. This being so self-evident, it is our duty to make it clearly understood that the question of evacuation is no longer within the range of practical politics. We have no hankerings after annexation, not even after a protectorate, but we must frankly declare that our duty to Egypt and our duty to ourselves demand the continuance of the occupation. By this straightforward attitude we shall increase the confidence of our friends and be more respected by our enemies."

We notice elsewhere Mr. Greenwood's poem "A Midnight Conversation," and Canon Rawnsley's "Passion Play at Salzach." There is an interesting article on "The Fortunes of France" for the last fifty years. Mr. Blackmore's novels are selected for detailed notice. The writer praises Mr. Blackmore very highly, and declares that, in one instance at least, he has fallen but a very little way short of either Fielding or Scott. The article on "Continental Yachting" is chiefly devoted to a description of yachting in Germany. The political articles are noticed elsewhere.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* contains several articles of interest. We notice elsewhere "The Truth about Lombard Street" and Mr. Greenwood's "Lament over the Decay of Party Government."

PROFESSOR DICEY ON PITT'S PROPHECY.

A prodigious pother is raised by Professor Dicey as to whether or not Mr. Pitt shortly before his death expressed an opinion that the struggle to deliver Europe from Napoleon would begin in Spain and be supported by England. This, to Professor Dicey, is "the most astounding and profound prediction in all political history," so "astounding and so profound" does it appear to him that he must employ all the apparatus of historical criticism in order to prove it a baseless political legend. It is a pity that a learned professor should indulge in shrieking exaggeration of this kind, which had much better be left to the leading columns of the *Daily Chronicle*. Mr. Gladstone in a note appended to Mr.

Dicey's paper pours cold water upon his heroics in this fashion:

"I see nothing wonderful in what is called the prediction. It was natural that Pitt, in his position, should cast about for new hopes and means, should despair of dynasties, and even should turn to Spain, as the country which, of all large states, had been least in the war, and had, greatly from the provincial formation and history of the country, the most of popular spirit left in her. I do not clearly understand that he said Spain would rise, but that it was the most likely to rise. I do not remember now the exact year of Bunsen's death. But I remember very well that he confidently anticipated, as proximate events, the union of Italy, the emancipation of the subject races in Turkey, and the abolition of slavery. I see more *insight* here than in Mr. Pitt's speculation, supposing him to have broached it."

CHURCH REFORM.

The Rev. Chancellor Lias trots out once more the familiar plea for admitting the laity to some voice in the management of the affairs of the Church of England. He says:

"The first step toward placing the Church in touch with the nation—which none but the most enthusiastic admirers of things as they are can say she is at present—and of securing improvement in her practical working, is to treat the laity as an integral portion of the Church of God. If their assent has to be obtained to all appointments; if they are consulted in all parish affairs, including the mode of conducting the services; if no Church work or legislation is initiated without their approval, we may depend upon it that many obstacles which now exist to a cordial understanding between the clergy and the people would disappear at once."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Werner, in an article on "African Folk-Lore," describes the results of her efforts to discover the originals of Brer Rabbit among the natives of Nyassaland. Mr. H. A. Kennedy has a rather remarkable and vivid paper entitled "Super Hanc Petram," which describes the meeting between Leo XIII. and the shade of Paul III. Paul III. advises Leo to let England go, and eulogizes the Jesuits. In the midst of their conversation Apostle Peter himself appears, and they explain to him the heiresses of the English. Paul III. declares that God's grace could never be with Luther, whereupon Peter replies, it may be with him too and even in abundant measure. Whereupon Paul III. vanishes, and Peter reveals to Leo, in a kind of clairvoyant vision, the events of the Passion as he saw it in the days long gone by. Miss Wedgewood writes on "The Old Order Changeth," and there is the usual article on money and investments.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* is a fairly good number. It contains three articles on bimetalism, taking for the most part the opposite side to that favored by the editor. We notice elsewhere the editor's comments on silver.

THE RETURN OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. H. D. Traill spends some time in discussing the question whether or not Mr. Gladstone would return to the leadership of the Liberal party. He says:

"Can we wonder then if this contrite ship's company are beginning to wish Jonah back again, and even—since their act is more remediable than that of the Joppa sailors—that there should positively be whispers of his

return to public life? Of course, one will be told that such a notion is to the last degree absurd, and from the strictly party politician's point of view no doubt it is."

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Traill believes that:

"It would be safe for his party to welcome Mr. Gladstone back again, and to most of them—to all of them whose ambitions would not be crossed by it—it would be agreeable. That it might, not be displeasing to Mr. Gladstone himself to return one can readily believe; indeed, there is no evidence that he ever wished to go. Why, therefore, though at present they may be quite unauthoritative, should not the rumors of his intended return to public life be true?"

WANTED—A NEW BRITISH MUSEUM.

Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, the famous Egyptologist, embodies in an article entitled "The Study of Man" a proposal to found a new British Museum, covering an area about the size of Bushey Park. He thinks the proposal is practicable, and would not cost much:

"We require a place where an example of every object of human workmanship can be preserved. A place where a hut or a boat of every race in the world can be kept; with an outfit of the clothing, domestic objects, weapons, decorations, games, and other products, arranged in due order. A place where complete tombs can be preserved with all the objects in position, like the splendid series in the Bologna Museum; where every series of results of excavation illustrating ancient civilizations can be at once and completely housed. A place where architecture can be studied from actual fragments, where a group of capitals or a stack of moldings can be kept, whether they belong to a temple or an abbey. In short, a place where nothing shall ever be refused admission and preservative care, unless it be a duplicate of what is already secured. We need for all the works of man what the British Museum Library does for literature and all printed and written matter. When we come to frame an actual estimate of the cost of land, building, repairs, and staff, the result is that we could provide an area equal to the whole exhibiting area of the British Museum for an annual cost of only 3 per cent. extra on the annual grant of that museum. We could double our accommodation for collections for an increase which would be scarcely perceived in the usual museum budget."

FAMILY COUNCILS.

Miss M. Betham Edwards describes very minutely the composition and working of that extraordinary legal tribunal in France known as the *Conseil de Famille*. She says it is:

"A domestic court of justice accessible alike to rich and poor and at nominal cost, occupying itself with questions the most momentous as well as the minutest, vigilantly guarding the interests of imbecile and orphan, outside the law, yet by the law rendered authoritative and binding. For hundreds of years the Family Council or informal Court of Chancery has thus acted an intermediary part."

After explaining the way in which it does its work, Miss Edwards says:

"In spite of certain drawbacks there seems no reason why a modified *Conseil de Famille* might not prove beneficial in England. The simplicity, the uncompromising economy of the system are highly commendable; the absolute impossibility of risking uncertain charges is a feature that contrasts favorably with our own legal procedure. But the self-incurred responsibility, that enforce-

ment of guardianship obligatory on French citizens as military service itself—here we meet obstacles that might prove not easy to overcome."

WANTED—MORE CONSOLS.

Mr. Hugh Chisholm, in a financial article entitled "The Coming Crisis in Consols," calls attention to the financial mischief that is accruing from the gradual drying up of the funds available for investment with a government guarantee. He says:

"Is it not obvious that one of two things must happen—either we must 'slow down' in paying off a stock which, as an investment, is vital, and, as a national burden, is inconsiderable (the annual charge per head being 11s. 8d., and the capital value £16 11s.), or else, if this rate of payment is maintained, some other national stock, carrying the national credit and safe as British solvency, must be brought into existence and added to the present fund?"

After discussing in detail the comparative advantages and disadvantages of either alternative, he says:

"Unless the present diminution of debt ceases, or the stock of consols is materially increased, a crisis is plainly in view for that investing public which demands, at whatever cost, the security of the national credit."

THE SAFETY OF THE INDIAN NORTHWESTERN FRONTIER.

Sir J. D. Poynder, M. P., who has been making a trip to Baluchistan and the Northwestern frontier of India, describes what he has seen and concludes his observations in a strain of somewhat cheery optimism:

"Our position now along the north, as it is along the northwest, seems secure. We must keep the Hindu Kush at all prices as the natural boundary line between India and Russia. We have now a demarcated line from the Pamirs to the Helmund, which are at the two extreme ends of the northwest frontier, and among our principal Imperial duties is that of keeping watch and ward over this boundary, not merely by upholding its integrity, but also by refusing to tolerate the encroachments of foreign nations upon the strategic accessories to that frontier. With this policy clearly proclaimed and unflinching pursued, we need be under no apprehension as to the retention of our Indian Empire."

WANTED—PROTESTANT LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

Mr. Bernard Holland, in an article entitled "The Christian Motive," points out with great force the contrast between the workhouse service of nurses in England, which is recruited solely on financial grounds, and the Little Sisters of the Poor in France, who tend the sick for the love of God. Mr. Holland says:

"If a religious order of women could be formed with the special object of attending the aged inmates of workhouses, they might find in the love of God and the *esprit de corps* of their order a compensation, not to be given by fair wages, rations, and a uniform, for the lack of interest in the 'cases,' the dullness of the life, and the absence of professional prizes. The dullness itself would be diminished by means of the circulation from place to place, which is possible in a religious order, since the members are bound by no local ties and are under the central control of their superiors. At any rate, the dullness, with such alleviations, would hardly be so great as that from which many unemployed, or half-employed women in the middle classes suffer—women, that is, who are above the plane of manual or factory labor, but who do not possess those means of slaying the hostile hours which are given by the possession of wealth."

This suggestion has often been made. Is it not time that the call came to some good woman to carry out the suggestion?

CANADA AND THE FUR SEALS.

Sir C. H. Tupper, in an article entitled "Crocodile Tears and Fur Seals," stoutly denies that the Canadians are exterminating the seals, and declares that the whole outcry on the subject is due to the American monopolists, who wish to restrict the supply of seals to seals killed on land. Sir Charles Tupper says:

"So long as a sealing fleet can catch over 70,000 skins a season and land them for from \$8.00 to \$10.00 a skin at Victoria, B. C., it is clear there is no great fortune in a lease which allows a few citizens of the United States to kill 100,000 a year on the Pribilof Islands upon payment of a royalty of over \$11.00 a skin.

"The Regulations of Paris practically gave to the United States an extension of her territorial limits in Behring Sea from three to sixty miles, while in many other respects they imposed new and severe restrictions on Canadian sealers. Canadians were prepared for legislation on the part of the two powers to give effect to

these regulations, but it was a matter for astonishment when the Imperial act went far in advance of the Paris award. The penalties are needlessly and unusually severe, and the concessions of the right of visit and search, as well as of seizure, to foreign vessels over British, is regarded in Canada as odious and unwarranted."

The Canadians contend that it is much more humane to kill the seals at sea, and their spokesman protests indignantly against the proposition that their liberty to kill seals in the open sea should be still further curtailed to please United States monopolists:

"Canada has lived up to the spirit and letter of this award. The views of Canadian pelagic hunters are, in fact, shared by the citizens of every country which does not own islands frequented by seals, and consequently, if the facts were known, the majority of the people of every country would support the case of Canada, rather than the greed of a powerful combination of leaseholders under the United States Government."

The only other article is Mr. A. F. Leach's paper on "The Origin of Oxford."

CONTINENTAL REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE most interesting articles, from the general and literary point of view, are the two dealing with the late Edmond de Goncourt, noticed elsewhere.

Of the great Russian writers the most popular among French readers is still Ivan Tourgueniev. He spent much of his later life on the banks of the Seine, in a charming villa at Bougival; but although he was the centre of a literary and artistic society he rarely alluded to his youth, and until quite lately little or nothing was known of his early life, or of the conditions which led to his becoming a great writer. M. Hauman has been at some pains to fill in the blanks, and the material he here presents will be of the greatest value to Tourgueniev's future biographers, and to those concerned with the evolution of the Russian novel.

Like Tolstoi and Pouchkine, the author of "James Passynkow" was of noble birth, and French, not Russian, was the language currently talked by his parents and playfellows; indeed, he owed much of his intimate knowledge of peasant life to his nurse, who was fond of telling him weird stories and legends, many of which afterward found their place in his writings. His education was conducted, first at Moscow, and later at St. Petersburg, where he made the acquaintance of Pouchkine shortly before the latter's tragic death, and took what corresponds to the B. A. degree. A sojourn in Berlin, which lasted some two years, does not seem to have done more than provide the future novelist with "copy" of a kind not flattering to his Prussian hosts. In Ivan Tourgueniev's curious and complicated personality it is easy to understand the elements which made of him, at least during his later and working life, a Franco-Russian of the most pronounced type.

M. Larroumet, inspired by a late visit to Greece, gives an interesting and learned little account of the Acropolis, "the red rock dominating Athens, respected both by the old city and the new, calling to mind alternately a citadel, a pedestal, and an altar." The French traveler tells in brief the story of the famous spot, and recalls the fact that from 1000 B. C. to 1827 the Acropolis was

constantly in a state of siege, being attacked in turn by Spartans, Venetians, and Turks. These few pages, admirable alike in substance and literary style, will be found of real help to any visitor to Athens familiar with the French language, for M. Larroumet has here written a travel paper which is a model of what such writing should be.

The loves of "Elle et Lui"—i.e., George Sand and Alfred de Musset—seem a source of perennial interest to French writers and readers. M. Clouard, who apparently holds a brief for the family of the poet, publishes a fresh version of the affair as explained by a number of hitherto unpublished letters written by the lovers to various mutual friends. As a psychological *cas passionnel* the case will remain to the end of time of extraordinary interest to the few who care for such things, and to them may be commended the new light thrown by M. Clouard on the strange unnatural relations which once existed between two of the greatest writers France has ever had, and an obscure Italian doctor, whose part in the drama has conferred on him unsought immortality.

Other contributions comprise a brief retrospective view of the Hungarian Exhibition, a colorless diary written during the coronation fêtes at Moscow last spring, and an historical paper describing the intrigues which brought about Mme. Du Barry's presentation at court. Fiction is well represented by Sudermann, Allais, and Châtevière.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

AN IDEAL REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM.

IN the first August number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. C. Benoist continues his series on the organization of universal suffrage with an essay on the application to France of his theory of an ideal representation of a country. M. Benoist proposes a territorial constituency determined by the department, and a social constituency determined by the profession. The professions he divides into seven: Agriculture, industry, transport, post and telegraph service, commerce, public

administration, the liberal professions, and lastly, persons living exclusively on the proceeds of their invested capital. This is practically the classification employed in the official statistics. If M. Benoist's plan were adopted the Chamber of Deputies would have 225 representatives of agriculture instead of 38 as now, 164 of industry instead of 49, 65 of commerce and transports instead of 32, 8 of the public administration instead of 43, 13 of the liberal professions instead of 296, and 25 of persons living on the interest of their investments instead of 97. It is easy to see from these simple figures what a revolutionary change M. Benoist is proposing in the *personnel* of the Chamber of Deputies. If this change were carried out—an improbable "if"—the whole character of French legislation and of the proceedings of the Chamber would be transformed, probably very much for the better. M. Benoist's theory is that the Chamber should represent the individual elector, and the Senate the various groups of electors. Thus, while the representation in the Chamber would be according to population, in the Senate every department, large or small, would have three members, elected one by the Council General of the department, another by the Municipal Councils of the department, and the third by the corporate bodies, such as universities, academies, chambers of commerce, legal corporations, and so on. Unfortunately, M. Benoist's scheme, before it could be carried out, would have to be submitted to the judgment of the professional politicians whose occupation it would in all human probability destroy.

FOURIER AND HIS PHALANSTERY.

M. Fagniet contributes a study of Charles Fourier, whose ideas form a most curious chapter in the history of social philosophy. Fourier, who was born in 1773 and died in 1837, taught that association would produce general riches, honesty, attractive and varied industry, health, peace and universal happiness. He believed in a universal harmony flowing from God, the author of all harmonies, and he tried to discover the form of human society which was most in obedience to natural laws. This he considered he found in what he called the "phalanstery," consisting of four hundred families or one thousand eight hundred persons, living in one immense building in the centre of a highly-cultivated domain and furnished with all the appliances for industry and amusement. The whole product of each phalanstery he proposed to divide into twelve parts, of which five he assigned to labor, four to capital, and three to talent. The weakest point of his system was that he proposed that all the passions of the human soul should have full scope.

A FRENCH VIEW OF AUSTRALIAN PROBLEMS.

M. Leroy Beaulieu, in pursuing his studies of Australia and New Zealand, contributes a paper on the woman movement and other social experiments in the colonies of Australasia. He has grave suspicions of the raw socialism to be met with in these colonies. Side by side with the woman movement he notes a steady postponement of the age at which the women marry, a symptom which is bound to curtail the natural expansion of the population so necessary to these new and little developed countries. However, he has confidence that the practical common sense of the Anglo-Saxon race will check any further advance in the path of reckless and grandmotherly legislation on which Australasia has started.

M. Mélinand's philosophical defense of memory,

against which he thinks there is a general prejudice, is a good example of the kind of article which the French reader likes and the English reader skips.

In the second August number of the *Revue* the place of honor is given to Count d'Haussonville's paper on the journey from Turin to Fontainebleau, in continuation of his series on the Duchess of Burgundy and the Savoy Alliance under Louis XIV.

M. Dubufe writes on the ideal and the future of art. He sees a new religion, or a new form of the eternal religion, which renews ideas, civilization and arts. Without some conception of divinity, no ideal and consequently no art is possible. But this other religion differs from Christianity, in that it has not yet brought together a sufficient body of proof to be believed, nor has it attracted to itself enough love to secure obedience to its precepts.

GERMAN RATIONALISM.

American readers will be more interested in M. Goyau's series on the "Evolution of German Protestantism." His paper on this occasion deals with the doctrinal tendencies of Germany. The two main lines of theological speculation may be called supranaturalistic and rationalistic, the former leading to a passive faith and the other to absolute negation. M. Goyau, like a true Frenchman, notes at once the lack of homogeneity which characterizes Protestant dogmas. He explains the extraordinary influence exercised on German Protestantism by Schleiermacher's little book published in Berlin a few months before the dawn of the nineteenth century under the title "Of Religion: Discourse to Cultivated Spirits among its Detractors." This brochure has reigned, so to speak, over German Protestantism for nearly a century. It teaches a kind of pantheism. The universe is God considered in His multiplicity, just as the universal Being is God considered in His unity. Every man is an emanation or phenomenon of this essence. This was the great service which Schleiermacher rendered. He brushed aside the fine-spun subtleties of supranaturalism and rationalism alike, and restored Luther's great conception of placing man in a personal relation with God. He made faith a matter of experience, gained by the whole Christian community through the centuries, and miracles, prophecies and inspiration he relegated to a secondary place as details about which the old schools were continually arguing. This conception of religion earned the easy jeers of Hegel, who argued that on Schleiermacher's theory the dog ought to be the most religious of creatures, but Hegel himself attempted a reconciliation of Christianity and Pantheism.

The other articles include one by M. Bonet-Maury on the French precursors of Cardinal Lavigerie in Mahomedan Africa, in which we have a terrible picture of the ravages the old corsairs of Algeria and Tunis inflicted on the merchant marine of Christian Europe.

TILSKUEREN.

Interesting Impressions from London.

IN *Tilskueren* for July, the most interesting article is Dr. George Brandes' "Impressions from London," continued from the previous number. Of the many notable personalities of whom Dr. Brandes gives pleasant and sympathetic portraits—Stepniak, Prince Krapotkin and others—perhaps he evinces most admiration for courageous, exiled Vera Sásulitch (whose name once rang throughout the whole of Europe), working away steadily

and modestly under an assumed name in the pathetic loneliness of her London quarters, while her heart turns ever homeward to her Russia. She is simplicity itself, with most beautiful gray eyes, earnest, careworn features, older than her years, but with an inner energy, a fiery animation of gesture, and a fascinating fluency of speech that give an impression of unweakened youthfulness. "My English acquaintances," says Dr. Brandes, "were wont to pass jokes, between whiles, on my odd penchant for the society of 'murderers' and 'murderesses' in London. But I can honestly assert that, when I had spent an evening with my 'murderers,' and was next day invited to an aristocratic dinner-party, I had the feeling of having sunk from the higher and better society into one of much lower grade."

Writing on Prince Krapotkin, Dr. Brandes finds fault solely with his optimism and lack of selfishness. He is fully at one with him in his condemnation of the present-day order of society, and finds no expression of Prince Krapotkin's too strong. But "those who would build, must build on granite, and the granite-layer in humanity's nature is self-love, which Krapotkin wholly thrusts aside. His great merit is that he has brought together powerful evidence of a strong desire for mutual help: but to build a system and a future on optimism is to build on sand."

One of the most interesting portions of Dr. Brandes' "Impressions" is that in which he deals with Armenian matters, and describes his meeting with Avetis Nazarbek, the real chief of the Armenian rebellion—"a young, strikingly handsome man, beautiful as an Italian portrait ideal from Anno 1500." Dr. Brandes felt a painful interest in the Armenians, and Avetis Nazarbek told him much about his people—a people, strange and highly intelligent, who, in position and in energy, and in so much more, remind one so strongly of the Israelites—a nation of some four millions, with one of the oldest cultured languages in the world, and the educated people of which speak, beside their mother-tongue, the neighboring Turkish, Persian, and Russian languages. Avetis gave Dr. Brandes also an outline of the history of the Armenian newer literature and some idea of the influences, mostly French and English, which had affected it. With a certain pride the Armenians remember still that Byron, while in Venice, studied their language under the monks of San Lazaro.

At one of Mr. Douglas Sladen's receptions, Dr. Brandes fell in with Mr. Kingeast Tsêng, son of the famous Marquis Tsêng, and had some conversation with him respecting literary and social matters in China—a conversation which Dr. Brandes had opened with the remark that he was well acquainted with the name of Mr. Tsêng's father. To which remark Mr. Tsêng, with a slight, smile veiled, but, nevertheless, apparent touchiness, replied, "I may point out, however, that I here represent not my father but the Chinese Government." The conversation, nevertheless, flowed on very smoothly and pleasantly, and Dr. Brandes learned that in China the author derives no pecuniary benefit from his book. The honor of being read and known is considered reward sufficient. There is no literary copyright, and who-soever desires so to do may reprint the book. "It is a democratic principle," said Marquis Tsêng, "and we

Chinese are democrats. I consider the system advantageous and good."

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE *Civiltà Cattolica* (August 15), following up the Jesuit crusade against Freemasonry, has an article intended to prove the widespread existence of Satanism in the English Masonic lodges.

Criticising in the *Nuova Antologia* (August 1) the most recent Papal encyclical on the Reunion of the Churches, Signor Chiappelli affirms that the Pope has taken up a far less liberal attitude toward the separated churches than in his previous pronouncements, nor does the author anticipate that any good or visible results will spring from it. To the same number Professor Pasquale Villari contributes an able and sympathetic article on the industrial conditions of the "trecciaiole," the picturesque straw-plaiters of Tuscany, who may be seen by all travelers busy with their work before their cottage doors. Serious rioting among this usually peaceful population has recently drawn the attention of the authorities to their economic condition, and Professor Villari shows conclusively that they have fallen on very evil days. Early in the century the earnings of a straw-plaiter amounted to two shillings a day; now the same work has to be performed for twopence or threepence! The workers, mostly women and girls, are at the mercy of the middlemen, and often as many as three of these men intervene between the straw-plaiter and the wholesale merchant, each of whom expects to make a living out of the transactions. Various causes are given by the professor to account for the fall in prices: the rapid change of fashions with which the Italian peasantry do not keep in touch, the large demand for cheap machine-sewn straw hats, and finally the competition of China and Japan. As a remedy to the undoubted poverty of the workers, the author suggests the establishment of technical schools, in which the quick-fingered Tuscan peasant could be trained in more profitable fields of labor. M. Paul Sabatier, in the mid-August number, still occupied with St. Francis, describes the original foundation of the "Pardon" of Assisi, known as the Partinacula Indulgence, by the Saint, according to some recently discovered documents.

COSMOPOLIS.

MAX MÜLLER contributes a valuable article on "Prehistoric Antiquities of the Indo-Europeans" in the form of a review of the work of the late Professor Jhering.

Prof. J. P. Mahaffy writes on "Baireuth in 1896;" his article, in the main, is a critique of Wagner.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw describes the proceedings of the recent International Socialist Congress in London from the point of view of the Fabian Society.

The German section of *Cosmopolis* contains an account of the principal modern English artists by Herman Helferich. Maurus Jókai writes on the Hungarian millennial celebration and exposition.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY.

Social Forces in German Literature: A Study in the History of Civilization. By Kuno Francke, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 577. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.

Professor Francke's volume is an ambitious attempt to trace a people's history in the national literature. Despite the great difficulties of the task, a gratifying measure of success has been attained, and the methods of treatment adopted by the author have been justified in the results of his labors. We now have for the first time in English a systematic study of German literature from the point of view of the observer of social and intellectual movements, rather than from that of the linguist or critic. The author defines his fundamental conception of the development of German literature as that of "a continual struggle between individualistic and collectivistic tendencies, between man and society, between personality and tradition, between liberty and unity, between cosmopolitanism and nationality."

L'Évolution Française sous la Troisième République. (The Evolution of France under the Third Republic). Par Pierre de Coubertin. Paper, octavo, pp. 452. Paris: E. Plon, Nourrit et Cie. 7 fr. 50.

Readers of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* need no introduction to the Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who contributes to this magazine from time to time, and whose very valuable paper upon the late Jules Simon appears in this number. M. de Coubertin represents the best type of French republicanism, prizing modern progress and liberty, yet conservative as regards the propositions of the Radicals and Socialists. He has published works upon education in England and America, and was the organizer and chief promoter of the recent revival of the Olympian games in Athens. This attractive volume, which has just come to us from Paris, deals in a more satisfactory way than anything else we have ever seen with the political and constitutional history of France since the Franco-Prussian war. It is frank, thorough and sincere, and written from the point of view of a man who, while firm in French patriotism and hopeful for the future of his country, is a constant reader of English and American books and periodicals, and is not hampered as so many French writers are by lack of comparative political knowledge. The volume discusses French colonial and foreign policies, the relation of the republic to the church, the progress of education, the military situation in France, and concludes with chapters upon opinions, manners and morals, and upon the social question. The volume should be promptly translated into English.

The History of Mankind. By Professor Friedrich Ratzel. Translated from the German by A. J. Butler, M.A. With an introduction by E. B. Tylor, D.C.L. Vol. I. Quarto, pp. 510. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.

The truly "monumental" works of literature are so rare, while the term is applied so indiscriminately, that we hesitate to use it, and yet we can find no other word which so fitly characterizes such a book as this—the labor of a great German anthropologist, illustrated with the greatest care, and translated into English with painstaking fidelity. Says Professor Tylor in his introduction of the work to English and American readers: "It is especially because the present work comes under the class of popular illustrated books that it is desirable to point out that this does not detract from its educational value, but on the contrary makes it good for providing a solid foundation in anthropological study." The translation is from the second German edition of 1894-95, revised and condensed from three to two volumes. The illustrations, 1,160 in number, including many colored

plates, are remarkable both for range of subject and excellence of execution; they add greatly to the usefulness and efficiency of the book. With such a manual as this in general circulation, it surely is not too much to hope that the science of anthropology will take an increasingly important place in both Europe and America.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives. By M. P. Follett. With an Introduction by Albert Bushnell Hart. 12mo, pp. 404. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.75.

Miss Follett, a student of Radcliffe College, has made what is described by Professor Hart as "the first elaborate and thorough study of the Speaker of the House of Representatives." The number of important facts brought to light by this investigation (which occupied more than half of Miss Follett's time for four years) is remarkable. The study must take rank among the most important contributions to American history made in recent years.

The Province of Quebec and the Early American Revolution. A Study in English-American Colonial History. By Victor Coffin, Ph.D. Paper, octavo, pp. 300. (Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin.) Madison, Wis. 75 cents.

The excellent reputation of the historical department in the University of Wisconsin is fully sustained by the uniformly high character of the publications issued by that department. The literary and scholastic standards to which the University bulletins are made to conform are certainly as high as those set by any institution in the country. Dr. Coffin's paper gives the results of an exhaustive inquiry into the attitude of Canada at the outbreak of the Revolution. The question why Canada did not join the other colonies at that time is reopened by Dr. Coffin's vigorous assertion that "not only was the Quebec act not effectual in keeping the mass of the Canadians loyal, but that what effect it did have was in exactly the opposite direction." What, then, kept the Canadians from open revolt? Dr. Coffin says that it was largely mismanagement of the revolutionary cause, coupled with singular ability and vigor on the part of the British defense.

The People's Standard History of the United States. By Edward S. Ellis. Paper, octavo, pp. 1920 (in 30 parts). New York: Woolfall Company. 50 cents each part.

The plan of publishing American history in sections, each elaborately illustrated, has been revived on a large scale by the Woolfall Company of New York City. Their project includes the production of not less than one thousand drawings of historic scenes, portraits, and maps especially prepared for the work. In the six parts that have thus far appeared the illustrations are spirited and well executed. It is early to speak of the qualities displayed in the text, but the authorities from which the compilation is made seem to have been carefully selected.

The Evolution of an Empire: A Brief Historical Sketch of the United States. By Mary Platt Parmele. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: William Beverley Harrison. 75 cents.

Those who are familiar with Mrs. Parmele's "England," "France" and "Germany" in "Evolution of an Empire" series, will best understand the method of treatment adopted by her in this sketch of United States history. The book is in no sense a "manual" of the subject; as a "cram book" it would be a dismal failure. Its value does not lie in the multitude of facts which it contains, but rather in the lucid, natural way in which a few really important facts are presented and grouped, and in the stimulus which it imparts to a rational study of our country's history.

The Puritan in England and New England. By Ezra Hoyt Bington. Octavo, pp. 446. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.

This is a scholarly contribution to our knowledge of the social and religious life of the New England forefathers. It contains a list of authorities, and is well indexed. The introduction was written by the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D.

Money and Banking Illustrated by American History. By Horace White. Paper, 12mo, pp. 498. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

The able exposition of the currency question by Mr. Horace White, the financial editor of the New York *Evening Post* (reviewed in our February number), now appears in a cheap edition. It deserves the serious attention of all students of the questions of which it treats, as probably the best and clearest defense of the gold standard yet brought out in this country. Many of Mr. White's views are diametrically opposed to those set forth by General Walker in his book on international bimetalism, which we reviewed in August. Both books should be read by every intelligent voter.

The Monetary and Banking Problem. By Logan G. McPherson. 12mo, pp. 140. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Mr. McPherson's recent articles on money and banking in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, with several added chapters on other phases of the subject, have been brought out in a neat and convenient volume. The author's point of view is nearly the same as that of Mr. Horace White, but he speaks with less confidence of the infallibility of gold as the ultimate standard.

America and Europe. A Study of International Relations. I. The United States and Great Britain, by David A. Wells. II. The Monroe Doctrine, by Edward J. Phelps. III. Arbitration in International Disputes, by Carl Schurz. 12mo, pp. 128. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This volume includes three important papers called out by the discussion resulting from the Venezuelan episode. The contribution of Mr. Wells is a reprint of his article in the *North American Review* for April, 1896, with much additional matter; that of Judge Phelps is an address which he delivered before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and that of Mr. Schurz is an address at the Washington Arbitration Conference, April 22, 1896.

Assessment Life Insurance. By Miles M. Dawson. 12mo, pp. 135. New York: The Spectator Company. \$1.50.

A clear and comprehensive discussion of the methods employed by insurance companies operating on what is known as the assessment plan. The history of such companies in the United States is impartially reviewed; neither of the opposite extremes in the warfare between assessment and "old line" insurance systems is supported by Mr. Dawson, but an insight is afforded into what the assessment system really is, what mistakes have been made by its advocates in the past, and how it may be conducted with safety in the future. The book is a useful and original contribution to our knowledge of the subject.

Leading American Exchanges. Issued by Clapp & Co., Bankers and Commission Merchants. Quarto, pp. 360. New York.

Messrs. Clapp & Co., bankers and commission merchants, have issued their third annual souvenir book, covering the business of leading American exchanges in 1895. The letters of this firm deal with all facts that either directly or indirectly affect prices, and their comments are so brief and pointed and so well supported by figures and facts that no thinking business man can afford to be without this weekly visitor. The book is a reproduction of the weekly letters of 1895, and with them are given forty illustrations of prominent

commercial and government buildings, each of which is accompanied by a condensed history of the business done by the exchange or the department of government occupying the building shown in the picture. Hardly any question can be asked by any person in regard to bonds, stocks, grain, provisions, cotton, wool, coffee, gold, silver or other United States products that is not statistically answered in this book, and the tables are so well arranged that in very small space they generally tell the whole story for ten or twenty years past. The information about cotton is especially comprehensive.

BIOGRAPHY.

Story of the Hutchinsons (Tribe of Jesse). By John Wallace Hutchinson. With an introduction by Frederick Douglass. Two vols., octavo, pp. 495-416. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$5.

The history of the famous Hutchinson family of singers is already well known to many of our older readers. A generation back almost everybody in the North knew about the Hutchinsons and had heard them sing. Frederick Douglass, who just before his death wrote an introduction to these volumes, had known the family from the beginning of their career as concert-singers. Other prominent anti-slavery leaders were closely associated with the Hutchinsons during many years. These facts add to the interest of the narrative which has been written by the sole surviving brother. Both volumes are liberally illustrated.

Frances Mary Buss and Her Work for Education. By Annie E. Ridley. 12mo, pp. 399. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.25.

As in some sense a pioneer in the movement for the higher education of women in old England, Miss Buss held a place not unlike that once occupied by Mary Lyon in New England. This memorial volume gives a particular account of each of the educational enterprises with which Miss Buss was connected. (She died in 1893.)

Pope Leo XIII. By Justin McCarthy. 12mo, pp. 160. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.25.

Justin McCarthy contributes to the "Public Men of Today" series a sketch of Pope Leo XIII. The book is written in Mr. McCarthy's easy, journalistic style, and in a thoroughly appreciative spirit.

RELIGION.

Social Meanings of Religious Experiences. By George D. Herron. 18mo, pp. 237. Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

This little volume contains six lecture-sermons, so called, delivered by Dr. Herron first in Chicago and later at the Shawmut Church in Boston. The titles of these discourses are: "The Affections as Social Energies," "Economics and Religion," "The Leadership of Social Faith," "Repentance unto Service," "Material World and Social Spirit," and "The Appeal of Redemption to Progress." Dr. Herron's thought, the general tenor of which is familiar to most of our readers, is clothed in graceful and vigorous English. His utterances bear reading as well as hearing.

Patmos; or, The Unveiling. By Rev. Charles Beecher. 12mo, pp. 323. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

An able exposition of the Apocalypse of St. John. "It is an unveiling of the difficult book of Revelation, and it is accomplished with the skill and genius which belong to the Beecher family. The early portion of the book sets forth the environment of the Apostle, the nature of the vision, and the literalness of the Apostolic descriptions. The author then proceeds to give a specific interpretation of the symbols in the light of history. The speculative portions cannot fail to command attention, the descriptions being beautiful in the extreme."

Eden Lost and Won : Studies of the Early History and Final Destiny of Man Taught in Nature and Revelation. By Sir J. William Dawson. New York : Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

These papers by Dr. Dawson originally appeared in the *Expositor*, and were written for the avowed purpose of calling in question the validity of what is known as "the higher criticism" applied to the Hebrew Bible. The author's point of view is that of a scientist who believes that the books of the Old Testament have a peculiar value and significance to the student of nature, and who therefore exercises a jealous care for their preservation. He seems to think that they are in danger of destruction at the hands of the historical and literary critics, and that the scientists who are believers in revelation must come to the rescue. Whatever Dr. Dawson has to say as a geologist will surely receive respectful attention, but his claims to authority as an expert on ancient Hebrew texts are hardly entitled to consideration in these days of specialization.

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL WORKS.

The Mineral Industry, Its Statistics, Technology and Trade, in the United States and other Countries, to the end of 1895. Vol. IV. Octavo, pp. 886. New York : The Scientific Publishing Company. \$5.

We can add little to what we have said in former years regarding the value and importance of this work. The fact that it is the statistical supplement of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, under the same editorship as that authoritative periodical, should be sufficient to commend it to the scientific and commercial world. As a book of reference it is unsurpassed in its field.

Press-Working of Metals. By Oberlin Smith. Octavo, pp. 276. New York : John Wiley & Sons. \$3.

A practical manual of the subject prepared by an experienced mechanical engineer. The volume contains more than four hundred plates, which are helpful to an understanding of the text and are particularly well executed.

The Magnetic Circuit in Theory and Practice. By Dr. H. du Bois. Translated by Dr. Atkinson. Octavo, pp. 380. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.

The author of this treatise delivered a lecture on the same subject during the International Congress of Electricians, at Frankfurt, in 1891. The present volume has been prepared in response to a very general demand for a systematic and critical account, from the physical point of view, of important developments in this branch of electrical science. The book aims chiefly to summarize the most recent experimentation and inquiry. Previous development is considered only briefly.

Guns and Cavalry : Their Performances in the Past and their Prospects in the Future. By Major E. S. May, R.A. 12mo, pp. 220. Boston : Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

A series of suggestive chapters on modern gunnery written by an expert in that branch of military science. The book is illustrated with portraits of famous cavalry and artillery commanders, and by plans of battles.

Animal Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Architecture. By E. P. Evans. 12mo, pp. 375. New York : Henry Holt & Co. \$2.

The first thought naturally suggested to the unregenerate mind on taking up a book of this kind is the reflection that some writers manage to have a great deal to say about very slight subjects, and this is likely to be followed by a sensation of amazement that in these latter days any of them can find time to say it. In this instance, however, the author, far from claiming to have exhausted his apparently narrow theme, intimates repeatedly that he has only fairly begun its elaboration, and yet his book is a revelation of the possibil-

ities of the subject, which perhaps has a significance not fully appreciated by the hasty reader. For such students as may care to pursue their researches further, a bibliography is provided.

The Mystery of Handwriting : A Handbook of Graphology. By J. Harington Keene. Quarto, pp. 155. Boston : Lee & Shepard. \$2.

Mr. Harington Keene ("Grapho") offers, in this volume, "a plain and practical guide to the art of interpreting character from handwriting," this being the first attempt to illustrate the mysteries of the new science from American materials.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

The Scenery of Switzerland and the Causes to which it is Due. By the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 400. New York : Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

Many of the questions most likely to occur to the Alpine tourist of geological proclivities are answered in this book by Sir John Lubbock, who many years ago was associated with Huxley and Tyndall in their explorations, and has since passed many vacation days in the Alps. The book is illustrated with more than one hundred and fifty diagrams and an excellent map of Switzerland. The exposition of Alpine geology is complete, lucid and entertaining.

Familiar Trees and Their Leaves, described and illustrated by F. Schuyler Mathews. With over 200 drawings by the author, and an introduction by Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell University. 12mo, pp. 330. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

Professor Bailey very aptly describes the class of readers to whom this book chiefly appeals. They are not botanists, who trace the veins of the leaf, count the seeds in the pod, and study the structure in the wood, but rather persons who desire to know the tree in its entirety. "They want an easy and personal method of apprehending it. They have no desire to discover or record scientific facts. They are not of the analytical turn of mind. They simply want an introduction to the trees whom they meet." Such an introduction is furnished in this book by Mr. Mathews, whose earlier work, "Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden," has performed a like service for the lovers of flowers. Mr. Mathews has been described as "an artist who sees form and color without the formality of the scientist," but this is not saying that his work is in any sense inaccurate or lacking in fidelity to truth.

Four-Handed Folk. By Olive Thorne Miller. 16mo, pp. 201. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller has been known for some time as an enthusiastic and sympathetic interpreter of bird life. In venturing among the quadruped creation she finds an equally entertaining group of subjects. Some of the "four-handed folk" about whom she discourses are strange creatures to most boys and girls—or to older people, for that matter—and her descriptions of their antics are intensely interesting. Kinkajous, lemurs, marmosets and various kinds of monkeys are among the pets whose doings she narrates.

DRAMA AND CRITICISM.

Magda, a Play in Four Acts. By Hermann Sudermann. 16mo, pp. 161. Boston and New York : Lamson, Wolfe & Co.

It is not often nowadays that a drama, however successful on the stage, can be published to advantage in book form, but Herr Sudermann's "Magda" is decidedly one of the exceptions. The play is strong and forceful throughout, the characters reminding one forcibly of Ibsen and people—the more so since the author's style is not unlike that of the great Norwegian dramatist.

"Magda Schwartz," who has been driven from her

father's house on her refusal to marry the pastor, whom he has selected for her, returns to her native town as a famous singer. She meets there von Keller, the father of her child, whom she has not seen since she was poor and starving, but who has meanwhile become a pillar of the church in his native city and is an intimate friend of her father's. Old Lieutenant-Colonel Schwartz has never been quite sane since his daughter's flight. After being with difficulty induced to receive her, he at length discovers her relations with von Keller, and is on the point of challenging him as the only way to wipe out the blot on his honor when von Keller offers to marry Magda. She finally consents, fearing that a refusal would kill her father, but when von Keller declines to acknowledge the child for fear of ruining his prospects she drives him from her. Her father insists that she shall keep to her word, and she then tells him in her desperation that von Keller was not "the only one in her life," which strains his overwrought brain to the breaking point and he dies. The ending is hardly satisfactory, but there is a wealth of dramatic feeling in the work, which explains its popularity on the stage. Herr Sudermann may congratulate himself on having fairly reached a pinnacle of fame, since the druggists this year are dispensing a "Magda" soda—the compound of coffee and chocolate which shocked the singer's family on her return.

The Epic of the Fall of Man. A Comparative Study of Caedmon, Dante and Milton. By S. Humphreys Gurteen, M.A., LL.D. Octavo, pp. 449. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

Mr. Gurteen's present volume is strictly what it declares itself to be—a comparative study of Caedmon's and Milton's treatments of the "Fall of Man." He has included the *Inferno* of Dante only "to bring out, in still bolder relief, the strong and weak points" in each and does not permit himself to be diverted into the innumerable bypaths which beset the way of the writer on Anglo-Saxon topics, owing to the great amount of territory still unexplored. An introductory chapter on the study of Anglo-Saxon leads up to a sketch of the life and times of Caedmon, and after an analysis of "The Fall of Man," the various themes in the Anglo-Saxon poem are carefully and minutely compared with the corresponding portions of "Paradise Lost." The critical comparison is of great interest. Mr. Gurteen thinks the two poems "sufficiently similar" . . . "to indicate a common origin," yet unlike enough to prove that Milton could have been only slightly influenced by his predecessor's work. An excellent original translation of Caedmon's poem from the Junian manuscript is appended to the volume, with some very interesting notes. Not the least attractive part of the work is the series of illustrations—*fac-similes* of the manuscript illuminations; they are amusingly archaic and show strikingly that pictorial art was of much later birth than poetic.

NEW SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS.

Problems in Differential Calculus. Supplementary to a Treatise on Differential Calculus. By W. E. Byerly, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 71. Boston: Ginn & Co. 80 cents.

Robinson's New Higher Arithmetic for High Schools, Academies and Mercantile Colleges. 12mo, pp. 506. New York: American Book Company. \$1.

Elements of Algebra, Adapted for Use in High Schools, Academies and Colleges. 12mo, pp. 368. New York: American Book Company. \$1.

Trigonometry for Schools and Colleges. By Frederick Anderegg, A.M., and Edward Drake Roe, Jr., A.M. 12mo, pp. 108. Boston: Ginn & Co. 80 cents.

Elements of Plane Geometry. By John Macnie, A.M. Edited by Emerson E. White, A.M. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: American Book Company. 75 cents.

Quatrevingt-Treize. By Victor Hugo. With an Historical Introduction and English notes by Benjamin Duryea Woodward. 12mo, pp. 595. New York: William R. Jenkins. \$1.25.

Les Misérables. By Victor Hugo. Abridged, with introduction and Notes by F. C. de Sumichrast. 12mo, pp. 352. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Pêcheur D'Islande. By Pierre Loti. With explanatory notes by C. Fontaine, B.L. Paper, 12mo, pp. 318. New York: William R. Jenkins. 60 cents.

Key to Short Selections for Translating English into French. By Paul Bercy, B.L. 12mo, pp. 121. New York: William R. Jenkins. 75 cents.

German and French Poems for Memorizing. Prescribed by the Examinations Department of the University of the State of New York. 12mo, pp. 92. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 20 cents.

Elementary German Reader. With notes and vocabulary. By O. B. Super. 12mo, pp. 134. Boston: Ginn & Co. 45 cents.

Three Lectures by Emil Du Bois-Reymond. Edited, with introduction and notes, by James Howard Gore, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 112. Boston: Ginn & Co. 55 cents.

Fritz auf Ferien. By Hans Arnold. Edited, with introduction and notes, by A. W. Spanhoofd. 12mo, pp. 57. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 20 cents.

The Plutus of Aristophanes. With notes in Greek, based on the Scholia. Edited by Frank W. Nicolson, A.M. Octavo, pp. 123. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Little Nature Studies for Little People. From the essays of John Burroughs. Vol. II. Edited by Mary E. Burt. 12mo, pp. 103. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.

Readings from the Bible, Selected for Schools and to be Read in Unison, under the supervision of the Chicago Woman's Educational Union. 12mo, pp. 192. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. 30 cents.

Poems by John Keats. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Arlo Bates. 12mo, pp. 332. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Macaulay's Essay on Milton. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Herbert Augustine Smith. Paper, 12mo, pp. 104. Boston: Ginn & Co. 30 cents.

Elementary English. By Rupert C. Metcalf and Orville T. Bright. 12mo, pp. 200. New York: American Book Company. 40 cents.

Eclectic English Classics. "The Tragedy of Macbeth," "Paradise Lost," books I. and II. 12mo, pp. 100-90. New York: American Book Company. 20 cents each.

Milton's Paradise Lost. Books I. and II. Edited by Edward Everett Hale, Jr., Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 184. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

Oliver Goldsmith's The Vicar of Wakefield. Edited by Mary A. Jordan, A.M. 12mo, pp. 241. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers from "The Spectator." Edited by D. O. S. Lowell, A.M. 12mo, pp. 227. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. October.
Five American Contributors to Civilization. C. W. Eliot.
The Political Menace of the Discontented.
Cakes and Ale. Agnes Repplier.
The Imperiled Dignity of Science and the Law. J. Trowbridge.
"Tis Sixty Years Since" at Harvard. Edward E. Hale.
The Fate of the Coliseum. Rodolfo Lanciana.
Sunday in New Netherland and Old New York.

The Bookman.—New York. October.
Johanna Ambrosius. Frank Sewall.
The Gentleman in American Fiction. James Lane Allen.
The New England Primer. P. L. Ford.

Century Magazine.—New York. October.
About French Children. Th. Bentzon.
A Study of Mental Epidemics. Boris Sidis.
A Presidential Candidate of 1882 (John P. Hale.) G. W. Julian.
The Eclipse of Napoleon's Glory. W. M. Sloane.
What Became of Dennis Martin? Jacob A. Riis.
Glave in the Heart of Africa. E. J. Glave.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. October.
Cardinal Richelieu. James B. Perkins.
The Geographical Position of France. C. F. A. Currier.
The Rise and Fall of New France. Frederick J. Turner.
America's Contributions to Science. Charles W. Eliot.
The Opium Traffic in California. Frederick J. Masters.
The Free Coinage of Silver. James B. Weaver.
The Single Gold Standard. W. G. Sumner.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irrington, N. Y. October.
A Summer Tour in the Scottish Highlands. T. L. James.
The Story of a Child Trainer. Mary Badollet Powell.
The Perils and Wonders of a True Desert. D. D. Gaillard.
Personal Recollections of the Tai-Ping Rebellion. Gen. E. Forester.
The Modern Woman Out of Doors. Anna W. Sears.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. October.
General Lee's Last Campaign. Horatio C. King.
United States Revenue Cutter Service. Joanna R. Nicolls.
City Traction Systems. F. J. Patten.
The Art Student in Munich. George W. Bardwell.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. October.
Benjamin Franklin. George C. Lay.
Talks by Successful Women.—X. Alice Severance.
The Oberlin-Wellington Rescue. Lida Rose McCabe.

The Present Campaign in Cartoon. Marmaduke Humphrey.
Music in America.—XVII. Rupert Hughes.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—New York. October.
The Blue Quail of the Cactus. Frederick Remington.
Some American Crickets. Samuel H. Scudder.
Great American Industries.—XII: Electricity. R. R. Bowker.
A Recovered Chapter in American History. Walter Clark.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. October.
The Most Luxurious City in the World. John Gilmer Speed.
The Most Mysterious People in America. Hamlin Garland.
This Country of Ours.—X. Benjamin Harrison.
The Young Man at Play. Charles H. Parkhurst.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. October.
England's Indian Army. D. C. McDonald.
The Last Resort in Art. Ellen Olney Kirk.
Russian Girls and Boys at School. Isabel F. Hapgood.
Humanity's Missing Link. Harvey B. Bashore.
The Need of Local Patriotism. William C. Lawton.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. October.
Dr. John Watson—"Ian Maclaren." D. M. Ross.
The Lincoln-Douglas Debates. Ida M. Tarbell.
A Century of Painting. Will H. Low.
Li Hung Chang. Chester Holcombe.
Recollections of a Literary Life. Elizabeth S. Phelps.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. October.
Prominent American Families.—VI. The Carrolls.
Types of Modern War Ships. A. H. Battery.

New England Magazine.—Boston. October.
The Building of Minot's Ledge Lighthouse. C. A. Lawrence.
The Charles River Basin. W. H. Downes.
Is the Mission of the Lecture Platform Ended? M. B. Thrasher.
Fifty Years of the American Missionary Association. C. J. Ryder.
The Public School, Library and Museum. William Orr, Jr.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. October.
Siena, the City of the Virgin. E. H. Blashfield, E. W. Blashfield.
The Government of the Greater New York. F. V. Greene.
The Sculpture of Olin Warner. W. C. Brownell.
On the Trail of Don Quixote.—III. August F. Jaccaci.
The Expenditure of Rich Men. E. L. Godkin.
The New York Working Girl. Mary G. Humphreys.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. August.
The Photographers' Convention.
The Carbon Process. W. E. Henry.
Beginners' Column.—XXIX. Dr. John Nicol.
On the Inks Required for Three Color Printing. C. G. Zander.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. August-September.

Circulation of Gold and Silver Coinage. J. B. Delaney.
Patriotism in Our Public Schools. C. P. Colegrove.
Machinery as a Factor in Social Evolution. J. M. H. Frederick.
Future of the American Republic. G. W. Thompson.
A Farmer's Thoughts on Silver.
A Mission of the Public Park. H. L. Osborn.
The Evolution of Money.—I. J. D. Hancock.
The Gold Money Fallacy. J. C. Elliott.

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-monthly.) September.

Superiority and Subordination as Subject Matter of Sociology. G. Simmel.
Some Social Economic Problems. Clare de Graffenried.
The Ideals of Social Reformers. W. Rauschenbusch.
The Function of the Church. E. M. Fairchild.

The Mechanics of Society. Lester F. Ward.
Social Control.—IV. Edward A. Ross.
The Criterion of Distributive Justice. F. C. Sharp.
Christian Sociology.—VII. Shailer Mathews.

American Monthly.—Washington. September.
Historic Saratoga. Mary L. Lockwood.
The Centenary of Washington's Farewell Address.
Our Country in War and Peace.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-monthly.) September.

Growth of the French Canadian Race in America. J. Davidson.
Financial Procedure in State Legislatures. E. L. Bogart.
The Union Pacific Railway. J. P. Davis.
Uncertainty as a Factor in Production. E. A. Ross.
The High School System. L. R. Harley.
Courses in Politics and Journalism at Lille. E. P. Oberholtzer.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. September.

Principles of Taxation.—III. David A. Wells.
The Synpsychograph. D. S. Jordan.
Some Modern Views of the Cell. J. E. Humphrey.
The Vivisection Question. C. F. Hodge.

Immigration and Crime. Sydney G. Fisher.
 Illusions and Hallucinations. W. R. Newbold.
 Social Insects. L. N. Badenoch.
 The Potter's Art among Native Americans. Alice D. Le Plongeon.
 Dust and Sand Storms in the West. J. A. Udden.
 The "New Woman" and Her Debts. C. de Graffenried.
 The Banziris of the Congo Basin. M. F. J. Clozel.
 Enrico Ferri on Homicide. Helen Zimmern.
 Dogbane and Milkweed. Maud Going.
 A Cambodian Primary School. M. Adhémar Leclère.

The Arena.—Boston. September.

The Currency Question: A Prophetic Utterance. W. J. Bryan.
 Evils of Land Monopoly. B. W. Williams.
 Whittier: A Modern Apostle of Lofly Spirituality. B. O. Flower.
 The Initiative and Referendum. C. W. Bowne.
 Is a Universal Religion Possible? I. N. Taylor.
 The Right of Women to the Ballot. C. H. Chapman.
 A Remarkable Statistical Report. James Malcolm.
 Model "Model Tenements." W. H. Tolman.
 Inherited Wretchedness: Should Consumptives Marry? P. Paquin.
 The Negro's Place in History. W. Boughton.
 Compulsory Arbitration. N. T. Mason.
 The Telegraph Monopoly.—IX. Frank Parsons.

Art Amateur.—New York. September.

Tendencies of French Sculpture.
 The Finishing of Repoussé Metal Work. W. E. J. Gawthorpe.
 The Rise of Landscape Painting. Robert Jervis.

Atlanta.—London. September.

Joan of Arc. A. H. Dick.
 The New Woman in the Olden Time. Mrs. Orpen.
 Epistolary Endearments. Mary Howarth.

Bachelor of Arts.—New York. August-September.

William Eustis Russell. J. T. Wheelwright.
 The Proposed American Henley. S. Scoville, Jr.
 The Monetary Standard. W. H. Hale.
 The Writing of "The Raven." Frances A. Mathews.
 The Roman Catholic Church vs. Science. H. G. Chapman.
 Canada's Change of Government. S. R. Tarr.

Badminton Magazine.—London. September.

The Little Brown Bird. Marquess of Granby.
 Harboring on the Quantocks. A. W. Bristow.
 In Petland. The Lady Middleton.
 Hawleyana. Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.
 The Blue Ribbon of the Thames. C. S. Colman.
 The Angler at Bay. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
 Lythe Fishing. A. Boyd.
 Swimming for Ladies. Mrs. Batten.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. September.

The Mint Report.
 The Commercial Bank of Australia.
 The Bank of Scotland's New Building.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. September.

Bimetallism.
 The Battle of the Standards. Isaac Roberts.
 Hard Times and Their Causes. Herman Justi.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. September.

The Soudan Advance: What Next?
 The Passion Play at Selzach. Canon Rawnsley.
 Fortunes of Paris: For the Last Fifty Years.
 More Reflections of a Schoolmaster: "Waverly" and the "Iliad."
 Continental Yachting.
 The Novels of R. D. Blackmore.
 The Last Chapter of Party History.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. August 15.

European and American Exports of Cotton Yarns and Piece Goods to Africa and the East.
 The Effect of the Commercial Treaties of Germany.
 Trade and Industry of the Transvaal in 1895.
 The Cotton Spinning Industry of Japan.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. September.

Trinity University, Toronto. A. H. Young.
 The Silver Question. J. W. Longley.
 Through the Sub-Arctic of Canada. J. W. Tyrrell.
 Imperial Federation. John Ferguson.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. September.

W. H. Grenfell of Taplow Court. M. P. Shiel.
 The Atlantic Greyhound of the Future. J. H. Biles.
 Paying Occupations for Gentlewomen. Continued. Elizabeth L. Banks.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. September.

Sir Henry Bessemer. R. H. Thurston.
 American Milling Machine Practice. H. B. Binsse.
 Local Developments of an Electric Central Station. W. S. Barstow.
 Filtering Feed Water for Steam Boilers. W. H. Odell.
 Steam Turbines. John H. Barr.
 Electrical Concentric Cables. J. Hetherington.

Catholic World.—New York. September.

Some Features of the New Issue: Silver or Gold. R. J. Mahon.
 Germany in the Fifteenth Century. J. W. Wiltach.
 York Minister and Its Associations. J. A. Floyd.
 The Word Painting of Dante. Anna T. Sadlier.
 The Viscount de Melun. F. X. McGowan.
 The Question of Food for the People. Alice W. Winthrop.
 Some Canadian Women Writers. Thomas O'Hagan.
 Are Anglican Orders Valid? Charles J. Powers.
 The Salic Franks and Their War Lord Clovis. J. J. O'Shea.

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. September.

Childhood and Science.
 "Declining" Farming.
 Betting and Betting Men.
 In Distressful Spain.
 Our Imported Vegetables. R. H. Wallace.
 Voting Supplies in the House of Commons. Michael MacDonagh.
 The Safety Point in Oil and Lamps.
 The Salt and Gas Wells of China. E. H. Parker.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. September.

The City by the Golden Gate. George H. Fitch.
 The Royal Family in Germany. G. H. Dryer.
 Helen Keller, the Blind Deaf Mute. J. T. MacFarlane.
 The New Congressional Library. E. A. Hempstead.
 On Conversation.—II. J. P. Mahaffy.
 The World's Debt to Horticulture. David B. Alsted.
 Different Forms of the Ballot. Leo J. Vance.
 Photography in Natural Colors. Dr. Selle-Brandenburg.
 Joining the Atlantic to the Pacific. George E. Walsh.
 Alaska. John G. Brady.
 The New Spirit of the Times. D. Cortesi.

Contemporary Review.—London. September.

Was Pitt a Prophet? Professor Dicey. (With Note by Mr. Gladstone.)
 The Situation in Crete. Ypsiloritis.
 American Currency Cranks. W. R. Lawson.
 The Decay of Party Government. Frederick Greenwood.
 The Historical Jesus and the Christs of Faith. David Connor.
 African Folk Lore. A. Werner.
 Should History Be Taught Backwards? Sir Roland K. Wilson.
 Church Reform. Rev. J. J. Lias.
 Evolution of Society: 'The Old Order Changeth. Julia Wedgwood.
 Diocletian and the Christians, and Turkey and Armenia.
 Money and Investments.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. September.

Assye and Wellington; an Anniversary Study. Maj.-Gen. F. Maurice.
 The Imperial Coronation at Moscow. Bishop Mandell Creighton.
 Memoirs of Ali Effendi Gifoon, a Soudanese Soldier. Continued.
 The Fate of Dubourg—Comte de Castellane. C. S. Oakley.
 The Fringe of the African Desert. D. G. Hogarth.
 Concerning Toast.
 How to See the Zoo. C. J. Cornish.
 Pages from a Private Diary. Continued.

The Dial.—Chicago. September 1.

An Important Educational Document.
 Conversational English. Percy F. Bicknell.
 Dogmatic Philology. Edward A. Allen.

Education.—Boston. September.

Art for the Schoolroom. Barr Ferree.
 The Modern Treatment of Crime. S. T. Dutton.
 Universities in Holland. S. Nussbaum.

Educational Review.—New York. September.

Horace Mann. William T. Harris.
 Democracy and Education. Nicholas M. Butler.
 The Study of English in American Colleges. T. W. Hunt.
 Unity in College Entrance History. Lucy M. Salmon.
 History in the Common Schools. Emily J. Rice.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. September.

Free Silver Poison the Cause of Industrial Paralysis. J. S. Tait.

Gas vs. Electricity Direct from Coal. D. M. Dunning.
The Underground Topography of a City. W. B. Parsons.
The Less Known Gold Fields of Colorado. Thomas Tonge.
The Problem of Boiler Selection. C. E. Emery.
Railway Pooling and Freight Rates. H. T. Newcomb.
The Shifting Interest in Electricity. G. H. Stockbridge.
Harmony of Architecture and Landscape Work. Downing Vaux.

Modern Machine Shop Economics. H. L. Arnold.
Manufacture and the Use of Brick for Paving. H. K. Landis.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. September.

A Chat with Sir William Martin Conway on Mountaineering. The King of Spain. A. Lynch.
Wilmington, Sussex and the Long Man. G. Clinch.
How the Lock Keeper Lives. S. L. Bensusan.

Fortnightly Review.—London. September.

Dr. Jameson's Raid and the Trial at Bar. Edward Dicey.
Edmond de Goncourt. Yetta Blaze de Bury.
Italy:

I. The Marquis di Rudini and Italian Politics. Ouida.
II. The Italians in Africa. J. Theodore Bent.
A Modern View of Jesus Christ. John Beattie Crozier.
Some Notes on Poetry for Children. E. V. Lucas.
The Present Evolution of Man. Prof. E. Ray Lankester.
Ireland as a Field for Tourists. John A. Steuart.
The Humanities of Diet. H. S. Salt.
The Leader of the House of Commons; the Schoolmaster at St. Stephen's.
The Cretan Question.

The Forum.—New York. September.

The Chicago Convention. Isaac L. Rice, Andrew D. White.
Fire and Sword in Cuba. Clarence King.
Antitoxin Treatment of Diphtheria a Pronounced Success. W. P. Northrop.

Mr. White's "Warfare of Science with Theology." C. K. Adams.

Progress of the Women's Rights Movement in France. Jeanne E. Schmah.

Cardinal Manning and His Biographer. J. T. Smith.

Threatened Annihilation of the Judge and Jury System. W. K. Townsend.

Early and Recent Currency Legislation: A Contrast. J. J. Lalor.

Free Review.—London. September.

Herbert Spencer and A. J. Balfour. E. H. Parker.
Love's Coming of Age: a Criticism. F. Rockell.
Shakespeare and Montaigne. Continued. John M. Robertson.

"Daniel in the Critic's Den."

Immortality.

Henriette Couédon, Interview: the Angel Gabriel's Visit to Paris.

Perisciana. J. P. Gilmour.

Jealousy. E. Gillard.

The Human Animal. G. Mortimer.

The Dialect Epidemic; a Protest. E. Kidson.

The Philosopher at the Music Hall. Ernest Newman.

A Mormon Record. C. Cope.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. September.

Jemmy Spiller, Hogarth's Player Friend. W. J. Lawrence.
Angling Associations. W. T. Freeman.

The Clergy and Marriage; Love and Divinity. Rev. E. J. Hardy.

Yosemite, California, Memories. W. H. Gleadell.

Athletics; Extremes of Human Effort. A. MacIvor.

Two Ayrshire Ballads. George Eyre-Todd.

English and Americans in French Fiction. Andrew de Ternant.

A Carthaginian Log. Thomas H. B. Graham.

Green Bag.—Boston. September.

Sergeant Smith Prentice. A. Oakley Hall.

Female Gamblers. Andrew T. Sibbald.

The Country Lawyer in English Public and Social Life. E. Porritt.

The English Law Courts.—VII.

Guntton's Magazine.—New York. September.

Professor Guntton's Address.

Fallacies about Gold and Silver.

Macaulay on American Institutions.

England's "Free Trade Jubilee."

Swiss Banks of Issue.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. September.

The New Epoch and the University. G. S. Morison.

Scientific Change Ringing. A. H. Nichols.

Harvard's Soldiers. C. W. Eliot.

Buildings Associated with John Harvard. W. R. Thayer.

William Stoughton. A. C. Train.

Vital Statistics of Colleges. W. H. Van Allen.

The Home Magazine. Binghamton, N. Y. September.

Forty Years Behind a Camera. A Bogardus.

A Canadian Landscapist: Homer Watson. G. W. Bingham.

On the Track of the Quatuor. W. F. Alford.

General Hospitals and Trained Nurses. James W. Long.

American Millionaires.

Homiletic Review.—New York. September.

Light on the Pentateuch from Egyptology. A. H. Sayce.

The Unevangelized People of Our Country. T. D. Wither-
spoon.

Tennyson's Attitude Toward Skepticism. Eugene Parsons.

Protestant Church Problem in Germany. G. H. Schodde.

The Kingdom of the Ten Tribes. J. F. McCurdy.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Phil-
adelphia. July.

Foundations for Tall Buildings. Randell Hunt.

Locomotive Counterbalancing. G. R. Henderson.

Riveted Joints. J. R. Worcester.

A Low Crib Dam Across Rock River. J. W. Woermann.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-quarterly.) July-
August.

Decomposition of Rocks in Brazil. Orville A. Derby.

Italian Petrological Sketches. H. S. Washington.

Drainage Modifications. Marius R. Campbell.

Glacial Studies in Greenland. T. C. Chamberlain.

Deformation of Rocks.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York.
(Bi-monthly.) September.

Elevation of Sites for Batteries. Major J. G. D. Knight.

Preparation of the Infantry Soldier. Lieut. C. H. Muir.

Field Artillery Practice Grounds. Lieut. F. S. Strong.

Cavalry Fire Discipline. Major E. S. Godfrey.

The Heavy Artillery of the Future. Lieut. Albert Todd.

The Heating of an Army Post. Lieut. J. B. McDonald.

Military Instruction in Colleges. Lieut. Frank L. Winn.

The Army Medical Museum. Major Charles Smart.

Dragomirov's System of Army Training. Major Tonnochy.

Art of War as "Made in Germany." T. M. Maguire.

Field Fortifications. Lt.-Col. G. S. Clarke.

Future of the Army Medical Staff. Lt.-Col. W. Hill Climo.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.)
September.

History and Present Application of the Quantity Theory.

H. P. Willis.

Social Selection. C. C. Closson.

Hadley's Economics. W. G. L. Taylor.

The Natural Basis of Interest. F. W. Sanders.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. September.

Boston Public School Kindergartens.

Kindergartners at Buffalo.

Imagination and Expression. John Dewey.

Knowledge.—London. September.

Waves. Continued. Vaughan Cornish.

The Causes of Color. J. J. Stewart.

A Quarter of a Century's Work on Respiration. C. F. Town-
send.

The Total Eclipse of August 9, 1896. E. Walter Maunder.

Some Curious Facts in Plant Distribution. Continued. W.
Botting Hemsley.

The Affinities of Flowers. F. Oswald.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. September.

The Personal Side of Dickens. Stephen Fiske.

The Fire Etcher and His Art. J. W. Fosdick.

This Country of Ours.—IX. Benjamin Harrison.

The Young Man as a Citizen. C. H. Parkhurst.

Leisure Hour.—London. September.

Echoes from the Dungeon of Vincennes. Tighe Hopkins.

On the Safe Conduct of Ships in Fog. Lieut. W. Johnson.

Glimpses of Johnson in Eighteenth Century Oxford. E. B.
Parry.

A Trip with Sheep in Australia.

The Round Towers of Ireland. G. H. Orpen.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. September.

Purification of Public Water Supplies. G. H. Rohe.

County Care of the Insane. James E. Heg.

Massacre at Van. Grace M. Kimball.

Plans for International Arbitration.

International Law. Chief Justice Russell.

Longman's Magazine.—London. September.

Mary Lepel, Lady Hervey. Austin Dobson.

The English Ranchwoman.

The Looker-On.—New York. September.
Voice Production and Analysis.
Adaptation of Shakespeare to Opera. F. W. Apthorp.
Lucifer.—London. August 15.
Fragments. H. P. Blavatsky.
The Lives of the Later Platonists. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
Letters to a Catholic Priest. Continued. Dr. A. A. Wells.
The Unity Underlying All Religions. Concluded. Mrs. Besant.
Cagliostro.
An Important Letter of H. P. Blavatsky.
Occultism in English Poetry. Mrs. Ivy Hooper.
Macmillan's Magazine.—London. September.
The Man Pepps.
An Old Page of Danish History.
Brigandage in Sicily.
Notes From a Sportsman's Journal.
The Rise of the Buifs.
Menorah Monthly.—New York. September.
A More Promising Future for the Jews of Russia. M. Ellinger.
Jesus, the Pharisee. G. A. Danziger.
Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. September.
Senator Foraker, His Family and His Friends. Mrs. C. F. McLean.
On Foot in Egypt and Palestine.—III. N. Tjernagel.
Sketch of the Dry Tortugas. E. L. Sabin.
Midland War Sketches.—XXV. Col. A. G. Hatry.
Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. W. S. Moore.
Missionary Herald.—Boston. September.
The Outbreak at Van, Eastern Turkey.
The Church and Schools of Adabazar, Turkey. J. K. Greene.
Missionary Review of the World.—New York. September.
Christian Missions, the Peculiar Enterprise of God.
The Year 1896 in Japan. G. W. Knox.
Spiritual Outfit of the Medical Missionary. W. J. Wanless.
About Foreign Hospitals and Dispensaries.
Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country.—New York. September.
Seriousness in Art. George Gibbs.
Wild Flowers of the Rocky Mountains. A. C. Carson.
Whist and Its Masters.—II. R. F. Foster.
Glimpses of Samoa. Hugh H. Lusk.
Music.—Chicago. September.
Three Croatian Composers. J. J. Kral.
Development of Musical Conception. B. C. Henry.
Songs of the Lark and the Nightingale. I. G. Tompkins.
Some Available Music for Church Use.
National Magazine.—Boston. September.
Li Hung Chang. Arthur W. Tarbell.
The Curse of the East. C. H. Gibbons.
Yachting on the Great Lakes. Edmund S. Hoch.
The Tea Supply of the United States. Edward H. Miller.
The Newfoundland Bank Trials. P. T. McGrath.
A One-Sided View of Santa Cruz. G. S. Mead.
National Review.—London. September.
W. E. Gladstone's Return. H. D. Traill.
The Christian Motive. Bernard Holland.
Family Councils in France. Miss M. Betham Edwards.
The American Crisis:
I. T. Lloyd.
II. George Peel.
III. J. H. Tritton.
Sir Henry Irving's Claim. William Wallace.
Crocodile Tears and Fur Seals. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.
The Origin of Oxford. A. F. Leach.
A Bird's-Eye View of the Northwest Frontier of India.
The Study of Man. Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie.
The Coming Crisis in Consols. Hugh Chisholm.
Nineteenth Century.—London. September.
Sisyphus in Ireland: Twenty-five Land Acts in Twenty-six years.
The Baptism of Clovis. Dr. Jessopp.
Some Recollections of Cardinal Newman. Aubrey de Vere.
At Sea. Martin Morris.
The Jew Baiting on the Continent. Dr. Emil Reich.
On Inductive Morality. Marchese Nobili Vitelleschi.
Boiling Milk. Mrs. Percy Frankland.
A Northern Pilgrimage to Northumberland. Sir Weymuss Reid.
An Attempt at Optimism. Hon. Lady Ponsonby.

Sailing for Ladies in Highland Lochs. Mrs. Walter Cryke.
John Stuart Mill. Frederic Harrison.
The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) September.
Browning's Theism. Josiah Royce.
The Christocentric Theology. Charles F. Dole.
The Problem of the Divided Church. George Hodges.
The Education Controversy in England. Edward Porritt.
Raising of the Dead in the Synoptic Gospels. E. A. Abbott.
Renan After Thirty Years. Edward H. Hall.
Relations Between Science and Religion. S. H. Mallone.
The Eastern Orthodox Church. E. A. Grosvenor.
Jainism and its Founder. J. T. Bixby.
North American Review.—New York. September.
From a Silver to a Gold Standard in British Honduras. A. Moloney.
Are the Farmers Populists? John M. Stahl.
America's Duty to Americans in Turkey. Cyrus Hamlin.
Woman's Battle in Great Britain. W. G. Blaikie.
The Plague of City Noises. I. H. Girdner.
The Late Session of Parliament. Justin McCarthy.
An Industrial Opportunity for America. E. Sowers.
The Coming Struggle on the Nile. Arthur Silva White.
The Pay of College Women. Frances M. Abbott.
Neo-Malthusianism. R. F. Clarke.
The Duty of the Hour. Warner Miller, Richard P. Bland.
Stage Scenery and the Vitascop. G. P. Lathrop.
The Truth About the Opium War. J. J. Alexander.
Roman and Anglo-Saxon Criminal Jurisprudence. E. I. Felsenthal.
Outing.—New York. September.
The Thirty Foot Class. R. B. Burchard.
Tenting in the Arid Lands. John Willis Hays.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel: Khoi to Killisnoakend.
Military Rifle Shooting in America. Lieut. A. S. Jones.
Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. September.
The Good Roads Movement.
Municipal Pavements.
League of American Wheelmen in Politics. F. H. Kerrigan.
The Water Supply of a Great City. Rounseville Wildman.
The Law and the Miner. T. L. Ford.
Argentina, or the Silver Problem. J. C. Levy.
The Napa Soda Springs. R. Wildman.
Humboldt and its Redwoods. M. M. Vaughan.
Pall Mall Magazine.—London. September.
The Country and the Towns of the Dart. Continued.
The Lilford Vivaria. J. A. Owen.
Marat: the Friend of the People. Prof. H. Morse Stephens.
Schlangenbad. W. B. Gardiner.
The Romance of Torpedo Boats. G. E. Armstrong.
The Cambridge "A. D. C." Continued. A. H. Marshall.
The Peterson Magazine.—New York. September.
Gen. Robert E. Lee, the Soldier and the Man. T. J. Mackay.
The Old Missions of California. Edith S. Tupper.
The True Story of Hamlet. G. H. Westley.
Rugby, an English Public School. Margaret G. O'Brien.
A Fire Department Training School.
American Naval Heroes.—VII. J. H. Brown.
Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) September.
Is Morality Without Religion Possible? O. Pfeiderer.
The Idealism of Spinoza. J. C. Murray.
The Relations of Psychology to Other Sciences. H. Griffing.
Cause and Function of Conscience. S. E. Mezes.
Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. August.
The Leeds Photographic Convention. H. P. Robinson.
Artistic Lighting.—V. James Inglis.
Developer for Bromide Prints. Lee Baekeland.
Washing Prints Without Running Water.
Photographic Times.—New York. September.
The Focal Length of a Lens. How to Find It. F. C. Lambert.
Cloudland. Alice L. Snelling-Moque.
Photography as an Auxiliary in Color Printing. O. Volkmar.
On the Opacity of Air. Victor Schumann.
Review of Reviews.—New York. September.
The Three Vice-Presidential Candidates and What They Represent. Theodore Roosevelt.
The Populists at St. Louis. Henry D. Lloyd.
Outlook upon the Agrarian Propaganda in the West. N. D. Hillis.
Would American Free Coinage Double the Price of Silver in the Markets of the World? C. B. Spahr, J. L. Laughlin.
John Brown in the Adirondacks. Albert Shaw.
The Lord Chief Justice on Arbitration.
Rosary Magazine.—New York. September.
The Catholic University at Fribourg.
The Yellowstone National Park.—III. George E. Hardy.

The Sisters of Mercy in New York.
Civilization, Law, and Liberty in Spain. John A. Mooney.

The Sanitarian.—New York. September.

Hygienic Precepts and How an Epidemic was Stamped Out.
Public Baths Essential to Public Health. M. Morris.
Purification of Water by Metallic Iron. C. W. Chancellor.
Street Cleaning in Paris.
Suburban Sanitation. G. B. Thornton.
Vivisection Justifiable. H. P. Bowditch.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. September.

Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
Talks on Teaching.—II. John Watson.
Typewriting in the Public Schools. Bates Torrey.

School Review.—Chicago. September.

The Tripartite Division of Education. B. A. Hinsdale.
Secondary Education. W. H. Smiley.
What Constitutes a Secondary School.

Strand Magazine.—London. August 15.

The Prince's Derby; as Told by Lightning Photography.
Through a Telescope; the Discovery of Neptune.
Some Curious Public School Customs. T. S. Oldham.
Some Wonders of the Microscope. W. G. Fitzgerald.
Pastimes at Sea. Framley Steelcroft.

Students' Journal.—New York. September.

Speech of Hon. W. J. Bryan at Chicago.
Training for Longevity.

Sunday at Home.—London. September.

Concerning Knives. Ida Lemon.

Some Town Problems.

Among the Burmans.

St. Spiridion; One of the Nicene Fathers. Rev. F. Hastings.

The Handwriting of Famous Divines. Dr. A. B. Grosart.

Temple Bar.—London. September.

Satires and Satirists in Literature.

The Training of the Laborer. Francis McNab.

Selborne and Gilbert White. H. P. Palmer.

United Service Magazine.—London. September.

Li Hung Chang; Our Chinese Guest.

Age of Entry to the Navy.

Canteen Profits.

Artillery Reform.

The Attack Drill at Chelsea Barracks.
Departmental Bimetallism. Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Col. W. Hill-Climo.

The Cossacks in War. Captain R. G. Burton.

A Prisoner in Abyssinia. Lily Wolffsohn.

Prospects of Australian Federation. J. Reid.

Kabul in 1879-80. Continued. Col. G. T. Pretymann.

The Fitting Out of the Baltic Fleet in 1854.

Captain Salisbury's Congo "Revelations." Henry M. Stanley.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. September.

The New French Naval Programme. C. B. R. Kent.

The Campaign and Battle of Chicamauga. Col. E. T. Wells.

The Human Animal in Battle. H. W. Wilson.

A Summer Cruise with Farragut.

Westminster Review.—London. September.

The Foreigner. C. D. Farquharson.

The Present Situation of Sunday Opening. Continued.

Frederic Peake.

The Ethics of Statecraft. Horace Seal.

German and English Interest in Samoa. J. F. Rose-Soley.

Imperative Free Trade. Robert Ewen.

Latter Day Conservatism in Scotland. W. M. Ramsay.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Janet Harper.

The Economics of Rating. George Crosoer.

Should Canvassing at Parliamentary Elections be Abolished?

L. Emanuel.

Mosquitoes and Their Enemies. L. Irwell.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. September.

Pictorial Photography and Portraiture.

How to Study Process Chromatics.—IV. C. Ashleigh Snow.

Papers for Professional Photographers.—XVIII. John A.

Tennant.

Outdoors With the Camera.

A Single Slant Light Studio.

Variety in the Treatment of the Subject.

Chapters on Portraiture.—VI. J. A. Tennant.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) August.

Standard of Living of American Workmen. Emile Levas-

seur.

Government Publications. W. F. Willoughby.

A Social Reformer of the Fifteenth Century. Frank Good-

rich.

International Bimetallism. H. W. Farnam.

Land Tenure Among the Negroes. Pitt Dillingham.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

August 1.

Rudolf Kögel. With Portrait. E. Frommel.

Andrée's North Polar Balloon Expedition. Dr. G. Wegener.

August 8.

Old Church Registers. A. von Rieben.

The Emperor's Visit to Italy. H. Bohrdt.

August 15.

Ernst Curtius. With Portrait. Prof. O. Jäger.

The German Colonial Exhibition at Berlin. T. H. Pantenius.

August 22.

Hermann von Wied. Dr. C. Meyer.

August 29.

The Lungs (Open Spaces, etc.) of Berlin. O. Preuss.

Hermann von Wied. Continued. Dr. C. Meyer.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Heft 15.

Coal Mines. K. Kollbach.

Frey Lope Felix de Vega Carpio. Prof. K. Pasch.

Heft 16.

The Horned Beetle and the German Parrot. Dr. O. Warnatsch.

Babylon Then and Now. Dr. J. Nikel.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. August.

Prince Bismarck and the North German Bund. Continued.

Lutzow and Kitzow, 1813. Dr. A. Pfister.

Robert Hamerling. F. Lemmermayer.

The Most Celebrated of the Prisoners of the Bastille. F.

Funk-Brentano.

Leopold von Ranke and Varnhagen von Ense. T. Wiede-

mann.

On the Care of the Skin. Dr. H. von Hebra.

Reminiscences. Continued. Dr. Henrici.

Precious Stones. M. H. Bauer.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. August.

Pictures of Iceland. A. Heuser.

Königsberg (Prussia) University. Continued. L. Fried-

länder.

Experimental Pedagogy. L. Stern.

The Development of History Writing Among the Ancients.

The Berlin Exhibition. J. Lessing.

The Inauguration of the Goethe-Schiller Archive at Weimar.

A. Schöne.

Ernst Curtius. H. Grimm.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 23.

Eduard Grütznert. B. Rauchenegger.

Sport in Wyoming. Dr. Max Graf von Zeppelin.

The Bayreuth Festival. G. Klitscher.

Heft 24.

The Wendelstein.

Budapest. L. Hevesi.

The Berlin Art Gallery.

Heft 25.

Iceland. Dr. O. Cahnheim.

The Volme and Lenne Valleys.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. August.

Turkish Reforms. Spanuth.

Berlin Exhibition.

The Dueling Question.

The Intellectual Awakening of Russia. J. von Reincke.

German Mottoes. Continued. A. Freybe.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

August 5.

Co-education. Prof. L. Fleischener.

Emanuel Hansted, Danish Poet. E. Schlaikjer.

August 19.

The Congrua Question in Hungary. J. Déri.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. August.

The Malays and Their Literature. Gertrud Danne

Art and Play of Animals. H. Schmidknecht.

Dr. Hans Richter. With Portrait. G. Schoenaich.

Madame Vigée-Lebrun. A. Friedmann.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Paris. August.

France and Prussia in 1870. Edmond Rossier.
Slatin Pasha, a Prisoner of the Mahdi. Continued. M. Muret.
Home for Inebriates. Dr. Châtelain.
The Impotence of the European Powers. Ed. Tallichet.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

August 1.

The Poem of the Rhone. Mistral.
Isabeau of Bavaria. V. de l'Isle-Adam.
Seven Years of Republican Government in Brazil.—I. O. Lima.
Grottoes and Caverns. F. de Villenois.
Exploring in Annam and Laos. M. Mercier.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

August 15.

The Poem of the Rhone. Mistral.
Jules Simon as Schoolmaster. J. Simon.
Seven Years of Republican Government in Brazil.—II. O. Lima.
Melancholia and Its Treatment. M. de Fleury.
The East Against the West. A. Fock.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

August 1.

The Scarcity of Water in Paris. Paul Strauss.
Eugène Spuller. Hector Depasse.

August 8.

The Problem of Modern Education and the University. M. Leloup.
The Socialist Congress in London. L. de Seilhac.

August 15.

Bornay and Gravelotte in 1870. Col. Patry.
Statistics of the French Salons. Victor Turquan.

August 22.

Renée de France, Duchesse de Ferrare. E. Müntz.
A Conversation with M. Fogazzaro. E. Tissot.

August 29.

The Socialist Congress in London. Continued. L. de Seilhac.
The Problem of Modern Education and the University. Continued. M. Leloup.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

August 1.

The Organization of Universal Suffrage.—VII. C. Benoist.
Mary E. Wilkins, a New England Novelist. T. H. Bentzon.
Drinking Water. J. Rochard.
Australia and New Zealand. P. Leroy Beaulieu.
A Prejudice Against Memory: Memory and the Mind. C. C. Melinaud.
Dr. Theodore Billroth and His Correspondence. G. Valbert.

August 15.

Duchess of Burgundy and the Savoy Alliance Under Louis XIV.—III.
Arts and Crafts; the Ideal in the Future of Art. G. Dubufe.
Religious Germany, and the Evolution of Contemporary Protestantism.

The Swedish Novel.—III. O. G. de Heidenstam.
On the Eve of a Presidential Election. R. G. Levy.
Cardinal Lavigerie's French Precursors in Mussulman Africa.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

August 1.

Letters. M. Desbordes Valmore.
Li Hung Chang. Père Goldre.
The Youth of Tourgueneff. E. Haumant.
A Visit to the Acropolis. G. Larroumet.
Edmond de Goncourt. G. H. Rosny.
The Exhibition of the Hungarian Millennium. E. Sayous.

August 15.

Ultima. A. Daudet.
Alfred de Musset and George Sand. M. Clouard.
The Diary of a Frenchman in Moscow. May-June, 1896.
The Presentation at Court of Madame Du Barry. P. de Nolhac.
In China. Paul Claudel.

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The Conditions of Labor and Collectivism. A. Bouge.
The Woman Movement in England. Mlle. M. G. Fawcett.
Agricultural Protection in Belgium. L. Strauss.
Conciliation and Arbitration. A. Spire.

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August 1.

Portraits of Goethe. Charles Simond.
Edmond de Goncourt. With Portrait.
The de Goncourts. Remy de Gourmont.

August 15.

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August 1.

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August 8.

Auguste Laurent. Ed. Grimaux.
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August 15.

Fundamental Notions in the Mathematical Sciences. M. E. Cugnin.

Auguste Laurent. Ed. Grimaux.

August 22.

A Biological Study of Pain. C. Richet.
The Climate of Brazil. L. Cruls.

August 29.

Fundamental Notions of the Mathematical Sciences. M. E. Cugnin.

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The Results of the Méline System. Paul Louis.
Public Fêtes. Rioux de Maillon.
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August 1.

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The Straw Plaiters in Tuscany. Prof P. Villari.
The Situation in Eastern Asia. L. Nocentini.
Religious Corporations. C. Carassal.
The Eclipse of the Sun. F. Porro.

August 15.

G. Acerbi and His Writings. A. Luzio.
The "Pardon" of Assisi. Paul Sabatier.
The Constitution of Utah. F. Racioppi.
Tripolitania. L. R. Bricchetti.
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August 1.

The School. Augusto Conti.
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A Translation of Gurendi's XIIIth Satire. A. Virgili.
The Logic of Political Abstinence. C. Rossi.
Padre A. Tagliaferri. T. Petrone.
Religious Instruction According to the Law. Regulus.

August 16.

On Decentralization. Part II. V. Ricci.
The New Rays. R. Ferrini.
Prince Eugene of Savoy. P. Fea.
Sunday Rest. A. Rossi.

España Moderna.—Madrid. August.

José de Mendez; an Historical Painter. Marquis de Valmar.
Morocco. Felipe Rizzo y Almeida.
Chief Characteristic and the Material Basis of Old Spanish Songs.

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July 30.

On Teaching. Eduardo Sanz y Escartin.
The Town of Avila. G. M. Vergara y Martin.
Quevedo as a Moralist. E. Blanchet.

August 15.
San Juan de la Peña : Its History and Traditions.
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Revista Brasileira.—Rio de Janeiro.
No. 37.

Singers of Former Times : Rosina Stolz. E. Doria.
The Cause and Prevention of Malarial Fevers. Dr. M. Nery.
Fetish Animism. Dr. N. Rodriguez.

No. 38.
First Impressions of the United States. O. Lima.
Facts About Insect Life. Domingos Freire.

Revista Moderna.—Lisbon. No. 40.

Queen Santa Isabel.
The Animatograph.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. August.

Impressions of Canton. Henri Borel.
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Plantijn, a Libertine of the Sixteenth Century. Max Roose.
Arne Garbourn. Mrs. G. A. E. Oert.

Teymannia.—Batavia.

Dr. Stahl on Variegated Leaves. S. H. Koorders.
The Cultivation of Fibrous Plants. H. J. Wigman.
Transplanting Coffee Plants.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. August.

The Appointment of a University Professor. J. A. Levy.
Higher Education in Italy. J. L. A. Salverda de Grave.

Tilskuereen.—Copenhagen. July.

Impressions of London. Georg Brandes.
Young Svejdal. Olaf Hansen.
Walter Crane. Karl Madsen.
Orators and Actors. C. N. Starcke.
From Rule of Noble to Reign of King.
A Bit of Danish History.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified all references are to the September numbers of periodicals.

For table of abbreviations see page 512.

- Abyssinia :
The Italians in Africa, J. T. Bent, FR.
A Prisoner in Abyssinia, Lily Wolfsohn, USM.
- Africa :
The Fringe of the African Desert, D. G. Hogarth, C.
Capt. Salisbury's Congo "Revelations," H. M. Stanley, USM.
Dr. Jameson's Raid and the Trial at Bar, E. Dicey, FR.
Agrarian Propaganda in the West, Outlook upon, N. D. Hillis, RR.
- Agriculture :
Declining Farming, CJ.
Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, W. S. Moore, MidM.
- Alaska, J. G. Brady, Chaut.
- American Republic, Future of the, G. W. Thompson, AMC.
- Amnesia, The Discovery of, E. W. Morton, McCl.
- Antitoxin Treatment of Diphtheria a Success, W. P. Northrup, F.
- Arbitration :
Plans for International Arbitration, LAH.
The Lord Chief Justice on Arbitration, RR.
- Arc, Joan of, A. H. Dick, Ata.
- Architecture : Zoology in Wood and Stone, SunM.
- Armenian Question, W. M. Ramsay, CR.
- Armies :
The Rise of the Buffs, Mac.
See also contents of JMSI, USM.
- Astronomy :
The total eclipse of August 9, 1896, E. W. Maunder, K.
The Discovery of Neptune, Sir Robert Ball, Str. Aug.
Two Centuries of Astronomy in Edinburgh, G. W. Niven, Scots.
- Australia :
A Trip with Sheep in Australia, LH.
- Balfour, A. J., FreeR.
- Ballot, Different Forms of the, L. J. Vance, Chaut.
- Banks : Swiss Banks of Issue, GMag.
- Banziris of the Congo Basin, M. F. J. Clozel, APS.
- Bessemer, Sir Henry, R. H. Thurston, CasM.
- Betting, CJ.
- Bible and Bible Criticism :
The Historical Jesus and the Christs of Faith, CR.
Daniel in the Critics' Den, Free R.
Light on the Pentateuch from Egyptology, A. H. Sayce, HomR.
- The Kingdom of the Ten Tribes, J. F. McCurdy, HomR.
- Bicycling :
Lenz's World-Tour Awheel: Khoi to Killissakend, O.
The Bicycle Outlook, Isaac B. Potter, CM.
- Bimetallism :
Fallacies about Gold and Silver, GMag.
The Monetary Standard, W. H. Hale, BA.
The Silver Question, J. W. Longley, CanM.
International Bimetallism, H. W. Farnam, YR.
Some Features of the New Issue, R. J. Mahon, CW.
Argentina, or the Silver Problem, J. C. Levy, OM.
Would Free Coinage Double the Price of Silver, RR.
From a Silver to a Gold Standard in British Honduras, NAR.
- Bimetallism, Bank, NY.
- Birds :
Nightingales' Nests, C. J. Cornish, SunM.
- Blackmore, R. D., Novels of, Black.
- Brown, John, in the Adirondacks, Albert Shaw, RR.
- Browning's Theism, Josiah Royce, NW.
- Bunner, H. C., Brander Matthews, Scrib.
- Burnah : Among the Burmans, SunM.
- Burr, Aaron, An Unpublished Essay on "Honor," by, Cos.
- California : Yosemite Memories, W. H. Gleadell, GM.
- Cambodian Primary School, APS.
- Canada's Change of Government, S. R. Tarr, BA.
- Canals : Joining the Atlantic to the Pacific, G. E. Walsh, Chaut.
- Caricature and Caricaturists, Political, R. Shackleton, G.
- Carthaginian Log, A., T. H. B. Graham, GM.
- Castelane, Comte de, C. S. Oakley, C.
- Change-Ringing, Scientific, A. H. Nichols, HGM.
- Chicago Convention, The, I. L. Rice, A. D. White, F.
- Chicamanga, Campaign and Battle of, Col. E. T. Wells, US.
- Children
Poetry for Children, E. V. Lucas, FR.
- Childhood and Science, CJ.
- Church and Christianity :
A Modern View of Jesus Christ, J. B. Crozier, FR.
The Christian Motive, B. Holland, NatR.
- Church Reform, J. J. Lias, CR.
- Citizen, The Young Man as a, C. H. Parkhurst, LHJ.
- Clergy and Marriage, E. J. Hardy, GM.
- Cliff Dwellings, T. M. Prudden, Harp.
- Colonial Dames and Their Daughters, Sally N. Robins, FrL.
- Color, Causes of, J. J. Stewart, K.
- Conscience, Cause and Function of, S. E. Mezes, PRev.
- Conversation, On—II., J. P. Mahaffy, Chaut.
- Conservative Party in Scotland, W. M. Ramsay, WR.
- Cretan Question
The Situation in Crete, CR
- The Cretan Question, FR
- Crime, The Modern Treatment of, S. T. Dutton, Ed.
- Crime, Immigration and, S. G. Fisher, APS.
- Cuba :
Fire and Sword in Cuba, Clarence King, F.
The War in Cuba, Frederick C. Ober, FrL.
- Dairy-Farming : Boiling Milk, N. C.
- Dante, The Word-Painting of, Anna T. Sadlier, CW.
- Dart River, Duchess of Somerset and Mrs. Tom Kelly, PMM.
- Denmark : An Old Page of Danish History, Mac.
- Dickens, The Personal Side of, Stephen Fiske, LHJ.
- Dogbane and Milkweed, Maud Going, APS.
- Don Quixote, On the Trail of—II., A. F. Jaccaci, Scrib.
- Driving, The Art of, H. C. Merwin, Harp.
- Education :
Democracy and Education, N. M. Butler, EdRNY.
The High School System, L. R. Harley, AAPs.
Some Curious Public School Customs, Str. Ang.
Education Controversy in England, Edward Forritt, NW.
- Egypt :
The Coming Struggle on the Nile, A. S. White, NAR.
Egypt and Palestine, On Foot in—III., MidM.
- Egypt and the Soudan : The Soudan Advance, Black.
- Electricity : See contents of EngM.
- England :
The Late Session of Parliament, Justin McCarthy, NAR.
England's "Free Trade Jubilee," GMag.
- English, Conversational, P. F. Bicknell, D, Sept 1.

- Epistolary Endearments, Mary Howarth, Ata.
 Evolution: The Present Evolution of Man, FR.
 Exhibitions, International, Advantages of, T. Stanton, Lipp.
 Fiatism, The Natural History of, F. P. Powers, Lipp.
 Finance:
 The Coming Crisis in Consols, H. Chisholm, NatR.
 Money and Investments, CR.
 Fishermen, Among the Gloucester, Elizabeth S. Phelps, McCl.
 Fishing: Angling Associations, W. T. Freeman, GM.
 Flowers, Wild, of the Rocky Mountains, A. C. Carson, MI.
 Food:
 The Humanities of Diet, H. S. Salt, FR.
 Food for the People, The Question of, Alice W. Winthrop, CW.
 Foraker, Senator, and His Family, MidM.
 Foreigners, C. D. Farquharson, WR.
 France:
 The Fortunes of Paris, Black.
 Family Councils in France, Miss M. Betham-Edwards, NatR.
 The Baptism of Clovis, Dr. Jessopp, NC.
 Echoes from the Dungeon of Vincennes, Hopkins, LH.
 Franklin, Benjamin, a Plagiarist? Kate Stephens, Bkman.
 Free Trade Jubilee, England's, GMag.
 French Canadian Race in America, J. Davidson, AAPS.
 French Fiction, English and Americans in, GM.
 Fribourg, The Catholic University at, R.
 Gamblers, Female, A. T. Sibbald, GBag.
 Gambling: Betting, CJ.
 Games: Pastimes at Sea, Str, Aug.
 Germany: The Royal Family in Germany, G. H. Dryer, Chaut.
 Germany in the Fifteenth Century, J. W. Wiltach, CW.
 Gladstone, W. E., and Return to Power, H. D. Traill, NatR.
 Glave's Journey to the Livingstone Tree, E. J. Glave, CM.
 Gold-Fields of Colorado, The Less Known, T. Tonge, EngM.
 Goncourt, Edmond de, FR.
 Granada and the Alhambra, H. C. Chaffield-Taylor, Cos.
 Guiana, The Gold-Fields of, T. Dalgeish, CM.
 Gymnasium, In a Girls', Jean Pardee-Clark, MM.
 Handwriting of Famous Divines, A. B. Grosart, SunH.
 Harvard, John, Buildings Associated with, W. R. Thayer, HGM.
 Henley, The Proposed American, BA.
 History, Teaching of, E. K. Wilson, CR.
 Homicide, Enrico Ferri on, Helen Zimmern, APS.
 Horticulture, The World's Debt to, D. B. Alsted, Chaut.
 Human Animal, The, G. Mortimer, Freer.
 Illusions and Hallucinations, W. R. Newbold, APS.
 Immigration and Crime, S. G. Fisher, APS.
 Immortality, FreeR.
 Imperial Federation, J. Ferguson, CanM.
 India: Bird's-Eye View of the Northwest Frontier, NatR.
 Inebriety, The Disease of, Norman Kerr, Cos.
 Insane, County Care of the, J. E. Heg, LAH.
 Insects, Social, L. N. Badenoch, APS.
 Interest, The Natural Basis of, F. W. Sanders, JPEcon.
 Ireland:
 Twenty-five Land Acts in Twenty-six Years, NC.
 Ireland as a Field for Tourists, J. A. Steuart, Fr.
 The Round Towers of Ireland, G. H. Orpen, LH.
 Irving, Sir Henry, W. Wallace, NatR.
 Italy, Midsummer in Southern, Elizabeth R. Pennell, CM.
 Jainism and Its Founder, J. T. Bixby, NW.
 Japanese Folk-Songs, Lafcadio Hearne, AM.
 Jesus the Pharisee, G. A. Danziger, Men.
 Jealousy, E. Gaillard, FreeR.
 Jews:
 A more Promising Future for the Jews of Russia, Men.
 The Jew-Baiting on the Continent, E. Reich, NC.
 Johnson, Dr. Samuel, E. B. Parry, LH.
 Journalism at Lille, Courses in, E. P. Oberholtzer, AAPS.
 Keller, Helen, the Blind, Deaf-Mute, J. T. McFarland, Chaut.
 Know-nothingism, A Chapter from the History of, NEM.
 Language: The Dialect Epidemic, FreeR.
 Law and Lawyers: See also contents of GBag.
 Threatened Annihilation of the Judge-and-Jury System, F.
 Roman and Anglo-Saxon Criminal Jurisprudence, NAR.
 The English Law Courts—VII., GBag.
 Lee, General Robert E., J. J. Garnett, FrL.
 Libraries: The New Congressional Library, Chaut.
 Lighthouse Establishment, The United States, FrL.
 Li Hung Chang, A. W. Tarbell, NatM, USM.
 Lifford Vivaria, J. A. Ower, PMM.
 Lincoln's Lost Speech, McCl.
 Literature:
 Satire and Satirists, TB.
 Teaching the Spirit of Literature, W. P. Trent, AM.
 Livingstone Tree, Glave's Journey to the, E. J. Glave, CM.
 Local Government in England: The Economics of Rating, WE.
 Lock-Keepers, S. L. Bensusan, EL.
 Macaulay on American Institutions, GMag.
 Machinery as a Factor in Social Evolution, AMC.
 Mathusianism, Neo, R. F. Clarke, NAR.
 Man, Study, W. M. Flinders Petrie, NatR.
 Mann, Horace, W. T. Harris, EdRNY.
 Manning, Cardinal, and His Biographer, F.
 Manuscripts, The Most Famous of Spanish, Bkman.
 Marat, Jean Paul, H. M. Stephens, PMM.
 Marriage: Love's Coming of Age, F. Rockell, FreeR.
 Master-Singers, Nuremberg of the, G. W. Bardwell, FrL.
 Medical Student, The Life of a, A. L. Benedict, Lipp.
 Mexico, Daughters of, Jeannie A. Marshall, MM.
 Mill, John Stuart, F. Harrison, NC.
 Milling Machine Practice, American, H. B. Binns, CasM.
 Missions:
 The Year 1896 in Japan, G. W. Knox, MisR.
 Christian Missions, the Peculiar Enterprise of God, MisR.
 Monadnock, The Grand, E. W. Emerson, NEM.
 Montaigne and Shakespeare, J. M. Robertson, FreeR.
 Mormonism, C. Cope, FreeR.
 Mosquitoes, L. Irwell, WR.
 Music: see also contents of Music.
 Music in America—XVI., R. Hughes, G.
 Musical Celebrities of Vienna, W. von Sachs, Harp.
 Music Halls, E. Newman, FreeR.
 Napoleon Bonaparte, Life of—XXIII., W. M. Sloane, CM.
 Navies: The Romance of Torpedo Boats, PMM.
 Negro, The Awakening of the Booker T. Washington, AM.
 New Bedford, G. F. Tucker, NEM.
 Newman, Cardinal, Aubrey de Vere, NC.
 Northumberland, NC.
 Nuremberg of the Master-Singers, G. W. Bardwell, FrL.
 Olympian Games, The New, R. B. Richardson, Scrib.
 Opium War, The Truth about the, J. J. Alexander, NAR.
 Optimism, Hon. Lady Ponsonby, NC.
 Palestine: The Cradle of Christianity, J. Wells, SunM.
 Parliament, English:
 The Last Chapter of Party History, Black.
 The Leader of the House of Commons, FR.
 Voting Supplies in the House of Commons, CJ.
 Passion Play at Selzach, Canon Rawnsley, Black.
 Patriotism in our P. B. Schools, C. P. Colegrove, AMC.
 Pavements, Municipal, OM.
 Pepys, Samuel, Mac.
 Perisciana, J. P. Gilmour, FreeR.
 Philology, Dogmatic, E. A. Allen, D, Sept. 1.
 Philosophy: On Inductive Morality, N.C.
 Photography: See contents of AP; PA; PB; PT; WPM.
 Photography in Natural Colors, Dr. Selle-Brandenburg, Chaut.
 Physical Geography: Waves, Vaughan Cornish, K.
 Pitt, William, Prof. Dicey and W. E. Gladstone, CR.
 Plant Life:
 Some Curious Facts in Plant Distribution, K.
 The Affinities of Flowers, F. Oswald, K.
 Poe, E. A.: The Writing of "The Raven," F. A. Mathews, BA.
 Poetry for Children, E. V. Lucas, FR.
 Politics, English:
 The Ethics of Statecraft, A. Seal, WR.
 The Decay of Party Government, F. Greenwood, CR.
 Populists at St. Louis, The, H. D. Lloyd, RR.
 Portrait Gallery, The National, C. Monkhouse, Scrib.
 Poster Styles, A Sketch of, R. G. Badger, G.
 Potter's Art among Native Americans, Alice Le Plongeon, APS.
 Poverty, Entailed, Kathryn Staley, G.
 Preaching: Reminiscences of Preachers, Scots, Aug.
 Prehistoric Quadrupeds of the Rockies, H. F. Osborn, CM.
 President, The Election of the, J. B. McMaster, AM.
 Psychology, Relation of, to Other Sciences, PRev.
 Quadrupeds, Prehistoric, of the Rockies, H. F. Osborn, CM.
 Racing: The Prince's Derby, Str, Aug.
 Railways:
 The Union Pacific Railway, J. P. Davis, AAPS.
 Railway Pooling and Freight Rates, H. T. Newcomb, EngM.
 Renan after Thirty Years, E. H. Hall, NW.
 Respiration, C. F. Townsend, K.
 Rifle-Shooting, Military, in America, Lieut. A. S. Jones, O.
 Roads:
 The Good Roads Movement, OM.
 Country Roads, F. French, Scrib.
 Rome, Ancient—Diocletian and the Massacre of Christians, CR.
 Rossetti, Dante Gabriel, Janet Harper, WR.
 Rudini, Marquis di, Ouida, FR.
 Rural Life: The Training of the Laborer, Frances McNab, TB.
 Russell, William Eustis, BA.
 Russia, Czar of, Coronation of, Bishop Creighton, C.
 Salt and Gas Wells of China, E. H. Parker, CJ.
 Samoa:
 German and English Interests in Samoa, WR.
 Glimpses of Samoa, H. H. Lusk, MI.
 Sand Storms in the West, J. A. Udden, APS.
 San Francisco: The City by the Golden Gate, Chaut.
 Saratoga, Historic, Mary L. Lockwood, AMon.
 Satire and Satirists, TB.
 Schlangenbad, W. B. Gardner, PMM.
 Scott, Sir Walter, W. R. Nicoll, SunM.
 Scottish Literature: Two Ayrshire Ballads, GM.
 Seals, Sir C. H. Tupper, NatR.

Shakespeare and Montaigne, J. M. Robertson, FreeR.

Shipping:

At Sea, Martin Morris, NC.

The Atlantic Greyhound of the Future, J. H. Biles, CFM.

On the Safe Conduct of Ships in Fog, L. W. Johnson, LH.

Shorthand: See contents of Sten; SJ.

Sicily: Brigandage in Sicily, Mac.

Silver, Old, T. S. Woolsey, Harp.

Sisters of Mercy in New York, R.

Social Selection, C. C. Closson, JPEcon.

Society, Evolution of, Julia Wedgwood, CR.

Sociology: See contents of AJS.

Spain:

In Distressful Spain, CJ.

Civilization, Law and Liberty in Spain, J. A. Mooney, R.

Spinoza, The Idealism of, J. C. Murray, PRev.

Sport:

Notes from a Sportsman's Journal, Mac.

Sport in an Untouched American Wilderness, Scrib.

Stevenson, Robert Louis, The Religion of, W. J. Dawson, Bkman.

Stoughton, William, A. C. Train, HGM.

Stowe, Harriet Beecher:

The Author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, R. Burton, CM.

The Story of Uncle Tom's Cabin, C. D. Warner, AM.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, George W. Cooke, NEM.

Sunday Question: Present Situation of Sunday Opening, WR.

Sympochograph, The, D. S. Jordan, APS.

Taxation, Principles of—III, David A. Wells, APS.

Tea Supply of the United States, E. H. Miller, NatM.

Tortugas, Dry, Sketch of the, E. L. Sabin, MidM.

Toronto, Trinity University, A. H. Young, CanM.

Trees, Among the, Anna C. Brackett, Harp.

Turbines, Steam, J. H. Barr, CasM.

Turkey, America's Duty to Americans in, Cyrus Hamlin, NAE.

Uncle Tom's Cabin, Story of, C. D. Warner, AM.

Uncle Tom's Cabin, The Author of, Richard Burton, CM.

Underground Topography of a City, W. B. Parsons, EngM.

United States:

The American Crisis, NatR.

This Country of Ours—IX., B. Harrison, LHJ.

Universities:

The Origin of Oxford, A. F. Leach, NatR.

Dr. Johnson in Eighteenth Century Oxford, E. B. Parry, LH.

Vegetable Imports, R. H. Wallace, CJ.

Vermont, The University of, R. E. Lewis, NEM.

Vienna, Musical Celebrities of, W. Sachs, Harp.

Vice-Presidential Candidates, The Three, T. Roosevelt, RR.

Vivisection Question, The, C. F. Hodge, APS.

Vitascope, Stage Scenery and the, G. F. Lathrop, NAR.

Washington's Farewell Address, Centenary of, AMon.

Water Supply of a Great City, The, R. Wildman, OM.

West, Problem of the, F. J. Turner, AM.

Whist and its Masters—II., R. F. Foster, MI.

Whistler, Painter and Comedian, McCl.

Woman:

The New Woman in the Olden Time, Ata.

The English Ranchwoman, Long.

Lady Bountiful up to Date, SunM.

The "New Woman" and her Debts, C. de Graffenreid, APS.

The Pay of College Women, Frances M. Abbott, NAR.

Woman's Battle in Great Britain, W. G. Blaikie, NAR.

Some Canadian Women Writers, T. O'Hagan, CW.

Woman's Rights Movement in France, F.

Workingmen, Standard of Living of American, YR.

Yachting:

Yachting on the Great Lakes, E. S. Hoch, NatM.

The Thirty-Foot Class, R. B. Burchard, O.

Continental Yachting, Black.

Yellowstone National Park—III., G. E. Hardy, R.

Zoological Gardens, O. J. Cornish, C.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	Ed.	Education.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.	EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).	Mus.	Mus.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York).	NatM.	National Magazine.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NatR.	National Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NewR.	New Review.
AMon.	American Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NW.	New World.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.	FreeR.	Free Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	FL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NAR.	North American Review.
A.	Arena.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OD.	Our Day.
AA.	Art Amateur.	G.	Godey's.	O.	Outing.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GMag.	Guntton's Magazine.	PMM.	Pull Mall Magazine.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PA.	Photo-American.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BW.	Biblical World.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PL.	Poet-Lore.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	JMSL.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BRec.	Bond Record.	K.	Knowledge.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	R.	Rosary.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CW.	Catholic World.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	SRev.	School Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LQ.	London Quarterly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CRev.	Charities Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
C.	Cornhill.	MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	US.	United Service.
D.	Dial.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mon.	Monist.	WR.	Westminster Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	M.	Month.	WRM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
		MI.	Monthly Illustrator.	YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

The World of Thrift and Money Matters.

Railroads for the Year.—In spite of the troublous times which many of the railways of the country have experienced, the total for the year's business, as computed by Poor's Manual, shows a healthy revival over the year previous. There was a total increase in gross earnings of \$25,000,000 in the face of the fact that the average rate per ton mile declined from 0.86 to 0.83. Only about two thousand miles of new road were constructed, making the total mileage in the United States now 180,955. Of this it is to be noted that fifty-nine large companies own or operate and control above 110,000 miles, or 60 per cent. of the total mileage in the country. The whole number of roads represent a capitalization of \$5,231,000,000; their funded debts are given at \$5,720,000,000 and other debts of \$419,000,000. The increase in share capital for the year was \$116,000,000, and the increase of funded debt \$85,000,000. Measured by stocks and bonds taken together the cost per mile of these roads was \$80,000. Their gross earnings were about 9.7 per cent. on the investment, while the net earnings only equal 2.9 on the whole sum.

American Manufactures for Export.—

Nothing in the last year has shown a more healthy progress than the export of American manufactured goods to foreign countries. The United States has been so long regarded as a mere producer of raw materials, and until very recently it has attempted so little competition with European factory owners, that it comes with a sense of pleasurable surprise to learn that in many lines the tide of shipment has actually turned and that American goods are now successfully competing with their foreign competitors on the latter's own ground. American boots have been sold in London and Manchester; American typewriters dominate the world's market, and now American bicycles are beginning to do the same thing; American carpets have been sold in Paris; American mining machinery has equipped the gold fields of South Africa, even though the latter were owned by the English, and countless American inventions, notably the telephone, have superseded the

use of any other competing devices. Russian railways are very largely equipped with American made engines and now an entire locomotive plant will be erected at Nijni Novgorod, the commercial metropolis of interior Russia, all of which will be taken from Philadelphia. American mechanical genius is now conceded to be the finest in the world and it is only a matter of time when the product from the machines which they make, taken in connection with our enormous store of raw materials, will enable us to command the market for manufactured goods even more than we now do the market for grain and products from the farms.

President Storey's Arraignment.—The proceedings of the American Bar Association this year were notable for the stinging arraignment of railroad reorganization methods in this country made by the association's president, Moorfield Storey, in his annual address. Therein the eminent lawyer declared that "To the reckless use of power by the managers of great corporations, and by those who profit by their downfall, we must attribute much of the discontent, the hatred of capital and capitalists, of corporations and their officers, which underlies the movement which now excites our alarm." He declared that the conduct of railway receiverships is one of the "public scandals of our time." Continuing his indictment he said: "If courts had always refused to entertain application for receiverships when made by the debtor corporation, or even if they had selected impartial receivers and facilitated the enforcement of every agreement, railroads would have been reorganized more promptly and on a more enduring basis than is now possible, while the confidence of the community in the efficacy of law and the sanctity of contracts would have been far greater. Judicial action which impairs the obligation of contracts is more dangerous than any statute which aims at the same result." Still further, "When the court through its officers undertakes to manage a railroad for years and that chiefly without hearing the questions which arise in

its operation, when it appoints these officers and in so doing grants the final relief sought without notice, it violates the fundamental rule of our constitutional system." The timeliness of President Storey's address is attested by the fact that in the comparatively prosperous period from June 30, 1895, to June 30, 1896, thirty-eight railroads, with a total capitalization of \$410,000,000, went into the hands of receivers. It was the current impression that the railways were rapidly recovering from the disastrous effect of the panic and that the number of receiverships was being rapidly reduced. As a matter of fact, even with fifty-seven reorganizations during the past year there are now 150 railroads still in the hands of the courts, as against 169 last year. These 150 roads own thirty thousand miles of railway and have a total capitalization of nearly two billion dollars. President Storey's demand for reform in receiverships and reorganizations is warmly seconded by the conservative *New York Journal of Commerce*, which declares that "the scandal of such receiverships is all the greater because courts have consented to it and men of reputation have lent their names and their influence to its perpetuation."

Who Are The "Bloated Bondholders?"—An interesting table has been prepared to indicate that the bond and mortgage holding class, against which there is unquestionably a considerable prejudice in the minds of many, is far larger than is generally supposed. Thus, in 1890, there were \$6,200,000,000 of real estate mortgages recorded in the various states of the country. Of these the savings banks held \$687,000,000 in trust for 4,533,217 depositors. The Building and Loan Associations held \$450,000,000 in trust for 1,800,000 shareholders. The life insurance companies doing business in New York state alone held \$272,000,000 for 4,582,281 policy holders. The holdings of the life insurance companies in other states are estimated at \$300,000,000. Here then were 12,100,000 persons holding \$1,437,000,000 in mortgages, or practically a fourth of the entire mortgage debt. State banks, trust companies and private banks are estimated to have held but a total of \$60,000,000 of these loans. The national banks are, of course, prohibited by law from holding any at all. Again, the railroads of the country have a bonded debt of above \$5,000,000,000, which, it is computed, is held by above 500,000 people. It is true that these figures do not indicate the actual number of different people who are in one way or another holders of mortgage securities, since many names are duplicated or indeed counted several times. Nevertheless, even with this reservation, it is clear that the number of those, part of whose stake is in "fixed incomes,"—that is to say, the number of the money holding class,—mounts into the millions. The item is worth considering in its bearing upon the distribution of wealth in the United States.

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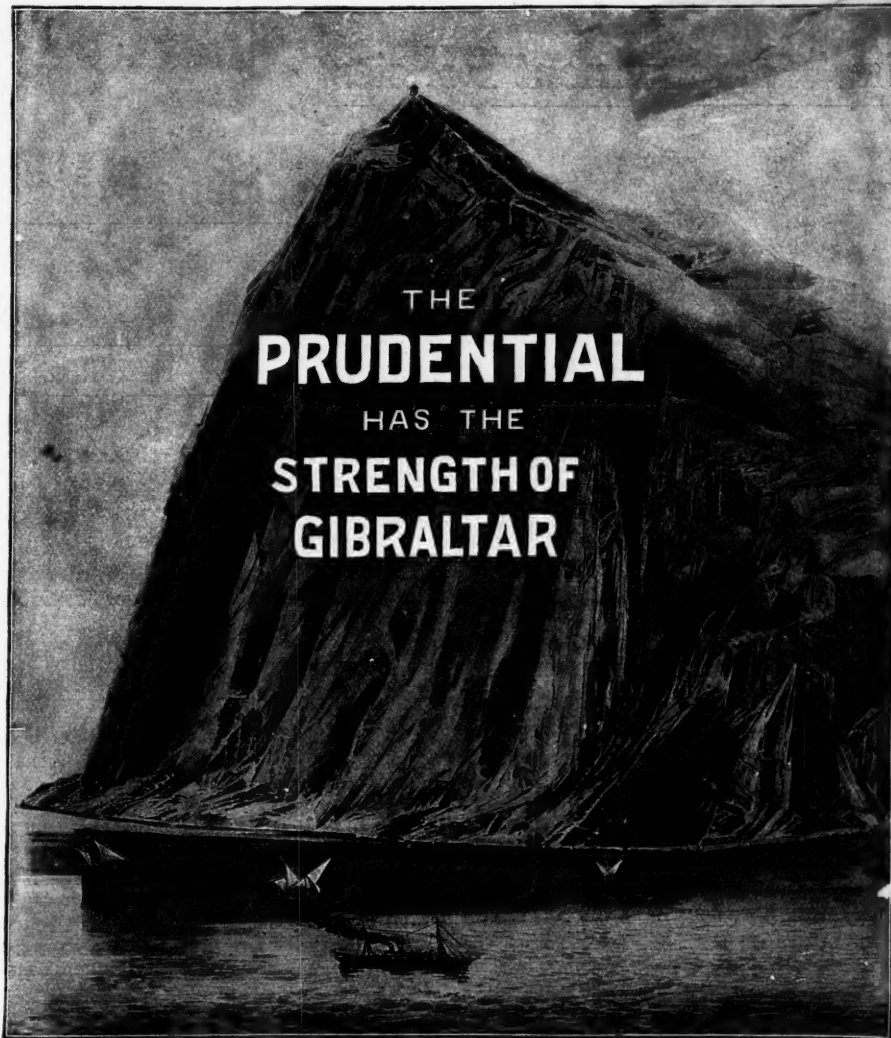
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The Cause of the Gold Imports.—

In view of the persistent efforts made by certain newspapers in this country, as well as by some of the financial journals of England, to create the impression that the remarkable importations of gold into this country in the past few weeks are in some way due to the manipulations of the New York banks, the *Financial Chronicle* goes exhaustively into the conditions which it holds are alone responsible for the inward flow of the yellow metal. The imports, in contracts made or filled, now reach something like thirty millions, and it is not impossible that the total before the tide turns may reach half again as much more. Three causes, says the *Financial Chronicle*, have combined to bring this about: First, the state of our foreign balances; second, the local money market, and, third, the contraction of legal tender notes. At the present time the balance of trade between this country and Europe is enormously in our favor. The excess of our exports over imports for July this year was \$15,000,000 as against an excess of imports over exports for the same month of last year of \$16,000,000, a total difference of thirty-two millions. Only once before in fourteen years has this excess of exports occurred in this month. Again, for the seven months ending July 31 our exports exceeded our imports by ninety million dollars, as against an excess of imports over exports of twenty-one million dollars for the corre-

sponding period last year, a total difference of one hundred and eleven millions. This alone would have caused a heavy flow of gold to this country to settle these balances, and this favoring condition has been further helped out by the high rate of interest which has prevailed in New York City in the last few months, as against the London rate. While discounts in New York have ruled around six per cent, and even as high as eight per cent., in London the rate has been less than one per cent. This could not but attract some idle gold to the New York market, and, again, importing merchants have found it to their interest to secure an extension of their paper due in London at two or three per cent. rather than borrow here at six and eight. A third factor in the gold inflow, the *Chronicle* claims, has been the contraction of legal tender notes. The heavy increase of this currency up to 1892, it asserts, was responsible for the outgoing of the large quantity of gold, due to weakened confidence in the ability of this country to sustain this enormous load. Latterly, however, there has been a sharp contraction of the volume of legal tenders, amounting to \$43,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1894-95 and to ninety-nine millions for the fiscal year just ended. This recall of paper issue has had the further effect of drawing gold to this country, and taken in connection with the other forces at work, it is easy to see that gold would have come to our shores if no banker had lifted a finger.